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Camp Randall, Madison, Wis. 1864.

THE THIRTY-SIXTH

Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry

1st BRIGADE. 2d DIVISION.
2d ARMY CORPS.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

AN AUTHENTIC RECORD OF THE REGIMENT FROM ITS ORGANIZATION TO ITS MUSTER OUT. A COMPLETE ROSTER OF ITS OFFICERS AND MEN WITH THEIR RECORD. A FULL LIST OF CASUALTIES, IN DETAIL, DATES AND PLACES. ITS ITINERARY FROM PLACE OF MUSTER TO MUSTER OUT. MAPS SHOWING ITS MOVEMENTS; A COPY OF EVERY OFFICIAL PAPER IN THE WAR DEPARTMENT PERTAINING TO THE REGIMENT, AND OTHERS PERTAINING INDIRECTLY TO THE COMMAND. ILLUSTRATIONS OF EVENTS, BIOGRAPHY, ETC. STATISTICS.

With Reminiscences from the Author's Private Journal.

JAMES M. AUBERY,
Lt. Co. G. 36th Wis. Vol. Inf.

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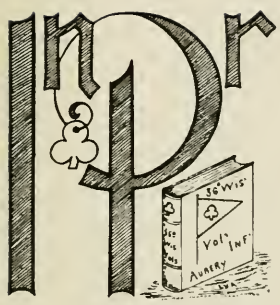
1861 **SONG OF THE SOLDIER** 1865

RADES, known in marches many,
rades, tried in dangers many,
rades, bound by memories many,
Brothers let us be.
Wounds or sickness may divide us,
Marching orders may divide us,
But whatever fate betide us,
Brothers of the heart are we.

Comrades, known by faith the clearest,
Tried when death was near and nearest,
Bound we are by ties the dearest,
Brothers evermore to be.
And, if spared, and growing older,
Shoulder still in line with shoulder,
And with hearts no thrill the colder,
Brothers ever we shall be.

By communion of the banner—
Crimson, white, and starry banner—
By the baptism of the banner,
Children of one church are we.
Creed nor faction can divide us,
Race nor language can divide us,
Still, whatever faith betide us,
Children of the flag are we.
—*Charles G. Halpine.*

PREFACE.



PRESENTING this volume, as an authentic history of the Thirty-sixth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry during the Civil war of 1861-65, I wish to preface it with a few explanatory remarks only. Of the many histories of the Civil war in general, the general, corps, regimental and state adjutant-general reports, the great majority were written directly or soon after the close of the war. They were therefore written previous to the time when the War Department had compiled the vast amount of official reports and official documents which they had accumulated during and directly after the war. These official documents, which it has taken over thirty years to compile, include, in detail, every order given and received, as well as records of every movement of the Federal Army, together with the official records of the Confederate Army.

I have thoroughly examined all of the official records of the War Department, taking copies of every document in any way relating to the Thirty-sixth Regiment, and also the Corps, Division and Brigade to which it belonged and in whose movements it participated, which are of importance.

My position in the regiment being at different times Private, Regimental Clerk, Quartermaster Sergeant, Sergeant Major and Lieutenant, Acting Quartermaster and Adjutant, gave me access to all of the records of the regiment. I sent home from time to time copies of the important orders and memoranda of the particular interesting events of the regiment. I also kept a daily personal diary or record of the regiment. These, together with

much matter relative to it which I have been accumulating since the war, gives me the necessary matter and data to present an authentic history.

I was with the command during its entire term of service, except twenty days when it was in winter quarters, and I on furlough.

In this volume I have presented the statistics of others for comparison and have also used the reports and documents, etc., of the Generals of the Army who were our Commanders, especially when the same referred to actions in which the regiment took part. The regiment did not join the Army of the Potomac at the commencement of its campaign of 1864, but I commence the work from that time to show what had been accomplished by that Army, its condition, and finally to show what might be expected of the regiment, when it joined, which was during the heat of the campaign, directly after the battle of the Wilderness, participating in the historical strategic flank movements and battles of the Army of the Potomac, until it was disbanded.

The regiment was in service one year, three months and nineteen days. It was in active service, at the front with the Army of the Potomac, from May 19, 1864, to April 9, 1865, when Gen. Robert E. Lee surrendered the Army of Northern Virginia to Gen. Grant, during which time, ten months and twenty days, it was actually under fire every day, the result of which will be found in this work.

J. M. A.

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F. S. Capron; George Weeks; C. E. Warner; H. M. Brown; B. D. Atwell; G. E. Atwell; ————; ————; J. M. Aubery; F. A. Wilde; John Moran; J. N. Ford.

INTRODUCTORY.

AT THE TIME when war was declared in 1861, I had just left the Burlington Academy. I was employed in the general merchandise store of Mr. H. L. Moore on Pearl street, at Burlington, Vermont. It was then I first caught the war fever. The First Vermont Cavalry was being organized. There was in front of the store a public scales for weighing hay, etc. Most of the hay used by the regiment came from the eastern part of the county, was hauled past the store and was weighed at our scales. It was part of my duty to do the weighing, and give a certificate of its weight. In June following of the same year, I was taken into a larger store "down town" with an increase of salary, my first being board and clothes. At my new position, at Mr. G. L. Warner's on Church street, I was to receive a salary of $75 per year and board, which was, in those days, a good salary for a boy. The position was a good one, but the work was hard. My duty was to open the store at 6 o'clock, sweep out, put things in order and to "catch the early birds" who had forgotten the articles for their breakfast. After the proprietor had his breakfast, I went at 7 to mine. There were no departments, my duties were varied, twice each week I was required to go to the cheese room, turn each over and butter it, in fact anything which came up I must do. It kept me busy all the day. The store should be closed at 9 o'clock, but it would often be ten, as in all stores of the kind in small and moderate-sized towns in New England, the prominent citizens would congregate in the evening to talk over the current topics of the day. Regiments were being formed, meetings being held, there was excitement all the time, nothing was talked of but war. One man, Judge Russell, was a regular attendant at the store, and his opinion was taken as "law and gospel." When the call, by President Lincoln, was made for seventy-five thousand men for three months, he said: "This war is underestimated, it will last as many years, and will require five hundred thousand for that time, and should be called at once." The First Regiment

was quickly raised, taking the best blood of the town; they soon organized and were off for war. It was a splendid regiment. Soon came the call for five hundred thousand for "three years or during the war." The Second Regiment was soon filled, men were refused, none but the best were taken. Every man, woman and child would have joined if they could. With this regiment, four of my brothers went. All of the mothers, sisters and sweethearts, in fact all of the women, were busy making "Housewives" in which were the little articles such as thread, thimbles, needles and buttons, scissors, court-plaster, a little bottle of cayenne pepper, and those who believed in quinine would put in a little bottle. Handkerchiefs, shirt bosoms, envelopes, etc., all had patriotic designs thereon, meetings were being held, patriotic speeches made by this judge and that senator and congressman, while outside, the small boys taking on the same patriotic spirit were drilling and firing crackers. The fife and drum were the popular musical instruments. Patriotic songs were sung by everyone. There was the usual presentation of regimental colors, the partings of mothers and sisters with their sons and brothers, when the regiment moved out of camp. The march down Broadway, New York, of the "large, strapping Green Mountain Boys" on the way to the front, was noted in large head lines in all the news and illustrated papers; then followed the Third, Fourth and Fifth, and so on. I went to my $75 place in June. In August, another, I think the Ninth Regiment, was being raised. I could not withstand the pressure any longer, I was burning up with the "war fever," I concluded I must go. I told my employer, I procured from him and prominent men of my acquaintance letters and endorsements as follows:

BURLINGTON, Vt., August 21st, 1862.

DEAR SIR: The bearer, Madison Aubery, of this town, is a young man of good habits, and active, faithful and energetic. He is hardly stout enough for some marches, but he desires to do something for his country. I think he will make a good sergeant-major, quartermaster-sergeant, or something of that kind. I hope you can find some place for him.

I am yours,

LEVI UNDERWOOD,
Lieutenant-Governor.

TO THE GOVERNOR, STATE OF VERMONT:

The bearer, Madison Aubery, has been in my employ for eighteen months past, and I think he is a young man whom any person could rely upon, he being honest and steady and faithful to his employer, and I feel confident that he would be strictly honest in whatever station he may be placed. H. L. MOORE.

BURLINGTON, VT., August 21st, 1862.

I cheerfully endorse the above, the young man having been in my employ since June, and I think him capable of filling the place he wishes, viz.: that of sergeant-major, quartermaster-sergeant or commissary-sergeant. G. L. WARNER.

BURLINGTON, Vt., August 21st, 1862.

We, the undersigned, have been for many years acquainted with Madison Aubery and can fully endorse the recommend of Lieutenant-Governor Underwood, and would further urge his claim for consideration on the ground of the patriotic response of his family to the call of our country, four of them having enlisted as volunteers in the Second Vermont Regiment.

HENRY LOOMIS.

I cheerfully and heartily endorse the above.

RUSSELL L. TAFT,
LEVERET B. ENGLESBY,
J. S. ADAMS,
JOHN B. WHEELER,
T. E. WALES.

With these and what money I could scrape together out of my large salary, I went to St. Johnsbury, where the regiment was being organized. When I arrived there, I found the regiment had been filled, so I returned home disconsolate. I then made application to the War Department for a position and promptly received the usual reply, saying "my application had been received and placed on file, and would receive attention as soon as there was a vacancy," etc., etc. There has not been a vacancy to date. After waiting a time, which I thought to be reasonable, and thinking, perhaps, I had been overlooked and that the Government could not do without my services, I concluded to go to Washington to see about it, and to visit my brothers who were in the Sixth Corps of the Army of the Potomac, stationed near Belle Plain, Va. Having an uncle in New York who was somewhat interested in politics there, I stopped to see and tell him I was to have a position in the War Department, showing him the prompt reply to my application. Imagine my surprise when he told me not to set my heart too much on it, he did not think I would get it. I would require a strong political backing. It is hardly necessary to say I did not get a position. After spending about a week at Washington, going here and there, to this and that official, and friends from Vermont to get a pass into the army, I succeeded in procuring the following:

War Department,
Washington City, January 13th, 1863.

Mr. Madison Aubery has permission to visit the Army of the Potomac.

By order of the Secretary of War.

John Tucker,
Assistant Secretary of War.

This permitted me to go where I pleased in the Army of the Potomac. At Washington, everything was hurry and bustle, cavalry, infantry, artillery going here and there, army wagons, loaded with supplies, and advance ambulances filled with wounded and sick from the fields, being taken to the extensive hospitals there. Washington seemed to me the most dreary place I was ever in, it was foggy, rainy, and muddy, the streets were badly cut up by the heavy army wagons. I took a steamer down the beautiful Potomac to Belle Plaine, where the army was in winter quarters, with General Burnside in command. I quickly found my brother's regiment, which was with the Vermont Brigade. I stayed there about three months. My enthusiasm to get into the service, after being there a short time, completely left me. I soon learned that army life at the front was far different from what I had pictured it, which I had seen in the camps of the regiments while at home, and the marches, not what they were on the streets of Burlington. It was not playing soldier, but war in earnest. I quickly saw that military life was not simply learning to drill, to turn one's head to the right and left when dressing on the line, to take the regulation step of twenty-eight inches at the word of left, left, guiding on the right or left, loading, aiming, etc., etc., at the command. This was but machine work. Our ancestors, according to the Darwinian theory, could learn this in a few days. I had learned all of this while captain of a company of "we boys" at Burlington, Vermont. During the years 1851-54, the now Commodore George Dewey was attending the Military School at Norwich, Vt., previous to his appointment as a cadet to the United States Naval Academy, which he entered in the fall of 1854. This school was second only to West Point, was founded by Captain A. Partridge, who, as Mr. Murat Halstead in his "Life and Achievements of Admiral Dewey," says, "was an energetic officer, who marched the cadets up and down the country in a way that would have delighted a German manager of military manouvres in these days." A member of the class of 1855 has recently said of young Dewey: "We always called him 'Doc.' I suppose it was because his father was a physician. He was the first to drill me in squad drill after I entered the old South Barracks. He became proficient in drill and was captain of my company when we went to Burlington and Ticonderoga."

It was this *great event* to "us boys" at Burlington when that splendid body of young men passed through Burlington, which inspired us to form a military company. In the company were General Theodore Peck, late adjutant-general of Vermont, Colonel "Hod" Brooks of Brooklyn, N. Y., who spent his summers in the beautiful city on Lake Champlain. "Hod" Loomis, Lucius Vilas, "Hod" Chadwick, Cullen Ballard, "Doc" Aubery, now of Milwaukee, who "put down the rebellion" and is one of the "stand bys" of the Famous Iron Brigade, Frank Bigelow, now president of the First National Bank of Milwaukee, Frank Hickok, Ed Phelps, John Saxe, son of the poet John G. Saxe, and many others I cannot now recall, who had the same spirit of patriotism of the "Green Mountain Boys" of '76. Instead of marching on Ticonderoga and capturing it in the name of the Great Jehovah and Continental Congress, we, the young "Green Mountain Boys" stormed Fort Pomeroy, which overlooked the Winooski River, and formed our lines under the shadow of the monument of Ethan Allen, which also overlooked the beautiful town of Winooski and river of the same name. Our line of march was, on Saturdays, weather permitting, from Fort Pomeroy to Forts Loomis, Moore, Howard, Vilas, Aubery, Noyes, Fanny Hickok, Le Grand B. Cannon, the latter of which "Hod" Brooks was the most anxious to capture, for there were the lovely daughters, one of which he afterwards captured as his wife. And the captain with his brother "Doc" never neglected "Fort Staniford," where were several lovely daughters, two of whom they were particularly interested in. Forts Slocum, Styles, Sweet and Hills all received a visit. They all surrendered gracefully. While the company was going through the manual of arms, the good dames were preparing to issue rations. When we had come to "parade rest" they were brought out to us or we marched into the dining room to the feast of raspberry shrub, cakes, ice cream, etc. I have never tasted better since, after which we withdrew peaceably. I do not remember who was our drummer; all would have liked to reach the height of his ambition, for there was more noise to it. This was the picture of soldiering.

I learned in Virginia that military life in earnest was more than all this, it was how to make the most out of what was supplied, out of a little. Then there was the discipline. A soldier must learn that the corporal is always right when commanding a private; the sergeant when commanding the corporal; the sergeant-major when commanding the sergeant, and so on up to the general in command of the whole army. If the superior says "it's fine weather," even if it is not, certainly there was no disputing it. A soldier must learn how to sleep, how to eat and drink, in fact, how to preserve himself from the greater enemy, disease, which carries off more than double as many as do the bullets.

I then and there concluded never to go into the army. I was there when General Burnside made his historic "Mud March" at Fredericksburg. At the commencement of the movement, the roads were good, but towards evening it became cloudy, in the night a cold "norther" came on, which made the roads as only Virginia roads can be, when thoroughly soaked. The red clay soil soon gets to such a consistency that the roads are almost impassable to even light vehicles. It was hurry, skurry, everywhere. Pieces of artillery, ordinarily requiring four or six horses, could not be moved with as many spans, the pontoon trains soon became almost immovable, men from the regiments were detailed to "put their shoulder to the wheel," with little success. The pontoon trains, artillery and infantry were literally wallowing in the mud. Men marching up to their knees in mud and water. Artillery wheels sunk to the hubs. Mules on the supply wagons, floundering about. Wagoners using their whips and the whole vocabulary of "swear words." Nothing but the ears of some of the mules could be seen, many literally drowned in the mud. Such was the "mud march" as it looked to me in January, 1863. I, as a civilian, fared better than the soldiers, or even than the generals, for I had but the responsibility of myself and horse to make comfortable, as circumstances would permit, my whole worldly possessions being the horse, blankets and "dog tent," with plenty to eat, such as it was. I always had a square meal, for "hard tack" were plenty, they are square. But how different with those poor, wet, hungry soldiers. No writing can ever portray the suffering of those exposed to the elements of that famous "mud march." After the return to camp, I took out my letters of recommendation and read, "he is hardly stout enough for some marches." I concluded four of the family in the army was enough; if every family in the country would do as well proportionately, it was all that could be expected, and the war would soon end. I felt that I was needed at home. Under the best of circumstances I was not stout enough for this march. I took a severe cold and went to the doctor of the Second Vermont Regiment, who gave me a big dose of medicine large enough for my horse. The following day I again went to the "sick call." He then gave me a heavy dose of something, he said, "to carry off the effects of the previous dose." It did as he said, but it nearly carried me off. I thought I was not ready to throw off this mortal coil. "I was too young." I was only just "stout enough" to march home, which I succeeded in doing, though with much difficulty, arriving home in my clothes and bones only. My sister thought it my ghost. My mother being away, sister, being a homœpath, sent for her family physician, Dr. Bigelow, father of my old schoolmate, Frank Bigelow (our family physician was an allopath.) Since that time I have never taken any calomel or oil. I am a homœpath.

I believe "our body is just like a machine. That is what it is made for and that is its nature. Leave life to take care of itself, and it will fight its own battles a great deal better than if you paralyze its powers by weighting it with remedies. Our bodies are like a good watch, made to go a certain time; but no watchmaker can open it; he can only treat it blindfold and feeling his way. Our body is a living machine, neither more nor less."

I recovered from a typhoid fever, went to my sister's farm at Champlain, N. Y., where there were all the good things to help me through the hungry period which follows such fevers. After my full recovery I followed the advice of Horace Greeley and "Went West," landing at Milwaukee in October, where a sister had preceded me. The war fever came on me again. Wisconsin, like Vermont, had the same patriotism. Thirty-five regiments of infantry had left the state for the front, as well as batteries and cavalry. The Thirty-sixth was called for and was being organized at Madison. First Lieutenant and Adjutant Frank A. Haskell of the Sixth Wisconsin (which was with the Iron Brigade) and then on the staff of General John Gibbon, was commissioned colonel. I wrote him on February 13th, asking for the position of sergeant-major, and received the following:

MR. J. M. AUBERY, Milwaukee, Wis.:

MADISON, Wis., February 24th, 1864.

DEAR SIR: I have just returned and find your note of the 13th. I cannot promise you the place you desire at present, but should you enlist and go in with heart to the work of helping to fill the ranks of the regiment, I shall consider you entitled to every consideration. Yours truly

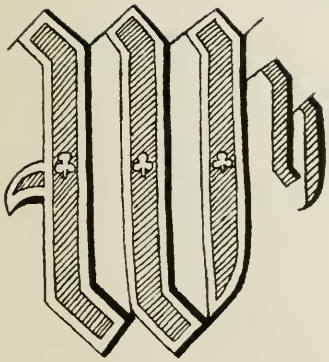
FRANK A. HASKELL.

Having forgotten my vow taken in Virginia the previous year, at the time of the "mud march," after receiving Colonel Haskell's letter I enlisted, at Milwaukee, February 29th, 1864, under Lieutenant James Frisbie, who was recruiting for the regiment. On March 1st I went into camp at Madison, at Camp Randall.

FRANK A. HASKELL,

Aide-de-Camp to General John Gibbon.

CHAPTER II.



AT were the conditions of affairs at the front, where destiny was soon to take the regiment? To show it I must take a retrospective view from the beginning of the year 1864, showing the commencement of the plans for the campaign in which the regiment was to figure so conspicuously. I take from the Yearly Encyclopedia and official reports, the following:

At the commencement of the year 1864, the Army of the Potomac was at Culpepper Courthouse and commanded by General Meade, General Lee commanding the Confederate forces in front and south of him. General Grant was with his command in front of Chattanooga.

February 1st, President Lincoln issued a proclamation calling for five hundred thousand men.

February 29th, President Lincoln approved an Act of Congress creating the grade of lieutenant-general and sent the nomination of General U. S. Grant to the Senate for confirmation, which was done March 3rd.

President Lincoln on the 9th of March presented the commission to General Grant in presence of the Cabinet and others with the following words:

"General Grant: The nation's appreciation of what you have done, and its reliance upon you for what remains to do, in the existing great struggle, are now presented with this commission, constituting you lieutenant-general in the Army of the United States. With this high honor devolves upon you, also a corresponding responsibility. As the country herein trusts you, so, under God, it will sustain you. I scarcely need to add that with what I here speak for the nation, goes my own hearty, personal concurrence."

To which the general replied:

"Mr. President: I accept this commission with gratitude for the high honor conferred. With the aid of the noble armies that

GENERAL GRANT RECEIVING HIS COMMISSION AS LIEUTENANT-GENERAL.

have fought on so many fields for our common country, it will be my earnest endeavor not to disappoint your expectations. I feel the full weight of the responsibility now devolved on me, and I know if they are met, it will be due to the armies, and, above all, to the power of that Providence which leads both nations and men."

The following order was, on the 17th of March, issued by General Grant:

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
NASHVILLE, March 17th, 1864.

[GENERAL ORDER, NO. 1.]

In pursuance of the following order of the President—

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 10th, 1864.

Under the authority of the Act of Congress to revive the grade of Lieutenant-General of the United States Army, approved February 29th, 1864, Lieutenant-General U. S. Grant, U. S. A., is appointed to the command of the Armies of the United States.

(Signed) A. LINCOLN.

I assume command of the Armies of the United States. My headquarters will be in the field, and until further orders will be with the Army of the Potomac. There will be an officer's headquarters in Washington, to which all official communications will be sent, except those from the army where headquarters are at the date of the address.

(Signed) U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General U. S. A.

General Grant left Nashville for the Army of the Potomac on the 19th of March.

On the 24th, General Meade, commander of the Army of the Potomac, issued the following order:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Thursday, March 24th, 1864.

[GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 10.]

The following order has been received from the War Department:

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, March 23rd, 1864.

[GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 15.]

By direction of the President of the United States, the number of army corps comprising the Army of the Potomac will be reduced to three, viz.: The Second, Fifth and Sixth Corps; and the troops of the other two corps, viz.: The First and Third, will be temporarily reorganized and distributed among the Second, Fifth and Sixth, by the commanding-general, who will determine what existing organizations will retain their corps badges and other distinctive marks. The staff and officers of the Second Corps, which are temporarily broken up, will be assigned to vacancies in the other corps, so far as such vacancies may exist. Those for whom there are no vacancies will cease to be considered as officers of the general staff of army corps.

2. Major-General G. K. Warren is assigned by the President to the command of the Fifth Corps.

3. The following general officers are detached from the Army of the Potomac, and will report for orders to the adjutant-general of the army, viz.: Major-General George Sykes, U. S. V.; Major-General W. H. French, U. S. V.; Major-General John Newton, U. S. V.; Brigadier-General J. R. Kenley, U. S. V.; Brigadier-General F. Spinola, U. S. V.; and Brigadier-General Solomon Meredith, U. S. V.

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. Townsend,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

The following arrangements are made to carry out the provisions of the foregoing order:

The Second, Fifth and Sixth Army Corps will each be consolidated into two divisions. The First and Second Divisions of the Third Corps are transferred to the Second Corps, preserving their badges and distinctive marks. The Third Division of the Third Corps is transferred permanently to the Sixth Corps. The three divisions now forming the First Corps are transferred to the Fifth Corps, preserving their badges and distinctive marks, and on forming the Fifth Corps they will be consolidated into two divisions. The commanders of divisions transferred to the Second, Fifth and Sixth Corps will at once report to the commanders of those corps for instructions. Brigadier-General J. B. Carr will report to Major-General Hancock, commanding the Second Corps, and Brigadier-General H. Prince to Major-General Sedgwick, commanding Sixth Corps. The chief of artillery will assign eight batteries each to the Second, Fifth and Sixth Corps; the batteries to be taken from those now with the corps and with the First and Third Corps. The batteries, with the several corps in excess of the above allowance, will join the artillery reserve. The consolidation of divisions called for in this order will be made by the corps commanders concerned, who are authorized to rearrange the brigades of their respective commands in such manner as they may think best for the service. The reassignment of officers of the staff departments, consequent upon the reorganization of the army, will be made upon the nomination of chiefs of the staff departments at these headquarters.

Special instructions will be given hereafter with respect to staff officers of the Second Corps, temporarily broken up.

The major-general commanding avails himself of the occasion to say that, in view of the reduced strength of nearly all the regiments serving in the army, the temporary reduction of the army corps to three is a measure imperatively demanded by the best interests of the service, and that the reasons for attaching the First and Third Corps for the time being to other corps, were in no respect founded on any supposed inferiority of those corps to the other corps of the army. All the corps have equally proved their valor in many fields, and all have equal claims to the confidence of the Government and the country. The First and Third Corps will retain their badges and distinct marks, and the major-general commanding indulges the hope that the ranks of the army will be filled at an early day, so that those corps can again be reorganized.

By command of Major-General Meade.

S. Williams,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

The army reorganized, preparations were fast being made and troops concentrating for a campaign against Richmond. These preparations were continued through April.

I quote from "army operations:"

The Second Army Corps was commanded by Major-General Winfield Scott Hancock. The original regiments of the Second Corps were consolidated into two divisions, with a new assignment of division and brigade commanders.

The division formerly known as the First Division of the Third Corps, commanded by Major-General Birney, was designated as the Third Division of the Second Corps. The division formerly known as Second Division of the Third Corps, to which Brigadier-General Carr had been assigned as commander, was afterwards known as the Fourth Division of the Second Corps. Each of these divisions had been reduced to two brigades. The following was the arrangement of divisions and assignment of commanders:

FIRST DIVISION.

Brigadier-General T. C. Barlow.

First Brigade—Colonel N. A. Miles, Sixty-first New York.
Second Brigade—Colonel T. A. Smyth, First Delaware.
Third Brigade—Colonel P. Frank, Fifty-second New York.
Fourth Brigade—Col. J. R. Brooke, Fifty-fifth Pennsylvania.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brigadier-General John Gibbon.

First Brigade—Brigadier-General A. S. Webb.
Second Brigade—Brigadier-General J. P. Owens.
Third Brigade—Colonel I. I. Carroll, Eighth Ohio.

THIRD DIVISION.

Major-General D. B. Birney.

First Brigade—Brigadier-General J. H. Ward.
Second Brigade—Brigadier-General A. Hayes.

FOURTH DIVISION.

Brigadier-General J. B. Barr.

First Brigade—Brigadier-General G. Mott.
Second Brigade—Colonel W. R. Brewster, Seventy-third N. Y.
Chief Artillery—Colonel Tidball.

The plan of General Grant was more comprehensive than the mere capture of the city of Richmond. His purpose was to secure the machinery of the Confederate Government, and to destroy the army of General Lee. Other movements were therefore necessary in connection with the one made under his own direction. The first of these was to be made by General Sigel up the Shenandoah Valley toward Staunton with the view of taking possession of the Virginia Central Railroad, and ultimately holding Lynchburg on the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad. The next of these movements was to be made by General Averill moving toward the same great railroad with design of striking it near Salem or Wytheville. The next was to be made by General Crook moving with a strong force and abundant supplies from Charleston, Va., toward Dublin Depot (Newbern) on the railroad. The remaining movement on the west was to be made up the eastern side of the Big Sandy River, toward Abingdon, on the same railroad.

It was intended that these different forces should strike the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad about the same time, at Abingdon, Wytheville, Dublin Depot and Staunton, and should afterwards unite centrally west of Lynchburg, and march against that town. This combined movement comprehended a large aggregate of forces, to-wit: 12,000 men by Big Sandy route, under General Burbridge; 4,000 under General Crook, moving from the lower Kanawha; 2,500 cavalry under General Averill, from Northwest Virginia, and the army of General Sigel, numbering 12,000.

On the south side of Richmond it was intended by General Grant to capture and hold Petersburg by a heavy force, under the command of General B. F. Butler. Thus holding Petersburg and Lynchburg, all southern communications with Richmond would be cut off.

On May 3rd, General Meade issued the following address to the army:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
May 3rd, 1864.

SOLDIERS: Again you are called upon to advance on the enemies of your country. The time and the occasion are deemed opportune by your commanding-general to address you a few words of confidence and caution. You have been reorganized, strengthened, and fully equipped in every respect. You form a part of the several armies of your country—the whole under an able and distinguished general, who enjoys the confidence of the Government, the people and the army. Your movement being in co-operation with others, it is of the utmost importance that no effort be spared to make it successful.

Soldiers! The eyes of the whole country are looking with anxious hope to the blow you are about to strike in the most sacred cause that ever called men to arms. Remember your homes, your wives and children; and bear in mind that the sooner your enemies are overcome the sooner you will be returned to enjoy the benefits and blessings of peace. Bear with patience the hardships and sacrifices you will be called

ADVANCE OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

upon to endure. Have confidence in your officers and in each other. Keep your ranks on the march and on the battlefield, and let each man earnestly implore God's blessing, and endeavor by his thoughts and actions to render himself worthy of the favor he seeks. With clear conscience and strong arms, actuated by a high sense of duty, fighting to preserve the Government and the institutions handed down to us by our fathers, if true to ourselves, victory, under God's blessing, must and will attend our efforts.

GEORGE G. MEADE,
Major-General Commanding Division.

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

On the same day camp was broken and the army, in light marching order, with six days' rations, was put in motion.

About 2 P. M. the division of cavalry commanded by General Gregg, with a part of the canvas pontoon train, moved towards Richardsville and were engaged till late at night in repairing the roads to Ely's Ford. Soon after midnight a crossing was prepared by throwing two bridges over to the south shore. At the same time General Wilson, in command of the Third Cavalry Division, advanced to Germania Ford, eight miles above, and there prepared another bridge with canvas pontoons. About midnight the Second Corps, under Major-General Hancock, began to move down the Stevensburg and Richardsville road to Ely's Ford. The entire corps were in the march before 3 A. M., and crossed soon after daylight. At the same time the Fifth Corps, under Major-General Warren, began to move. This corps was closely followed by the Sixth Corps under Major-General Sedgwick, which left camp at 4 A. M. It was the force at Culpepper Court House which moved by the old plank road and crossed at Germania Ford. Those at Brandy Station, Catletts, etc., on the Alexandria railroad moved by the old turnpike, crossing the Rappahannock at Ely's Ford, four miles below the junction of the Rapidan and the Rappahannock rivers. Germania Ford is about twelve miles, and Ely's Ford about four miles from Chancellorsville. Orange Court House is about twenty-seven miles and Wilderness Tavern about twenty-two miles from Chancellorsville. From points between Chancellorsville and Wilderness Tavern, roads lead to Gordonville, Louisa Court House and Frederick's Hall, on the Virginia Central Railroad, in distances varying from twenty to thirty miles. From these places there are good roads leading direct to Richmond, which is distant between forty-two and fifty-four miles; and also good roads to Hanover Junction. The crossing was effected during the day by these three corps without opposition. The pickets of the enemy withdrew quietly from the river, and the cavalry of General Gregg advanced toward Chancellorsville without finding the enemy anywhere in force. General Wilson's cavalry moved up the road to Parker's store, toward Orange Court House, the position of the enemy.

The infantry and artillery followed in the direction of Chancellorsville and the Wilderness. The Second Corps camped on the old battlefield at Chancellorsville; the Fifth at the old Wilderness Tavern and at Germania Ford.

THE ORGANIZATION OF THE REGIMENT.

Officers of the Regiment.

At the early part of the war, officers of the regiments were elected; the field officers were elected by the company officer and they by the soldiers, and commissioned by the governor of the state. The non-commissioned officers (sergeants and corporals) were appointed by the captains of their companies. In the latter part of the war many experienced officers were taken from the front, as was the case in the Thirty-sixth Regiment. The captains and first lieutenants received their commissions from the governor for the number of men they recruited. Most, if not all, of the second lieutenants were commissioned from regiments in the field for meritorious conduct. Some of the captains had also seen service. Out of 45 commissioned officers of the regiment twenty were from regiments at the front. There were also many veterans in the ranks, therefore the making up of the regiment was not so much of a task to get them in fighting trim, as in the early part of the war. The non-commissioned staff of the regiment were appointed by the colonel.

The best portrayal of the make-up of a regiment I have ever read is told in *McClure's Magazine* by Mr. Ira Seymour:

"The process by which men were made soldiers in our late war was one of the most remarkable things in that phenomenal conflict. Men who had no taste for military life, no desire for martial glory, and none save the most rudimentary military training, were enlisted, uniformed, organized into regiments, officered often with those as ignorant of war as themselves, equipped, armed, and sent into the field within a few months, or even a few weeks, after being mustered into service. And these raw regiments were speedily molded into well-disciplined and effective battalions, fit to be members of a famous army.

"All this is history more or less well known, but the way in which the result was accomplished is not so familiar, and perhaps the experience of one who was a member of one of these regiments may be worth telling.

"I remember—I was but a boy then—how, at the time of the news from Sumter and the President's first call for troops, the pas-

tor of the village church spoke on a Sunday morning to a breathless congregation and closed with the trumpet call, 'Who will go to the war?'

"Instantly in the gallery one man stood up. He was a veteran who had served in the regular army in Mexico. There were others, but I mention him because he was typical. Into the earliest-formed regiments went the few like the soldier of Mexico who had seen actual warfare, also the pick of the members of the city militia organizations; and into these first regiments went the enthusiasm of the nation's first burst of patriotism. Then, too, the delays of the first year of the war gave opportunity for drill and discipline of the regulation sort, often under officers of West Point training. These oldest regiments were, therefore, the flower of the army, and in a peculiar way the model and foundation of it. But after Gettysburg—indeed, before that memorable battle—they had become terribly reduced in number and actually formed but a fraction of the mighty host.

'GOING TO THE WAR.'

"The history of the later regiments was different. Enthusiasm, though it did not die, cooled. Something else took its place, something more truly characteristic of the great crisis. I do not know how to give it a name. It was a spirit that entered into the nation, a solemn and compelling impulse that seized upon men whether they would or no. Many attempted to resist, but successful resistance was blasting to peace of mind. The voice of this spirit asked insistently: 'Why do you not go to the war?' And it was not easy for an able-bodied man to prove his right to stay at home.

"It was in obedience to this impulse that men went into regiments formed during the year of 1862. The day for illusions was passing; the grim character of the struggle was becoming too evident. 'Going to the war' meant no possibility of holiday excursion, for the stress of the crisis hastened new regiments to the front with small delay; the calls for troops were urgent, and they summoned to serious work.

"It was by one of these calls that we were mustered, and it was marvelous how quickly ten full companies were enlisted in the county. Local pride had its influence; the county contained one large manufacturing town and several important villages. Town vied with country, and each village with every other, in completing its quota of men. There were other influences. 'A draft' was beginning to be talked of, and there were some who said, 'I would rather volunteer now than be drafted a few months later.' Then, too, for the first time, a bounty was promised. It was small in comparison with the sums afterwards offered, but sufficient to turn the scale with waverers.

PATRIOTISM THE CHIEF MOTIVE.

"And yet the chief impulse was that imperious spirit of the hour which had begotten the feeling in every man's breast that until he had offered himself to his country he owed an unpaid debt; and when a regiment was actually in process of organization in your own neighborhood this was brought home with redoubled force; when friends and neighbors to whom perhaps the sacrifice was greater than it possibly could be to yourself came forward, shame made it difficult to hold back. Men really too old for service forgot a few years of their life and persuaded the mustering officer to wink at the deception. Boys whose too glaring minority had alone prevented them thus far, yet in whose ardent hearts the spirit of the hour burned the more hotly by delay, sprang to the opportunity. In our own company there were a few men over forty-five years of age and a much larger number of whom it would be a stretch of truth to say they were eighteen. It was pretty much the same throughout the ten companies. There were laboring men and mechanics, manufacturers and their employes, storekeepers and clerks, a few farmers, and a few students. There were young men from the best families in the county and some ne'er-do-wells, but the mass of the company and of the regiment was composed of plain, intelligent men, workers in the industries of a busy community. As to nationality, there were a few Germans and a sprinkling of Irish, but the body of the regiment was American of old and solid New England and Dutch stock.

ALPHABET OF TACTICS.

"Such, then, was the regiment when it was ready to be mustered into the service. You might say, 'This is not a regiment; it is a mob,' and you would be wrong. The men had gone through no such process of drill as is considered essential to the making of soldiers, yet they were not utterly ignorant even in this matter. It would have been hard at that time to find a young American who did not know something of the rudiments of infantry tactics. The political campaigns immediately preceding the war, with their semi-military organizations and their nightly processions, were a preparation for what followed which has been too little noticed. And when the war began, in every village 'home guards' or drill classes were formed, and Hardee's and Casey's 'Tactics' were well known and carefully studied books. We were all inexperienced, but only a small minority of the thousand men and officers were absolutely ignorant of military drill; moreover, the mass of them were intelligent Americans, who learned quickly and easily. When we left the home camp a few weeks after enrollment we could march deceptively well, and the regiment actually received

praise for its fine appearance from spectators whose frequent opportunities had made them critical. Yet we were sadly defective. To keep step, to march by companies, to execute self-consciously a few motions of the manual of arms, are but the alphabet of tactics. The battalion, not the company, is the tactical unit, and until a regiment has mastered the battalion drill and has learned skirmish work it is unfit for modern warfare. In these essential things we were utterly unpracticed.

DISCIPLINE NOT WHOLLY LACKING.

"There is also something else more important than drill. With regularly trained troops perfection of drill is simply the index of discipline. We were, in fact, imperfect in both. Our discipline was certainly lax, yet even this was not wholly lacking. We were not a crowd of enthusiasts. Even at home we had for a year and a half lived in an atmosphere of war; the breath of battle from afar had reached us; we knew something of what it meant to be soldiers and what we were going into. The spirit of the hour enveloped us, and when we were formally mustered in, and, with our right hands raised to heaven, took the oath of service, there was no wild cheering; there was instead a feeling of awe. The soul of the army, the mysterious solidarity of the mighty compelling organization, seemed to take possession of us; we knew that we were no longer our own. Discipline is already half learned when men are thus made ready for it.

"Washington was our first destination. We made the journey in freight cars, and on our arrival went into camp under canvas for the first time. * * Everywhere one met the monotonous blue uniforms; officers hurrying hither and thither; wounded convalescents, pale and weary, strolling about; sentries and squads of provost guards; occasionally a brigade of dusty and tattered veterans from the front, marching through the streets; and near the railroad stations trainloads of wounded men who had been brought in from the overcrowded field hospitals, lying on the floors of box cars, the stench of their undressed hurts filling the air. Everywhere the atmosphere of war emptied of its glamour!

"The capital was the sore heart of the nation, and our glimpse of it was a wholesome lesson. It sobered us; it took away all lingering sense of insubordination and taught us the relentless power of the mighty machine of which we had become a part, and into which we knew we must be fitted.

EXPERIENCE OF THE MARCH.

"The discipline of the march may seem simple, and it is, in fact, simpler in some ways than people suppose who have formed their ideas from what they have seen in city parades. The tactics of the march are elementary. The soldier must know how to

keep his place in a column of fours; the regiment must be able instantly to form in line. That is about all. On the march there is no attempt at keeping step; there is far less apparent order than in a political parade. Each man carries his gun as he pleases, only so that he interferes with no one else. Yet with loose order and apparent freedom there is really severest restraint. The ranks must be kept closed up; to lag, even when you are most weary, is a fault; to drop out of your place and 'straggle' is a crime. A man is but a cog in the wheels of a remorseless machine, and he must move with it. The march is an art which some otherwise well-drilled troops are slow in acquiring. A regiment of infantry is seldom allowed the road. When an army is moving through a hostile country the roads are monopolized by the artillery and the supply and ammunition trains; foot soldiers must take to the fields, find a way over plowed ground or meadow, through fences, through brush, through woods, across bridgeless streams. In spite of obstacles the column must press on, keeping its formation intact, and keep closed up. This is no simple matter.

"Battle is one trial of a soldier's quality; the march is another scarcely less severe. It tries endurance. Did you ever walk twenty miles in a day? It is not a long walk, and it may be delightful. But if you have had to carry even a light satchel or a fish basket, with your wading-boots, you know how the trifling load tells before the day is over; how you try it first in one position, then in another, and each seems worse than the last. Now suppose yourself loaded with knapsack, containing your half of a shelter tent, your blanket, and a few other necessaries; haversack filled with three days' rations; cartridge-box with from forty to sixty rounds of ammunition; canteen of water, heavy musket and bayonet—fifty or sixty pounds in all. Your twenty miles will equal forty without the load; yes, more than that, even if you could walk at will and choose the easiest paths, which is precisely what the soldier cannot do. You must stumble over stony places and push through briars, and wallow through swampy ground, or toil through soft fields; now and then you must wade a brook up to your knees or deeper, and for the next hour your shoes will weigh a pound more than they ought and gather mud and absorb gravel. Perhaps the regiment may take the highroad for a time, and the dust, beaten small and deep by preceding hoofs and wheels, will enshroud you in a horrible cloud from which there is no escape, and penetrate every crevice of your clothing, and fill your eyes and ears and mouth and nostrils, and blind and choke you.

CHEERED BY NO MUSIC.

"There is no martial music to cheer you on; only the monotonous command: 'Close up, men!' You lose consciousness of your

soul; you know only that you have a body. Even that seems not to belong to you; it seems a badly-oiled machine, part of a greater machine. And, then, on hot days the thirst! Your canteen will soon be exhausted; you will look with longing eyes at every stagnant puddle, and when a brook is reached—I have then seen men break through all restraint and madly dash at the water in spite of the drawn swords of officers vainly struggling to keep the ranks whole. As the day wanes the weariness amounts to agony. Every bone aches, every nerve is unstrung; strong men lose their self-control, sometimes almost their manhood.

"The moods of men on the march are a curious study. Perhaps early in the day the whole line will break into song, especially if the route happens to be through an inhabited town. The Maryland villages used to ring with—

'John Brown's body lies a-moldering in the grave,
But his soul goes marching on.'

"Then silence will fall on every one as the burden begins to tell. Not a word will be spoken until some one breaks out with an oath, and then, all up and down the line, every man who ever swears will answer, and the air will be blue with blasphemy.

"War takes no account of Sabbaths. We often marched day after day until we fairly lost track of time, and you might hear a dialogue like the following:

" 'Bill, what day is this?'

" 'Why, don't you know? This is Sunday.'

" 'By George! is that so? Well, there's no rest for the wicked.'

"And then the men would begin to talk about home, and somehow over the rudeness of war and the weariness of the march a breath of hallowed air would seem to waft itself, and the far-off sound of Sabbath bells would seem to steal, and the dim faces of distant loved ones would rise before us, until the spell would perhaps be broken by another chorus of profanity.

"By force of stern necessity we became a good marching regiment long before we had half learned tactical drill, and the discipline did several important things for us. Our marching was not peaceful; it was through a hostile country. The enemy's cavalry hung about our flanks and rear, and the sound of cannon was frequent. We had as yet no fighting, but we were constantly threatened, and that helped the discipline. It taught us unceasing vigilance and the need of perpetual readiness; it also tried the nerves of our officers. The unfit ones began to drop off.

LEARNED TO LIVE LIKE SOLDIERS.

"We learned other things by the discipline of the march. We learned to live as soldiers must. Life in a well-ordered camp and camp life in the field are vastly different. The army lived in shelter tents. These were simple pieces of cotton cloth about six

feet square, and each man carried one piece on his knapsack. Two or three buttoned together and stretched over such poles or sticks as could be found, or over muskets set in the ground when nothing else could be had, formed our habitation. We literally carried our houses on our backs. We slept on the ground, or, rather, we learned not to sleep on the ground. Pine branches made a luxurious bed, but anything served—dried grass, boughs of saplings, even corn stalks, though they were worse than boarding-house mattresses. I have slept on unthrashed wheat—anything to keep the body from direct contact with the ground, which, even in summer, chills one through before morning. Then, wood for fires must be had. Through the hill country of Virginia we used the fences. When the welcome halt was called at evening and arms stacked, it was a sight to see eight or nine hundred men joining with wild cheers in a mad charge on the nearest rail fence. Sometimes our colonel would draw us up in line and give the word, so that all might have an even chance, and then, after a brisk scrimmage, the fence would disappear as if by magic. Dry rails made the best of campfires, but the skill which men developed at fire-making was wonderful. We had few axes besides the dozen carried by the pioneer corps, whose duty it was to clear obstructions from the road; we had to break up our rails or break down branches as best we could. Our jack-knives did yeoman service. Often green wood alone was available; and I have actually seen fires kindled in the midst of pouring rain with nothing but such apparently impossible materials as green pine saplings.

"Two men from each company were detailed as cooks. They were seldom favorites with the men. On the march, and, finally, almost altogether, their services were dispensed with. We preferred to do our own cooking, especially when it came to the coffee. Coffee was our chief comfort and our main necessity. We carried it in the haversack, in a little bag with a partition; on one side ground coffee, on the other, smaller side, a little brown sugar; and we made it generously, and drank it strong. Coffee, hardtack, and salt pork were the standard marching rations.

QUESTION OF RATIONS.

"It was curious to notice how men treated the rations question. Three days' supply at a time was dealt out to us. Some of the men would make away with their stock in two days, and then go begging among their comrades. Upon others excessive weariness acted as a stay upon appetite, and the three days' rations would be more than enough. I think these men were the men who stood the hardship of the march best. After supper came sleep, the sleep of exhaustion; and then at daybreak, the reveille, roll call, hasty breakfast (like the supper, of hardtack, pork, and coffee.) Then canteens were filled with the nearest

available water, knapsacks packed, and precisely at sunrise the column would be formed and the march begun. The rule was, march two hours, rest ten minutes, except at noon, when twenty minutes' rest was allowed.

"At these rests the men would lie down wherever they happened to be, and think the hard ground blessed and the time too short. Sometimes, though this was later, during the battle season, we had night marches, and, as illustrating the result of the discipline of the march even upon new troops, I have seen men, when halt was called at night, lie down in the dusty road and fall instantly fast asleep, but at the low-spoken order, 'Fall in, men!' they would as instantly rise, and, before they were fully awake, step into their proper places in the line. Under the discipline of the march, in three months' time we had learned lessons which the best trained city militia regiments never learn, and which made us veterans in comparison with them.

"If you ask how we learned, I can only answer that we did as we saw the old troops about us doing. And it is but justice to our colonel to say that he knew the duties of the march, and especially those of the camp, and was strict to the point of severity, with the officers especially.

"An army of a hundred thousand men on the march would be a wonderful sight if one could see it, but the columns stretch too far to be visible all at once. They reach for miles, and woods or hills or valleys hide them. But occasionally we had impressive views from some height into the country below, over which the endless lines moved like vast serpents, and sometimes we had curious surprises. I remember how one day our regiment took an unfrequented road and we seemed to be alone. No other troops were in sight, and all day long we speculated upon our destination. Some thought we were being sent back to Washington for garrison duty; others that we were detached for some special, perhaps perilous, service. There were all sorts of surmises, but finally night came, and we camped on the hillside of a long and deep valley. We lighted our fires, and, in apparent response, other fires began to twinkle from the hills beyond and beside us and from down in the valley, and, as it grew darker, the fires increased in numbers and in brightness until, in every direction, as far as the eye could see, the lonely woods seemed changed as if by magic into a vast city. We were in the midst of the great army; we had been marching with it all day."

Camp Randall was located near the State University, a short distance from the beautiful capital city, Madison, and when first made must have been a beautiful camp. When we arrived there grass was badly cut up, the spring rains had made it muddy and wet, and we could hardly reach headquarters without getting over our shoes in mud. Barracks had been built especially for the Thirty-

sixth, consisting of ten long, narrow, rough-board buildings, with bunks in each to hold a company, which were neat and clean. The companies were assigned to the barracks according to their position when the regiment was in line, i. e., Company A was in the building on the left, Company B on the right and C, color company, in the center. I was assigned to Company G, but as soon as the companies were formed I was detailed as regimental clerk. Once in camp the soldier must have a pass to get out; the camp was inclosed by a high board fence, and guards placed around. Madison and vicinity was patrolled by the provost guard to pick up any soldier who had no pass, and they had their hands full, for there were, at one time, while we were there, seven thousand men. Many would steal past the guards, jump the fence and go to the city.

We had in our regiment quite a number of Indians (half breeds), who were the best of soldiers. They were intelligent, robust, athletic, ready for a wrestle or any game which might be proposed. In my company (G) was one by the name of Gris Bullman, a finely-proportioned fellow, very quick; none in the whole camp was his equal in a wrestle. The whole regiment was composed of a splendid type of western men—farmers, lumbermen, merchants, mechanics, clerks and teachers; the first named predominating. Forty-seven counties of the state contributed. To get the regiment in shape, clothe and equip them, required until May 10th. On March 23d the regiment had completed its muster, each company having been drawn up in line before Captain Brand, the United States mustering officer, and took the following oath:

"You do solemnly swear that you will bear true faith and allegiance to the United States of America and that you will serve them honestly and faithfully against all their enemies whatsoever; and that you will obey the orders of the President and of the officers appointed over you according to the rules and articles of war, so help you God."

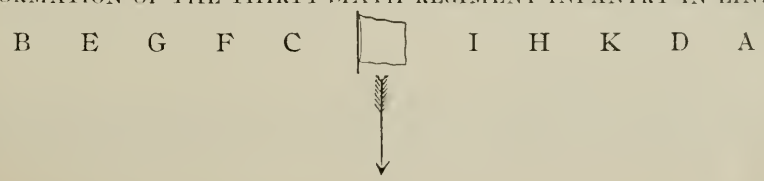
The strength of a full regiment according to army regulation at the time was:

Field and Staff—1 colonel, 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 major, 1 adjutant, 1 quartermaster, 1 surgeon, 2 assistant-surgeons, 1 chaplain, 1 sergeant-major, 1 quartermaster sergeant, 1 commissary sergeant, 1 hospital steward, 2 prin. musicians—15.

Company formation—1 captain, 1 first-lieutenant, 1 second-lieutenant, 1 first-sergeant, 4 sergeants, 8 corporals, 2 musicians, 1 wagoner, 82 privates.

Ten companies, 101; field and staff, 15. Total, 1,025.

FORMATION OF THE THIRTY-SIXTH REGIMENT INFANTRY IN LINE.



The regiment was never at the maximum. There were 960 all told on the rolls when we left Madison. There were recruits sent to it during '64-'65 of 54 men, making a total of 1,014 on the rolls.

ROSTER OF FIELD AND STAFF AT TIME OF ORGANIZATION.

Colonel, Frank A. Haskell; lieutenant-colonel, John A. Savage; major, Harvey M. Brown; adjutant, Benjamin D. Atwell; quartermaster, Charles B. Peck; surgeon, Clarkson Miller; first assistant-surgeon, Elijah A. Woodward; second assistant-surgeon, George D. Winch; chaplain, Peter Van West; sergeant-major, Manley T. Matthews; quartermaster-sergeant, John J. Gibbs; commissary sergeant, Joseph N. Clemmer; hospital steward, Alanson Miller; prin. musicians, Louis Coulong, J. B. Forsythe.

LINE OFFICERS.

Co.	Captains.	1st Lieutenants.	2nd Lieutenants.
A	Wm. H. Hamilton	Chas. E. Griffin	Chas. L. Sholes.
B	Clement E. Warner	Geo Weeks	Wm. H. Lamberton.
C	Geo. A. Fisk	Luther B. Noyes	C. E. Bullard.
D	Jacob Walkey	Westley S. Potter	Oscar L. Baldwin.
E	Jerome F. Brooks	Chas. W. Dipple	Henry B. Ginty.
F	Prescott B. Burwell	Oliver N. Russell	Geo. E. Albee.
G	Reuben Lindley	Jas. S. Frisbie	Wm. R. Newton.
H	Austin Cannon	Cyrus Peck	Geo. S. Morris.
I	Daniel F. Farrand	E. W. Heyden	Chas. W. Skinner.
K	Warren Graves	E. A. Galloway	Joseph Harris.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
May 13th, 1864.

SOLDIERS! The moment has arrived when your commanding officer feels authorized to address you in terms of congratulation.

For eight days and nights, without almost any intermission, through rain and sunshine you have been fighting a desperate foe in positions naturally strong, and rendered doubly so by entrenchments.

You have compelled him to abandon his fortifications on the Rapidan, to retire and to attempt to stop your progress, and now he has abandoned his last entrenched position, so tenaciously held, suffering in all a loss of eighteen guns, twenty-two colors, eight thousand prisoners, including two general-officers.

Your heroic deeds, noble endurance of fatigue and privations, will ever be memorable. Let us return thanks to God for the mercy thus shown us, and ask earnestly for its continuance.

Soldiers; Your work is not over. The enemy must be pursued, and if possible, overcome. The courage and fortitude you have displayed render your commanding-general confident that your future efforts will result in success.

While we mourn the loss of many gallant comrades, let us remember that the enemy must have suffered equal if not greater loss.

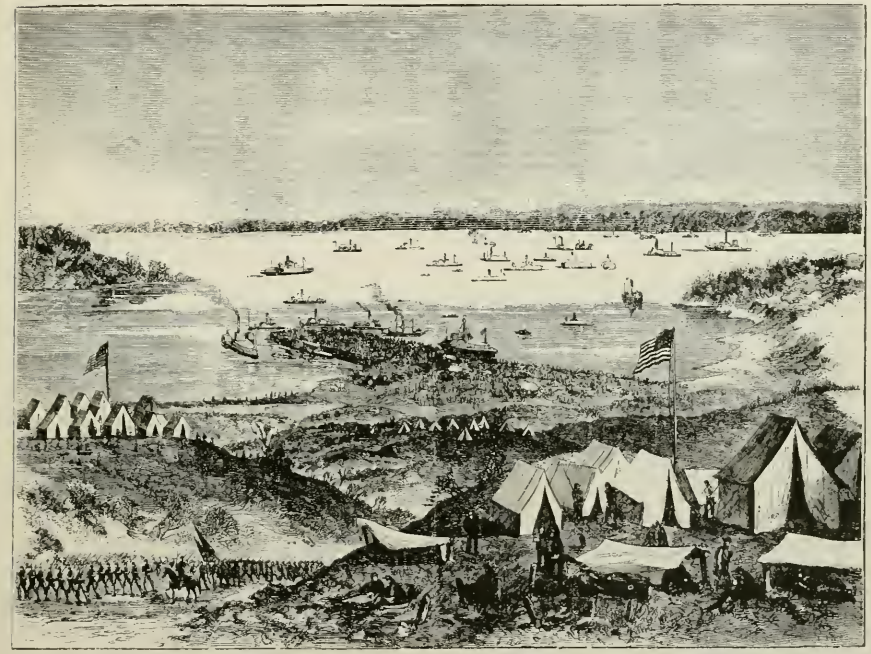
We shall soon receive reinforcements which he cannot expect. Let us determine, then, to continue vigorously the work so well begun, and, under God's blessing, in a short time the object of our labors will be accomplished.

(Signed) GEORGE G. MEADE,
Major-General Commanding.

OFFICIAL: S. WILLIAMS.

The regiment was at Camp Randall until the 10th of May, up to which time twenty-six had died of disease, or about 16 per cent.

of the loss by disease during our whole service. The time of the officers was occupied in studying army tactics and regulations and drilling their companies, though the grounds were in bad condition for it. In barracks we had all kinds of games, stag dances, reading, etc. The colonel being an army officer, brought us to strict army discipline as circumstances would permit. Where we were to go when we left the camp I think only the colonel knew. We saw on the 27th of April six companies of the Thirty-seventh regiment marchout of camp tostartfor the front; our regiment was anxious to go. On the morning of the 10th of May orders came to the company commands to "pack up, ready to move out." The ac-



THE 36TH WIS. VOL. INF. LEAVING BELLE PLAIN, MAY 17TH, 1864, FOR THE FRONT.

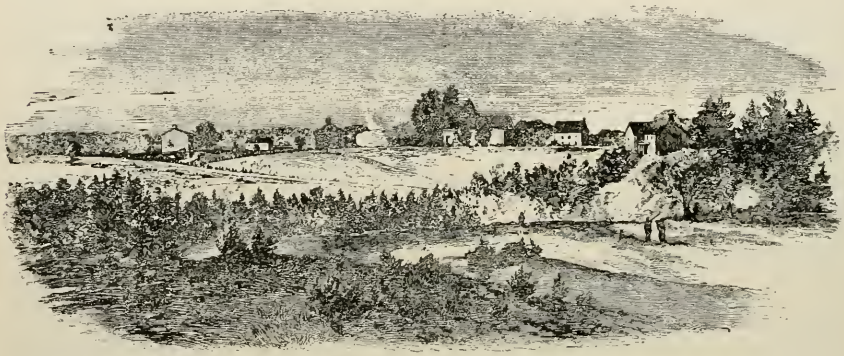
cumulation of traps, which were brought from home or sent us by our mothers, sisters and sweethearts, were too numerous to mention. Some of them were Bibles, hair brushes, housewives, paper collars, medicine, ink and paper, etc., more than would fill our knapsack. Many things had to be left. Many had brought costly heavy boots or shoes, only to be thrown away later. Our knapsacks were more like a Jew peddler's pack. With our haversack and four days' rations, our canteen of three pints of water, gun and accoutrements, made a load for a mule. There was no fuss of presentation of colors, it was just fall in and move out. We were put into common freight cars, there was one passenger

coach for the officers, and started for the front over the Chicago & Northwestern Railway to Chicago, and the Pennsylvania from there. The weather being warm the men took to the top of the cars as many as could. Arriving at Pittsburg we were marched into a long building where was spread out a splendid dinner, which was the last good meal we had for a year. We will never forget the good people of Pittsburg. Our trip over the mountains was a delightful one. We were cheered all along the route by the good patriotic people of Pennsylvania. Arriving on the 14th at Washington we were put into what was called a "bull pen," and then we appreciated that we were nearing the front, but little knew what was before us. We stayed at Washington until the 16th, when we took a transport down the Potomac to Belle Plain, at the same point I landed in 1863. A most beautiful trip it was, down the Potomac, past the navy yard, Alexandria and Mount Vernon. Arriving at Belle Plaine in the evening we camped for the night; marched from there on the morning of the 17th, when our real soldiering commenced. Here is where we saw the benefit of having veterans with us; they advised those who had "store-made boots" to change to the army regulation shoes. Many took the advice; the day was a hot one; we had gone but a short way when our knapsacks began to grow heavy. The farmer boys who were used to hoeing corn, the lumbermen to handling a cant-hook, couldn't stand the pressure, and commenced to "peal" first a blacking-brush, the paper collars, extra blankets, extra boots, tooth-brushes, etc., etc.; the road was literally covered with everything, even some of the testaments had to go before we had gone five miles. The darkies, with their "smilingest" smile, followed us like turkey buzzards. The colonel on his big black horse at the head of the regiment no doubt expected this, and was laughing "in his sleeves." When we started out everyone was jolly and cracking jokes, but as we marched and marched, thinking how much farther until not a word was spoken. Once in a while John Cassidy of Co. B would make an Irish "bull," which would wake up the whole regiment. Smith Welden, of Company G (my company), kept up our end in the regiment. It was worth a mile's extra march to see Smith's face when he cracked a joke, showing the loss of one of his front teeth. It was said that some of the boys in the first fight loaded and forgot to fire and loaded again on top of the first. Smith having but one front tooth no doubt thought he must bite off two cartridges, as he could bite but one side at once. Whether

he was the guilty one who kept loading and not killing any one I do not know. I am sure his good jokes helped kill many a weary long hour on our marches. In a regiment of 960 men there are 960 different characters. I know of no place where character is better portrayed than on a march or in a battle. We marched all day through the hot sun, with mercury up into the three figures. We made coffee at dark. We marched and marched and marched, and we were not the only ones going to the front; it would not be long before we would have hot work. Belle Plain being the depot of supplies for the whole Army of the Potomac, we met hundreds of army wagons going to load with supplies and ammunition, ambulances taking the sick and wounded to the hospitals and to the hospital boats, to be taken to Washington, detachments of cavalry going to and from the front. Regiments whose term of service had expired, going home with what would have been but a full company when they started to the front, reminded us that we would soon be in the fiery furnace. All of this, which seemed hard marching, was but a prelude to what was to come when the ball actually opened for us. We were fast becoming thoroughly seasoned. We marched all night. When marching on the dusty roads an hour the order would come to "halt." Every man almost before the word was finished dropped and was asleep with his knapsack for a pillow, and many times we were asleep while marching. Our rest would be but about five minutes; oh, how short they were! We would hardly know that we had halted when the command "Fall in," was given. We passed through Fredericksburg, where the army had passed and repassed so many times, and it showed the effects of it; to Spottsylvania, situated on the top of the divide of the rivers Po and Ny, with the Mat and Ta running into and forming the Mattapony, which empties into the Pamunkey, where we acted as reserves. At daylight we heard the first gun. We were at the front, where but the day before a great battle had been fought. Not one of the regiment who were there will forget that first gun. A man's characteristics will quickly come out on hearing the first gun of war. I will here write of an incident which came under my observation and hearing. Major Harvey M. Brown rode a very fine Kentucky bred cream horse. Every soldier knew "Dandy." Brown was a very outspoken, warm-hearted, sympathetic man, but would do his duty "if it took a leg." One of the officers commanding a company in a regiment which was also going to the front, at

the sound of that first gun was suddenly taken with a cramp in the stomach, dropped out and doubled up on the ground apparently in great pain. Major Brown rode up to him and said, "Captain, what's the matter." "Oh, I'm so sick, I cannot go any further." "Captain, I am not of your command, but I will say, remember your country, remember your company and remember your family." It had no effect whatever.

We were halted and directed to make coffee; every man his own; we had no cooks. We had each the regulation mess furniture, one tin plate, one tin cup, a knife, fork and spoon. After our breakfast, which consisted of coffee and hardtack, we were moved further to the front; close to the front. The colonel put us under fire to see how we would stand, and they did stand as I was afterwards told. Colonel Haskell said he was proud of that splendid body of men, and that they would make a fine record; that they kept that line like veterans, etc. No words or picture could portray the looks of that splendid regiment, with blanched faces and set teeth, waiting, expecting any minute to hear the command to charge the enemy.



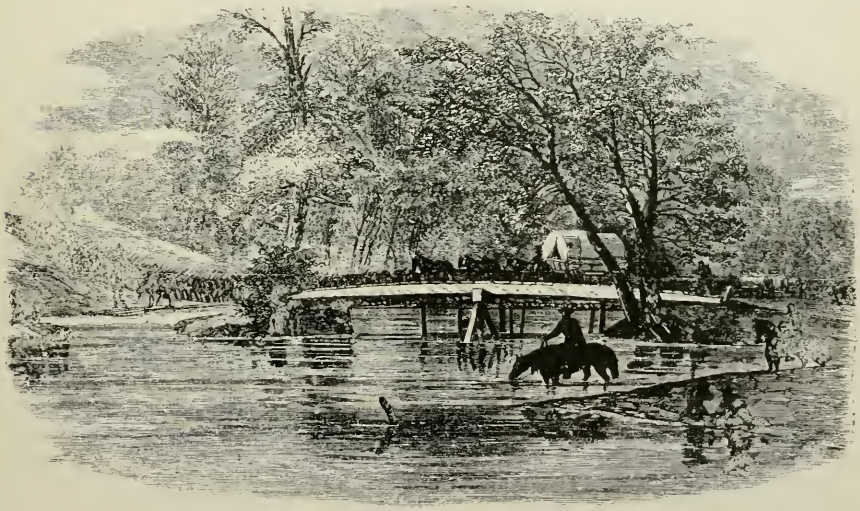
SPOTTSYLVANIA COURT HOUSE.

All the day we were on the move, double-quicking, here and there; it was here we saw the first battle. We saw the enemy charge our line across an open field. A shell from one of our batteries burst directly over an advancing regiment, which scattered it in all directions; the effect was terrible. It was here we saw the depleted Irish regiment (I think the Sixty-ninth), which was not larger than one of our companies. They wore green Zouave uniforms, and passed us on a double-quick and went into a charge. Our regiment looked more like a brigade to them no doubt. Little did we think then that inside of a month our ranks would be as depleted.

Many of our regiment, now in the field, exhausted from their unaccustomed forced march from Belle Plaine, melted down under

the hot sun. Wm. H. Skinner of my company and one of my best comrades, a strong, hearty farmer boy, went down from exhaustion, and I had to leave him. Colonel Fox in his army records says: "Tall men proved to be poor material for a long, tiresome campaign. When, after a hard forced march, the captain looked over his company at nightfall to see how many men he had with him, the 'ponies' who trudged along at the tail of the company were generally all there; it was the head end of the company that was thinned out."* Skinner came up all right, only to be wounded and taken prisoner June 1st. He was mustered out March 23d, 1865, I think soon after his exchange.

We were very fortunate not to have been very actively engaged in this day's battle. The Second Corps, to which we were attached the following day, had a severe battle, attacking the enemy, driving them out of two lines of works, capturing several pieces of artillery. The musketry and cannonading was terrible.



THE 36TH CROSSING THE RIVER NY.

The loss was about one thousand. Our provisional division had a very severe battle, losing 150 killed and 750 wounded and prisoners, but took 500 prisoners, killed and wounded, 1,250.

The following day General Meade complimented the division in the following order:

[ORDER.]

The major-general commanding desires to express his satisfaction with the good conduct of Tyler's division, Ketching's brigade of heavy artillery, in the affair of

*Little John Moran, 5 feet 1, was always at roll call.

yesterday evening. The gallant manner in which these commands, the greater portion being for the first time under fire, met and checked a persistent corps of the enemy, led by one of its best generals,† justifies the commendation in this special manner of troops who henceforward will be relied upon as were the tried veterans of the Second and Sixth Corps, at the same time engaged.

MAJOR-GENERAL MEADE.

HEADQUARTERS BELLE PLAIN, VA.,
May 16th, 1864.

Brigadier-General Seth Williams, Asst. Adjt.-Gen.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that Brigadier-General R. O. Tyler has arrived at this post and has taken command of the following troops: Seventh New York Heavy Artillery, First Maine Heavy Artillery * * * in all about 6,700 men, fully equipped and armed. General Tyler will probably leave here with his command to join you to-morrow afternoon or early on the following day. * * *

I am, General, your very obedient servant,

J. J. ABERCROMBIE,
Brigadier-General Commanding Post and Defenses.

HEADQUARTERS BELLE PLAIN,
May 16th, 8 P. M.

(Received 12:30 A. M. 17th.)

War Department:

In addition to the troops from General Tyler, mentioned in dispatch this morning, the Thirty-sixth Wisconsin, 900 strong, and the Eighth New York Heavy Artillery, 1,500 strong, in all 2,400 strong, have reported to General Tyler, and go on to the army to-morrow. * * *

J. J. ABERCROMBIE,
Brigadier-General Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
May 19th, 1864.

SPECIAL ORDERS,
No. 139.

Tyler's division, consisting of the * * * and the Thirty-sixth Regiment of Wisconsin Infantry, is assigned to the Second Army Corps, and will be reported accordingly. By command of Major-General Meade.

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

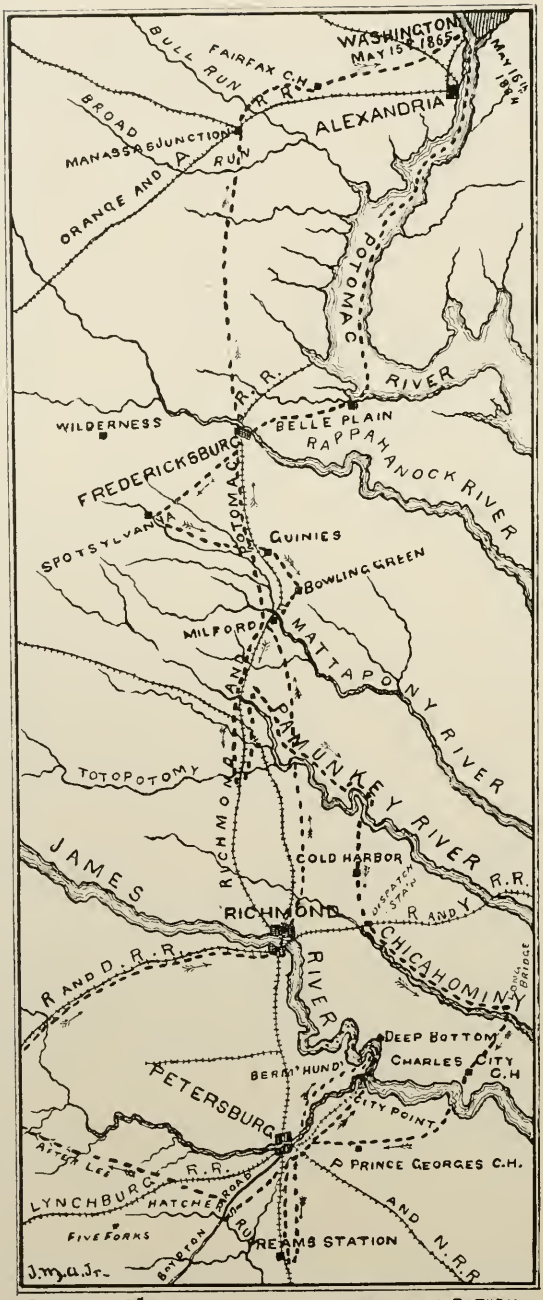
Note.—The Twenty-sixth Wisconsin was assigned to the Second Corps by special order 123, War Department, March 21st, 1864. The Thirty-sixth Wisconsin was subsequently substituted for the Twenty-sixth.

General Badeau says in Military Biography of General Grant: "Although the 12th of May was a day of terrible fighting, General Grant allowed his army no rest. 'Have the men woke up and under arms at half past three o'clock' * * All his orders were:

† Ewell's corps.

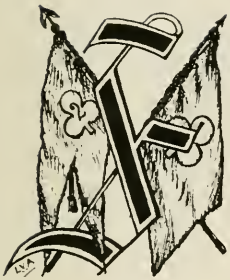
'Push on with all possible vigor. Push the enemy with all your might.' 'We must not fail.' 'Act on the offensive.' 'Keep up a threatening attitude.' 'Fight the enemy in whatever force you can find him.' 'Feel the enemy to keep him well employed.' " The regiment soon realized it.

From that most valuable book, "History of the Second Army Corps," by Francis Walker, brevet brigadier, U. S. V., assistant adjutant-general of the corps, Oct. 9th, 1862-Jan. 12th, 1865, I find: "The Second Army Corps was organized March 13, 1862, by General Orders, No. 101, Headquarters Army of the Potomac. Three divisions were included in the original assignment of troops, those of Richardson, Blinker and Sedgwick. On the 31st of the same month, however, Blinker's division was detached, not only from the new corps, but also from the Army of the Potomac. The brief term during which this division remained of the Second Corps, it could hardly be said with the Second Corps, for no two divisions of the new command had yet been brought together—would not justify its inclusion in this narrative, and it will accordingly be left out of account. * * * That one of five original corps organized by President Lincoln in March, 1862, which maintained its existence unbroken until the conclusion of peace, in May, 1865, and whose history is thus, in an unparalleled degree, the history of the war in the east. That corps which, in fair fight with Lee's great army, had captured forty-four Confederate flags ere first it lost a color of its own; that corps which under the command of Sumner, Couch, Warren, Hancock and Humphreys—illustrious roll!—left nearly forty thousand men killed and wounded upon the battlefields of Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania; that corps among whose generals of divisions were numbered Sedgwick, Richardson, Howard, French, Barlow, Birney, Miles, Mott, Gibbon, Webb and Alexander Hays; the corps which crossed the Chickahominy to the rescue of the beaten left at Fair Oaks; which made the great assault at Mary's Heights, on which fell the fury of Longstreet's charge at Gettysburg; which was the rear guard October 14th at Auburn and at Bristoe; which stormed the salient at Spottsylvania and at Farmville; fought the last infantry battle of the war against the Army of Northern Virginia."



ROUTE OF 36TH WISCONSIN TO PETERSBURG AND RETURN

CHAPTER III.



OLLOWING "Special Orders, 139," came the "Special Orders, No. 132," Second Army Corps, assigning the regiment to the First Brigade, Second Division, commanded by General Gibbon. This assignment was made by request of General Gibbon, on application of Colonel Haskell, who, as I have said before, was on General Gibbon's staff.

From this time on it was war in earnest, and we soon found it was as General Sherman had said, "War is Hell."

The following circular and orders show the commencement of it.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
May 19th, 1864.

SPECIAL ORDERS,
No. 132.

1. The Thirty-sixth Wisconsin Volunteers, Colonel Frank A. Haskell, is relieved from further duty in General Tyler's division, and assigned to the Second Division of the corps. It will respond accordingly.

* * * * * * * * * * * *

By order of Major-General Hancock.

FRANCIS A. WALKER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[CIRCULAR.]

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
May 19, 1864, 5:30 p. m.

The Command will be put under arms instantly. General Birney's division has moved on the double-quick to the Harris house. General Gibbon will follow General Barlow.

By Command of Major-General Hancock,
FRANCIS A. WALKER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
May 19, 1864, 9 P. M.

MAJOR-GENERAL WARREN: Hancock will hold on to-night till released with 5,000 men of the Sixth Corps and two batteries. I wish you to supervise the posting of this force, together with Crawford and Kitching, to prevent to-morrow any advance of the enemy.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
May 19, 1864, 11 P. M.

MAJOR-GENERAL WARREN: Hancock is ordered to attack Ewell at daylight in the morning. You will direct Crawford and Kitching to attack at the same time on Birney's left.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

May 20th, 1864, our commanders were: The Corps, Major-General Winfield S. Hancock. The Division, Brigadier-General John Gibbon. The Brigade, Brigadier-General Alexander S. Webb. The Regiment, Colonel Frank A. Haskell.

The losses of the Army from the 8th to the 19th of May inclusive, as estimated by General Humphreys, were as follows:

Killed	2,447
Wounded	10,821
Killed and wounded	13,268
Missing	1,411
	14,679

The losses of the Second Corps were as follows:

Killed	834
Wounded	3,958
Missing	665
	5,457

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
May 20th, 1864.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Army of the Potomac.

GENERAL: I have the honor to forward the following field return of this command for the 20th instant:

	Present for Duty.			Gain since April 30.		Loss since April 30.		
	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Troops Assigned.	Otherwise.	Battle.	Otherwise.	
Corps Headquarters	25	156	181	.....	.....	2	.....	
Engineer Battalion	11	335	346	.....	.....	.....	.....	Third Battalion joined.
Artillery Brigade	55	1,964	2,024	384	.....	71	.....	
First Division	263	4,501	4,764	.....	431	3,366	415	
Second Division	312	5,921	6,233	2,388	158	3,117	396	(36th Wis., 69 (182d), 155th, (164th, 170th N.Y. Regt. joined.
Third Division	378	6,541	6,919	3,800	.....	4,598	1,080	Joined May 18th.
Fourth Division (late Fourth)	241	6,485	6,726	7,215	.....	989	.....	(Consolidated with Third Division.
Division (late Fourth)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,965	
Total	1,285	25,908	27,193	13,787	589	12,143	6,856	

I am, General, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WINFIELD S. HANCOCK,
Major-General Volunteers Commanding.

The following orders were given by the commander of the Corps:

May 20th, 1864, 5 P. M.

"The command will move to-night. First Division at 11 P. M., by way of Anderson's mill and Massaponax church. * * *"

May 21st, 4:30 P. M.

"Head of column has arrived about one and a half miles beyond Guiney's. * * * Crossed 12 M. Barlow's division was across and Gibbon's was closely following. * * *"

We crossed at Milford and threw up works. On the 22d we advanced about a mile and again threw up works, and on the night of the 23d marched to the North Anna.

On the 24th of May the regiment crossed the North Anna.

Threw up a line of works during a heavy rain and witnessed a very severe engagement about a half-mile in front. Companies C and I went on picket and were relieved in the evening of the 26th

CANVAS PONTOONS ON THE NORTH ANNA.

by Companies H and K, which two companies were ordered, on the evening of the 26th, to deploy and charge a line of the enemy's works, in which they succeeded; captured the works, but with a loss of 2 killed, 12 wounded and 1 prisoner.

Killed.—Privates Thos. Morris and Wm. Tisdall, Company H.

Wounded.—First Sergeant Ralph L. Palmer; Corporals Geo. K. Hazen and Samuel W. Hill; Privates Alanson Daggott, John Healey, Ruben Lee, Mathias Mettick, Orrin H. Morthrop, Belitha G. Thomas, Stephen Welch, Company H; Stephen L. McCann, Jordan J. McCann, Company K.

Prisoner.—Sergeant D. E. Tichener, Company H.

On the same night the regiment withdrew across the North Anna.

Privates Morris and Tisdale were the first of the regiment to be killed.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
May 25th, 1864, 9 P. M.

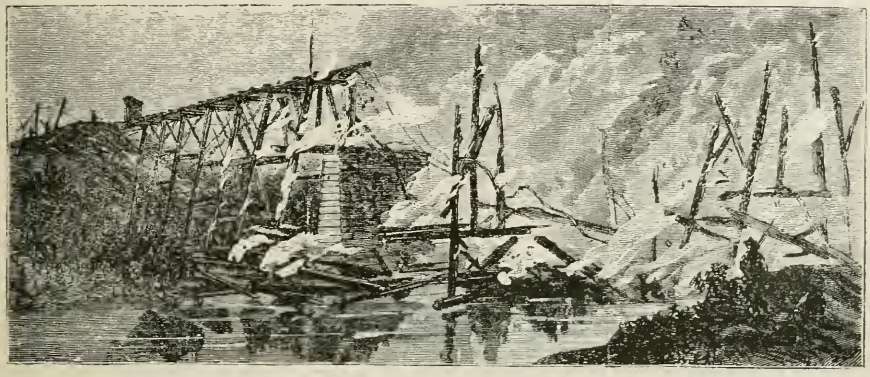
MAJOR-GENERAL HANCOCK: Have you done anything in the way of destroying the Fredericksburg railroad? If not I wish you to-morrow to supply as large a part of your force as you can in this work, tearing up the rails, and by means of ties, heating and bending them.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

SECOND CORPS,
May 25th, 1864, 9:20 P. M.

I have been at work at the railroad this afternoon. That part of the bridge which was not burned is completely destroyed forward to the curve, and to such a point as the enemy cannot observe what is going on, and backwards; also, the rails have been taken up and bent by using the ties; the work will be continued to-morrow backwards.

WINFIELD S. HANCOCK.
Major-General.



BURNING BRIDGE AT NORTH ANNA.

[CIRCULAR.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
May 26th, 1864, 9:15 A. M.

Corps commanders will at once send to their supply wagons for four days' rations for their respective commands, and cause the same to be issued before to-night, so that the troops will have to-morrow morning six days' subsistence on their person. The supply trains are near Milford.

By command of Major-General Meade.

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

This of course meant another flank movement.

May 26th, 1864, 8:45 A. M.

MAJOR-GENERAL HANCOCK: Can you withdraw your command with security by daylight?

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
May 26th, 1864, 9:15 A. M.

GENERAL MEADE.

GENERAL: My command has been pushed so close to the enemy that I doubt whether it can be safely withdrawn by day. * * * For instance, General Gibbon has part of his front line about 200 yards from the enemy's skirmishers, and General Birney's position is in full view of the enemy.

WINFIELD S. HANCOCK,
Major-General of Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
May 26th, 1864, 3:30 P. M.

MAJOR-GENERAL HANCOCK,
Commanding Second Corps.

The major-general commanding directs that you withdraw to-night in the manner indicated in previous orders, as soon as it can be done without attracting the attention of the enemy. The pickets will be left as long as practicable consistently with their being withdrawn to this side. The pontoon bridges taken up and other bridges destroyed by daylight.

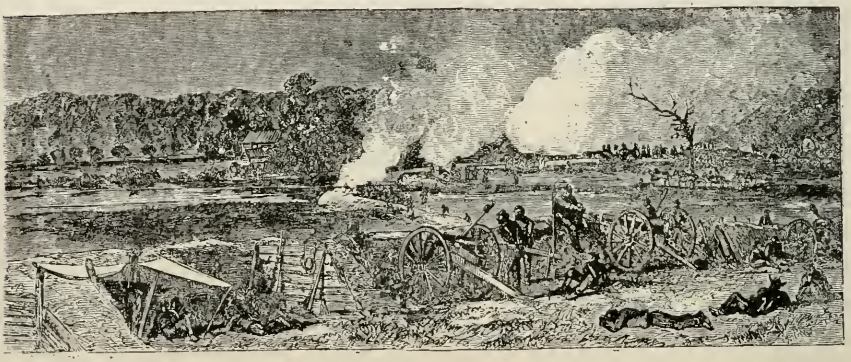
A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
May 26th, 1864, 10 P. M.

GENERAL HUMPHREYS.

GENERAL: Our movement has been somewhat delayed by issuing rations and by a little fight that Gibbon had this evening in driving away the enemy's skirmishers. * * *

WINFIELD S. HANCOCK,
Major-General Commanding.



SECOND CORPS BATTERY IN POSITION AT NORTH ANNA.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
May 26th, 1864, 7 P. M.

The following movements are ordered for to-night: * * * At 8:30 P. M. each division commander will commence the withdrawal of his command. * * * The second division and its artillery will withdraw by the lower pontoon bridge. * * * The order of march will be as follows: Second Division, First Division, Third Division, Fourth Division. * * *

By order of Major-General Hancock.

WM. R. DRIVER,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

At 8:30 changes were made in the order of moving out.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
May 27th, 1864, 1 A M.

GENERAL WILLIAMS: My command is mostly over: I will relieve my pickets about 2 o'clock.

WINFIELD S. HANCOCK,
Major-General.

May 27, 1864, 2 A. M.

I have ordered that the withdrawal of the pickets commence at once. My last reports were: Gibbon entirely across. * * *

May 27th, 1864, 3 A. M.

All my people across the river. The wooden bridge is burned and the pontoon is taken up.

WINFIELD S. HANCOCK.

May 27th, 1864, 4:20 P. M.

The head of my column is at Concord church, about one-half mile from Needham's.

May 27th, 1864, 6 P. M.

MAJOR-GENERAL HANCOCK: You can halt your column at dark, leaving at 4 A. M. to-morrow. * * *

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
May 27th, 1864, 7:30 P. M.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Army Potomac.

GENERAL: * * * Expecting to make a long march to-night, and the men being wearied, and on account of the difficulty of getting water, I had halted my command, say three-quarters of an hour ago, to let them make coffee. I shall now move on about five miles or to a suitable camp. I think they will be able to do that now after their rest well enough. Your obedient servant,

WINFIELD S. HANCOCK,
Major-General Volunteers.

While in line of battle on the 27th a shell struck Company A, killing three and severely wounding four men.*

Killed—Privates Daniel A. Dibol and James C. McIntyre.

Wounded—Corporals Marion A. Babcock, Geo. W. Ferris, Henry Oberweather; privates, Barber Patter, George G. Reeley.

This was a terrible shock to the whole regiment, which was drawn up in line, just under the brow of a small hill, one wing resting higher up on the hill than the other. The gunner was a good one who could place a ball where he did; it was a solid shot. I shall never forget the horrible sight of one of the men who was hit in the loins. He walked to the surgeon and said, "For God's sake, doctor, can you help me?" It seemed worse than if it had been in a charge; it was murder. At the time the enemy was making a charge on our line, perhaps a half mile from us. We were listening to the "rebel yell." We could tell by the sound of

*Note.—I find five wounded of Company A on this date. Adjutant-General's Report says four. I find on the rolls Wm. Beaumont, Company F, wounded on this date. I think the date of two of these should be 30th instead of 27th.

it when they advanced and from it we could tell that they were repulsed. We heard their "yell" die out and the cheer of our men. One who has ever heard that yell of the "Johnnies" will never forget it.

Says a writer in the Century: "Life in the country, especially in the Southern country, where people live far apart and where employed oftentimes at a considerable distance from one another and from the houses in which they slept and ate, tended, by exercise in communicating with one another, to strengthen and improve their voices for high and prolonged notes. A wider range to the vocal sounds was constantly afforded and frequently required.

"The voices of women as well as men were often utilized for 'long distance calls.' It may be amusing to note the difference in intonation which was usually exhibited by the sexes. When a man had occasion to summon anyone from a distance, the prolonged tone was placed on the first note, the emphasis on the second, thus—'O, O, oh, John.' If a female called, the prolonged tone and the emphasis were both placed on the last note, thus—'You, John-ny-y-y.' Hallooing, screaming, yelling for one person or another, to the dogs, or some of the cattle on the plantation, with the accompanying reverberations from hill-tops, over valleys and plains, were the familiar sounds throughout the farming districts of the South in the days gone by. It used to be said by my father's old negro foreman that he could be distinctly understood a mile or more away." All of the 'high notes' and all of the 'emphasis' possible in the vocabulary were used in that devilish 'Rebel Yell' which we heard for the first time and which we were destined to frequently hear.

[CIRCULAR.]

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
May 28th, 1864.

Division commanders are directed to have their men under arms at daylight, and to see that the picket lines are well established and properly commanded. Information is received to the effect that the enemy is in strong force and may assume the offensive to-morrow. * * *

By command of Major-General Hancock.

FRANCIS A. WALKER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
May 29th, 1864, 8:45 A. M.

MAJOR-GENERAL HANCOCK,
Second Army Corps:

The following movements are ordered for to-day and will take place at 12 M. punctually: First, Major-General Wright, Sixth Corps, will push out a reconnaissance with a division, artillery with it, on the roads running from his position to

Hanover Court House, and will support the reconnaissance with his whole corps if necessary. Second, Major-General Hancock, Second Corps, will in like manner throw forward a division, with artillery, on the road from Haw's shop to Hanover Court House, and support the reconnaissance with the whole corps if necessary. * * *

By command of Major-General Meade.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
May 29th, 1864.

GENERAL MEADE.

GENERAL: I have but three divisions; one is now on the right of the Richmond road, and one on the left. The other I ordered to mass in rear, but will place on the left in accordance with the tenor of your dispatch.

WINFIELD S. HANCOCK,
Major-General Volunteers.

A negro tells me to-night that the stream in my front is called Swift Run; the white people tell me it is the Totopotomy.

[CIRCULAR.]

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
May 29th, 1864.

The command will move at 5:30 A. M. as follows: Second Division, First Division. * * *

By order Major-General Hancock.

WM. R. DRIVER,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
May 29th, 1864, 7 P. M.

MAJOR-GENERAL WARREN: General Hancock is directed to move out and take position in front of the enemy. You will form your corps on his right. * * * In doing this you will move down from your present advanced position and endeavor to place yourself on the enemy's flank. This movement of your corps will be made at daylight to-morrow morning. Respectfully yours,

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION,
May 30th, 1864. 8:45 P. M.

GENERAL HANCOCK.

GENERAL: The result of my attack, which was made at a very late hour this afternoon, was simply to advance the right of my skirmish line, well supported, to the foot of the bluffs on the other side of the stream, the tops of which were occupied by the enemy in rifle pits; not, however, in very strong force. * * *

Respectfully, JOHN GIBBON.
Brigadier-General of Volunteers Commanding Division.

TOTOPOTOMY, May 31st, 1864.

MAJOR NEWELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General Second Division, Second Corps.

MAJOR: I have the honor to report that I have pushed back the skirmish line

of the enemy, and have occupied their rifle-pits, from which they have been picking off my men. * * * Respectfully,

H. BOYD MCKEEN,
Colonel Commanding First Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
May 31st, 1864, 10:30 A. M.

GENERAL HUMPHREYS: General Gibbon reports that he occupies the line across the Cold Harbor road, which they held yesterday. * * *

WINFIELD S. HANCOCK,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
May 31st, 1864, 1 P. M.

GENERAL MEADE: * * * General Gibbon on my left is briskly engaged also, but not seriously; has one brigade in and another just going in to support. * * *

WINFIELD S. HANCOCK,
Major-General.

On the 31st we were moving here and there. Sharpshooters picking off officers and men.

Michael Hull, Co. C, was wounded on this day.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
June 1st, 1864, 8:10 P. M.

MAJOR-GENERAL HANCOCK: What news? Wright has assaulted with some success; taken rifle-pits and many prisoners. We are anxious to hear from you. You must withdraw as soon as possible, as we want you to move to the left. The route to take from Haw's shop will be designated and guides furnished.

GEO. G MEADE,
Major-General.

SECOND CORPS,
June 1st, 1864, 8:30 P. M.

GENERAL WILLIAMS: We are withdrawing. All my previous dispatches I suppose have reached you. * * * The enemy made frequent attempts to get possession of the works that Birney took yesterday across the river. He took part of the advanced pit in which our skirmishers were, but I didn't think it worth while to retake it, as it was entirely commanded by our guns, and enfiladed by them so neither side could use it. We had but a few sentinels in it; their losses were considerable. Gibbon made quite a demonstration of an assault on their works this P. M., but the ground was so swept and flanked by artillery that it was not thought best to order an absolute assault, but our skirmish line was held by a brigade and entrenched against them within 200 yards of them. The withdrawal will take some time, as our line is very complicated and very close to the enemy.

WINFIELD S. HANCOCK,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
June 1st, 9. P. M.

MAJOR-GENERAL HANCOCK: Your best route is by Haw's shop, Via's (headquarters) and Gibson's, to Cold Harbor. * * * You must make every exertion to move promptly and reach Cold Harbor as soon as possible. * * * Every confidence is felt that your gallant corps of veterans will move with vigor and endure the necessary fatigue. You will pass by my headquarters and I should like to see you as you pass.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
June 1st, 1864, 11 P. M.

MAJOR-GENERAL HANCOCK: On reaching Cold Harbor you will take position on the left of the Sixth Corps, and at once attack the enemy, endeavoring to turn his right flank and interpose between him and the Chickahominy. * * * If on arrival at Cold Harbor it should, on consultation with Major-General Wright, be deemed more expedient for you to support that officer's attack in lieu of attacking yourself, these instructions are modified so as to authorize this project, but your force should be brought to bear against the enemy as promptly and vigorously as possible. * * * Respectfully yours,

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

The aggregate present for duty on the 1st of June in the Second Army Corps was 28,327.

[CIRCULAR.]

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
June 2d, 1864, 2:30 P. M.

No attack will be made to-night under the orders previously issued. Unless the enemy attacks us the time will be devoted to rest. * * * It is very probable that an assault will be ordered at the earliest hour to-morrow. This will be considered as confidential among the division commanders.

By command of Major-General Hancock.

FRANCIS A. WALKER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[CIRCULAR.]

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
June 2d, 1864, 8:30 P. M.

The divisions of General Barlow and Gibbon will attack the enemy at such points on the front of the respective divisions as the commanders may select, at 4:30 to-morrow morning (June 3). The division of General Birney will be in readiness to move promptly to the support of either the First or Second Division. * *

By order of Major-General Hancock.

C. H. MORGAN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief of Staff.

It is understood that the other army corps are to attack at same time.

C. H. M.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION,
June 2d, 1864, 12:30 P. M.

MAJOR-GENERAL HANCOCK.

GENERAL: There is only one point on my line where I think there is any hope of a successful assault. This is in front of Colonel Smyth, where I have two guns in position, and am preparing to put two more. The enemy's position is a strong one and I do not advise a second assault, but am willing to try again if Colonel Smyth can be re-enforced with another brigade. Even then I do not consider the chances of success very good.

Respectfully,
JOHN GIBBON,
Brigadier-General Commanding Division.

I will here tell of an incident that occurred at this place. It cannot be better told than by General Walker. I use his words: Members of the regiment will remember the house and the incidents, where we threw up breastworks through the front yard, cutting off any view from the first story windows. "On the 30th Brooks' brigade, which was deployed in front of Gibbon, supported by Owen's brigade, moved against the enemy's line of skirmish pits, and carried them in handsome style. These were immediately converted into cover f · our own men. The enemy's position was found to be exceedingly strong—its front covered by the course of the Totopotomy, r . . the ground being marsh. The artillery was brought up and a large part of it placed in position along the ridge on which stood a large and handsome house. After a fierce duel Colonel Tidball succeeded in silencing the enemy, the range being unusually short. An incident of curious nature occurred in the yard of the house referred to during the artillery contest. One of the batteries had removed a limber chest for some reason, and while it was being filled with ammunition, a colored woman, crazy with fright, walked out of the kitchen with a shovelful of hot ashes, which she emptied into the chest. Two men were killed and others wounded by the explosion which resulted, the cause of the mischief escaping unhurt. In the army it always was the fool doing the mischief who got off safe. I have known several cases of soldiers opening shells, pouring out all the powder (they always pour out all the powder), and then dropped in a coal or match to see if there was any powder left. Out of all lives lost in this way I never once knew the original idiot to be injured. Speaking of the negro woman coming out of the kitchen reminds me that the house was occupied by its customary inhabitants during this cannonade, and recalls a somewhat amusing correspondence on that subject.

"General Hancock, after deciding to attempt the passage of the creek, had instructed me to write to the ladies of the house immediately at the crossing, who, as he had learned, were then unprotected, informing them that their estate was likely to be the scene of a severe conflict the next day, and offering them trans-

portation to the rear. This was done, and to save time an ambulance was sent along. In reply to the letter was received, an hour later, a very courteous appeal from the ladies not to make their house the scene of conflict; stating that one of the members of the household was sick and could not well be moved, and requesting that the Second Corps would take some other route. It being not altogether convenient to alter the plans of the Army of the Potomac at so short a notice, it was necessary to reply that the Second Corps could not well change its line of march, and that if they valued their lives they would retire. I not only sent the ambulance a second time, but requested the able and humane medical director of the corps, Dr. Dougherty, to visit them and see if the sick member of the household suffered no harm. Dr. Dougherty went and quickly returned. He had pronounced the sick lady to be in a condition to move without the slightest danger;

THE 36TH CROSSING THE PAMUNKEY RIVER.

but his opinion had been received with indignation not of the speechless variety. I myself received a letter, in which the opinions of the household concerning the President, Congress and the Army of the United States were set forth with the utmost distinctiveness. The epistle closed by informing me that if any of the family were killed on the morrow their blood would rest upon my soul forevermore. Inasmuch as the only possible chance of being injured was by shots from cannon manned by Confederates, it was difficult to apprehend the logic of this denunciation. The upshot was that the ladies, sick and well, stayed in the house, having moved down in the cellar. As our signal officers used the roof for purposes of observation the Confederate cannoneers were particularly attentive to it. The house was repeatedly struck, but none of the family in the cellar were hurt."

The Pamunkey is deep, muddy and the crookedest stream I ever saw. Its banks are thickly fringed with bushes and trees,

mostly laurel. I saw them try to drive a herd of cattle across. After several attempts many were drowned. They had to wait for the pontoon bridge; how they then succeeded I do not know. Cattle were driven along with the army to slaughter for the army as needed. The choice bits, liver and heart were prequisites for the butchers and were hard to get at one dollar. Beeves were usually slaughtered just as we stopped about dusk, and issued at once; had no time to cool, and before we had a chance to cook it the order would come to "fall in." We would stick it on our bayonets and march on.

At 7 o'clock on the morning of the 30th, the regiment in taking position before the enemy's line, between which was an open field, one man was killed and four wounded.

Killed—Theo. D. Wortman, Company G.

Wounded—John Martin, Sam'l J. Yoemans, Company C.

Note.—See report of wounded on 27th. I think they should be in this report instead of 27th, as Adjutant-General's Report says four wounded on 30th.

I take from a letter of C. A. Storke, Company G (my company), now of Santa Barbara, California, the following:

"Well, Aubery, the first recollection I have of you, is seeing you carve your name in the old bunk at Camp Randall, where we first enlisted. You did that well. You had a certain knack of carving your initials well; the last I recollect of you was a day or two before I was captured, the day in fact Wortman was killed, when you came up with two or three bullet holes in your clothes. Poor Wortman, he was shot next to me, and I hear the bullet to this day, as the dull thud came from the stroke of the ball in the mouth. You know he was shot in the mouth and the ball lodged in the skull, there was no wound of entrance or exit, visible. I recollect when the detail was sent out to bring his body back a few rods for burial, and how thankful I was that the detail did not include me. Something akin to stage fear had seized me. After I became used to danger it did not phaze me much."

At this place was the first that the regiment, as a whole, was in action, with Colonel Haskell in command. There had been skirmishes by companies and battalions—we had been under fire. The field which we partly crossed had been cultivated. It was very dry and the bullets as they struck the ground would throw up the dust as it does when heavy drops of rain fall on a dusty road. There was, beside a fence on the left of the field, a large wild cherry tree. We had not seen anything green to eat since we came to war. As we were about to charge across the field the boys on the left spied the cherries, and although the bullets were spattering about, they climbed the tree to get the cherries. The colonel went to it and ordered them down. About Wortman, it was

said that just before he was killed he dropped on his knees in prayer. If my recollection serves me rightly, Wortman was past the eligible age, which was forty-five years, was rejected by one company, but coming to ours and determined to go, placed his age within the limit and was accepted.

There was much sharp-shooting on both sides. I could not see any of the enemy, as they were concealed in the trees and bushes; they kept us dodging. Colonel Haskell was admonishing some of the men about dodging a ball. He said there was no use of it, as it had passed when the sound reached them. Immediately a ball passed his head, he unconsciously ducked his head, but quickly raised his hat in a cool and gentlemanly way and said, "Excuse me, gentlemen."

HANCOCK'S HEADQUARTERS,
June 1st, 1864, 9:20 A. M.

MAJOR-GENERAL MEADE: I have ordered skirmishers to be kept pressing the enemy. * * *

WINFIELD S. HANCOCK,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
June 1st, 1864, 10 A.M.

MAJOR-GENERAL HANCOCK,
Commanding Second Corps.

Hold your command in readiness to attack in your front. Warren and Wright will undoubtedly be engaged soon, and it may be necessary for you to attack to relieve them.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
June 1st, 1864, 12:30 P. M.

GENERAL S. WILLIAMS: The following dispatch received from General Barlow in reply to instructions to attack. * * * Very respectfully,

WINFIELD S. HANCOCK,
Major-General.

If in assault, I think General Gibbon should at least make a strong demonstration on our left, besides forwarding at least one brigade in support, as I shall have to leave two brigades to man the works where the artillery is.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
June 1st, 1864, 12:50 P. M.

GENERAL HUMPHREY.

GENERAL: My line continues to press the enemy vigorously and I am gradually getting the development of the line. * * * The enemy are strongly placed wherever met. General Gibbon just reports as follows:

"A reliable officer of McKeen's brigade reports a battery of six guns on my right and front, which would take in flank any line advancing to my front, and which would, of course, have to be first taken. * * * The enemy's works are just reported as well filled with men, since our sharpshooters have been pushing forward.

The ground in my front is well swept by infantry and artillery. Since this report of Gen. Gibbon's, I learn that skirmishers have gained possession of a house about 300 yards from the enemy's line. I hear nothing more from my right. Prisoners report that two brigades moved that way.

WINFIELD S. HANCOCK,
Major-General.

SECOND CORPS,
June 1st, 3:30 P. M.

GENERAL WILLIAMS: The present artillery firing is caused by the enemy attempting to retake the rifle-pits carried by General Birney yesterday across the creek. * * * I have directed General Gibbon to make an active demonstration, supported by a line of battle, against their troops, to see if they are still there. I have connected with the calvary along the Hanover road.

WINFIELD S. HANCOCK,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
June 1st, 1864, 3:30 P. M.

MAJOR-GENERAL HANCOCK: You will make your arrangements and withdraw your corps to-night and move, via Haw's shop, to the rear of Bethesda church. Your corps will be massed somewhere in the vicinity of these headquarters, at Via's house. You will begin to withdraw as soon as it is dark. Notify General Burnside when the last of your troops move and when you withdraw your pickets.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

From these orders, evidently, we were preparing to move again on the enemy's flank, but before we were to move it was destined that we have a "parting shot," which before we got through, made out to be a historical battle, placing us nearly at the head of the "Three Hundred Fighting Regiments"* in casualties. From my diary I take the following, which is also in the Adjutant-General's Report, State of Wisconsin.

On the 1st of June occurred the battle of Totopotomy (or Bethesda Church), a general engagement along various parts of the line. About 4 in the afternoon, the line four miles to the left being very severely pressed by the enemy, orders were received for a vigorous demonstration in front of the First Brigade, in order to restrain the rebel division which were moving to reinforce their line to the left. Four companies on the right of the regiment (B, E, F, G) under command of Captain Warner were moved forward as skirmishers, forming part of the line which was to advance. The rebels held a strong line of works, with guns mounted, about one hundred yards to the front, to reach which it was necessary to cross an open field. At the command to advance, these companies moved forward at double quick. The line at the right and left, composed of veterans, after advancing a few

*See Statistics.

rods and firing one volley, fell back to the works. The enemy opened upon the advancing line with grape, and very severe musketry from the front with oblique fire from right and left, making it almost impossible for a man to live on the field. The line continued to advance, driving in the rebel skirmishers, a portion of it actually passing down and over the rebel works. Of two hundred and forty men of the Thirty-sixth engaged in the charge, one hundred and forty were killed, wounded or taken prisoners.* While this seemed like a useless sacrifice of life, it fully accomplished the object proposed. The rebel divisions were returned to this part of the line on a double quick, and our line on the left, already hard pressed, was thus enabled to maintain its ground. In the charge, Captain Burwell, a brave and efficient officer, was mortally wounded and taken prisoner. Captain Lindley was slightly wounded and Lieutenant Newton severely wounded and taken prisoner. The other six companies while advancing lost about fifty men wounded.

During this whole day there was much maneuvering along our whole line, preparing for what soon came, as will be seen by the orders of our commanders. I only take a few pertaining to our direct command. This was one of our "busiest" days and cut into our numbers, bringing the regiment down to compare with the veteran regiments. There were some very trying experiences by some of those who were wounded and crawled off the field, which I will speak of later. The list of casualties was:

KILLED JUNE 1ST.

Company B—Lewis Arnold, Jacob H. Dubois, Patrick Duffy, Henry P. Friday, James E. Fritts, Geo. Hawser, Whilfield S. Newell, Wallace Older, Calvin G. Shotts, Robt. W. Thompson, Robt. Wixom.

Company E—Christian Able, Ephraim H. Barber, Geo. Bower, Richard Bradford, William H. Courtiey, Corporal Henry P. Davidson, Seymour Richmond, Robt. Shepard, Sam'l Tiffany, Austin Conklin.

Company G—Isaac Elm, Peter Endranger, Gotlieb Fenner, John Gannon, Henry S. Granolt, Isaac Stratton, David B. Willis.

WOUNDED.

Company A—Sergeant Walter L. Clemons, Alvin Rist, Cutler A. Rist, Richard W. Barnes, Wm. M. Bevier, Henry Carman, Sylvester M. Dubois, Geo. W. Finnell, John W. Friday, Milton C. Guest, Anthony Haney, Sam'l G. Lockwood, Necour Mack, Adelbert Older, Henry H. Pratt, Johnson Farr, Richard Upham, Thos. Massingale.

Company C—Eldredge Rathbone.

Company E—Sergeant John Allman, Lorton P. Bacon, Geo. M. Barker, Chas. W. Berry, Martin G. B. Blackman, James Boardwell, Oliver P. Bowe, James A. Davis, Nelson D. Forsnight, Geo. W. Hafer, Edwin Hardy, James D. Hastings, Theo. D.

Note.—See list shows 150 killed, wounded and prisoners. See in statistics.

Hawley, Corporal Wm. Kelsey, Corporal Alexander Kelso, James D. Kerker, Wm. Lock, Chas McElroy, Edward W. Pray, Edgar D. Preston, Wm. Rood, Antonio Shabino, Geo. Wilson.

Company F—Captain Preston B. Burwell, Dewitt C. Atkins, Corporal Allen Brazee, Corporal Wm. Donovan, Peter Gray, Richard M. Hughs, Leonard H. Johnson, Sam'l P. Layman, James Pooler, Luther Rice, Henry C. Soule, Allen T. Switser, Clement Trickey, Frank Tucker, Phineus E. Twining, Francis Van Auken, Clarence Wicks, Dan'l G. Wolf.

Company G—Captain Reuben Lindley, Lieutenant W. H. Newton, Arthur F. Adams, Wm. R. Bartlett, Chas. Bergen, Frederick Dory, Chas. Englehardt, Mathew Gerhardt, Chas. E. Hinman, Wm. Horton, Corporal John Horton, Daniel E. Jacquist, Wm. Kruger, Sergeant Hyram Lindsley, Lewis Manderchcid, Corporal John Moran, Wm. H. Skinner, Wilbur Stone, Theo. J. Sweeting.

Company B—Geo. W. Griffin.

Company K—H. T. E. Tillerson.

PRISONERS.

Company B—Seneca Corbin, James L. Hanan, Sergeant Anthony Haney, George Hoadley, Nelcour Mack, Hubert Mathew, Adelbert Older, Andrew E. Perkins, Hiram A. Petty, Isaac N. Settle, John L. Smith, Alfred E. Totlen, Aaron D. Wildey.

Company E—Addison Chaplin, James Corwin, Chas. T. Graves, Herbert Heslor, Peter Martch.

Company F—Captain Preston B. Burwell, Chas. H. Frank, Franklin Green, Henry Hacksmeistry, Franklin H. Holloway, David M. Kanouse, Henry Main, Clarence Wicks, Ferdinand A. Wilde.

Company G—Lieutenant Wm. R. Newton, Arthur F. Adams, John Austin, Chas. Bergen, John Bowe, Benj. Dick, Frederick Dory, Henry Englehardt, Chas. Englehardt, John Goom, Wm. Kruger, Corporal Robert Moorhouse, Elias A. Rundell, Wm. H. Skinner, Chas. A. Storke, Daniel Thurber, Geo. W. Whipple.

Twenty-four of the above-named died in rebel prisons, nine of them at Andersonville.

The required result of an assault depends much on the officer in command. It is easier to control a regiment of old than of new troops. If the works are to be taken, new troops are good in a charge. The men in line take a good look ahead with the view of *taking* the works or battery before them. They pull down their cap and go with a rush and a yell. After they get started it is almost impossible to stop them. Some, if not all who are not hit, will reach, if not go over the works. If the assault is but for a demonstration, old troops are the better, as they are easier controlled. They will go as far as the officer leads them. They are more cautious than new troops, and are liable to not go as far as they should. In the charge on the 1st of June, it was not the intention of the general to take the works. It is said "The French troops must be stirred up to fight by high sounding phrases; the German must be convinced by argument that it is safer to fight than to fly; but the Russian, you have to hold him back and entreat

him to keep quiet." The latter is no doubt true of the United States soldier, it certainly was of the Thirty-sixth Wisconsin, at this time.

The following letter from Hon. C. A. Storke, district attorney of Santa Barbara, California, who was taken prisoner at this battle, portrays what they had to suffer in prison:

SANTA BARBARA, August 26th, 1893.

JAMES M. AUBERY, ESQ.,
Chicago, Ill.:

MY DEAR COMRADE: Your very pleasant letter came duly to hand to-day, and I hasten to answer it. Of course if you desire it, I can give the full history of the boys who were captured on the first day of June, 1864, and very near the date of their death. I was with them until nearly all of them died. Thurber, I think, died after I left Andersonville for Savannah, but the others I saw die, or was at their side shortly after death. I was glad to have the old boys pleased with my short letter; and while you were there in a regimental reunion, we here had to be satisfied with a soldiers' reunion. We have no regimental reunions here. About four hundred of the old boys went into camp here from the 1st to the 10th of August, and Commander-in-Chief Weissert came clear across the continent to be with us; and Department Commander Seymour was with us. We had a jolly time tenting by the sea.

Remember me kindly to the old boys, and if I can be of any assistance command me. If you come on the coast, come to Santa Barbara and see me. Very truly yours,

C. A. STORKE.

C. A. STORKE'S EXPERIENCE IN PRISON.

Among the members who were captured on the first of June, 1864, from the regiment, were John Bowe, John Adams, Arthur Adams, John Goom, Benjamin Dick, Daniel Thurber, William Kreuger, Henry Englehardt, Robert C. Morehouse, and G. W. Whipple, E. A. Rundle and C. A. Storke, of Company G; and James Chaplin of Company C, and one or two others from Company D, I believe, whose names have escaped me. The others taken on the 1st of June were either wounded or did not take the same course with the above. Of these, all went to Andersonville, after a few days at Libby and Pemberton prisons, with the exception of Morehouse, who was paroled at Libby, for some reason unknown to the remaining members of the regiment, and remained to take charge of the sick, at Richmond. The rest all were sent south to Andersonville, where they arrived not far from June 14th.

They found at that place gathered from all the battlefields since Gettysburg, about 32,000 prisoners, confined in a stockade enclosing at that time only about 18 acres, of which five acres were marshy and unfit for any kind of camping. They first became a part of the Eightieth detachment, which meant that there were 80 other detachments of 270 men in a detachment there, when they arrived. At first, Whipple was a sergeant of a detachment for which he received an extra ration, the others took the luck of the prison. In a few days the detachment was transferred to what was called the new stockade, being an addition to the old stockade of ten acres on the north side, and joined as one enclosure with the old stockade. Then the members of the Thirty-sixth who had kept together were thrown into what was called the 62nd detachment, third 90, or as they for brevity called it in prison, 62-3. On the 11th of July was the execution of the raiders, and the assistance of the little remnant of the Thirty-sixth was given to the law and order party, and in favor of the regulators, but this story has been too often told to be repeated here. Starvation, and want of all that makes life endurable very soon began to make inroads upon their numbers. The first to die was John Goom, on the 18th of August; the next was Arthur Adams, on the 21st; and then Benjamin Dick, on the 24th; then came Kreuger and Englehardt and Bowe and Thurber in September; all of them died in the stockade, and not in the hospital. Bowe and Thurber were placed in barracks which were built in September near the north stockade, but were the scene of as much misery and suffering as I ever saw aggregated anywhere. The barracks were simply two floors and a roof, without any sides, and between the floors was only about four feet space, so that it was impossible for anyone to stand upright. These two floors were covered as thick as they could be covered with men in all stages of disease, from the moderately sick to the helpless invalid. They were provided no nurses, or caretakers, and the filth of the situation was simply indescribable. Lice multiplied in numbers that seem impossible at this day. If any physicians were provided, I never saw them, and I was at the barracks every day repeatedly until I was removed to Savanah on the 30th day of September. Here Bowe and Thurber died about September 30th; better and truer hearted men never lived than they; generous, high-minded and helpful in misery to a rare degree. Thus were left only Whipple, who had taken a parole and gone out of the stockade to labor for the prisoners without, and Rundle, who had gone out as a carpenter and was working on the hospital buildings, and John Adams and myself. John Adams and myself were the only one of the twelve of Company G, who were sent to Savanah; after a couple of weeks' imprisonment there, near the old English prison on the quay in a board stockade, we were sent to Millen prison, where we arrived about the middle

of October. We were of the first lot that went into this prison; and having had the experience of the priceless value of wood at Andersonville, we joined with others in stealing a broad axe, which had been used in constructing the stockade, and at once preempted by the power of possession a butt end of a pitch pine log, and cut it up into shakes, with which we made a house for our shelter, digging a hole two feet deep in the ground for a floor, and setting the shakes up against a ridge pole for a roof and sodding up the ends with sods to keep out the rain and cold. This is a description of my house, and poor Adams was using the axe to build a house of the same kind for himself and some of his friends when he fell over dead. Some blood clot or kindred disturbance of the heart had taken him away. Thus I was the last of the 12 in the prison, as Morehouse had fortunately been paroled from Libby, and Whipple had gone outside at Andersonville, and was then employed outside at Florence, and Rundel was outside at Andersonville, working at carpenter work. It did not take long to cipher out who was the next of Company G to go; and it was a blue day when I had no companion left of the twelve. I then fell in with two or three Pennsylvania boys, one a candy maker from Philadelphia, and the other a native of Lancaster county named Redhiser, and the third was from Pittsburg, but his name has escaped me. We lived together in this little hut, six feet square and two deep, and covered with shakes on the roof, and pine bows on the floor; with sodded sides, and a half open end for a door. Here we drew two ounces of bacon or four of beef, and a half pint of corn meal, the Andersonville ration; but once a week we drew molasses instead and in lieu of meat. This suggested to the candymaker that we could by trade or traffic purchase a number of rations of molasses on molasses day, and then after a few days of meat rations, make the molasses into candy, and trade off the candy for other rations or for the festive shin plaster, which although scarce, was still to be found in camp. We did this. It was my part of the business to sell the candy, and I would arrange it, on a shake which we had cut from the log, and would cry out throughout the camp, lustily, "Who wants to buy the candy," until it was all sold. Thus we gathered together forty dollars in greenbacks, and paid it all out one day when we were offered a half blanket by one of the guards for the money. Then we four were nabobs; we had a blanket, and a house, and felt as though we were prepared for all that could possibly come; but we counted without our host. Shortly after thanksgiving day, we were routed out, one dark, rainy night, and told to pack, and move; and we did pack and move, helter skelter, over the Confederacy. After four days without any rations except the day's rations issued when we started from Millen, we turned up at a place called Blackshear, away down on the old Gulf railroad, near the Flor-

ida line. Here we were camped, to the number of six or seven thousand, in the woods without any appearance of a stockade. In order that I might get more to eat, I had attached here myself under different names to three different squads and was drawing three different rations, when one day an order was promulgated to parole one of the squads and of course for that particular occasion that was the particular squad that I was loyal to, so after throwing back all that I had gathered to make prison life endurable to those who were to remain—the half canteen, the little pint cup, and the much prized half blanket, and after swearing that we would not take up arms until duly exchanged according to the McClellan cartel, we were started on to Savanah ostensibly for exchange. But lo, when Savanah was reached, we were double guarded, and sent on through Charleston, and into Florence military prison. Here I entered about as forlorn as one possibly could be; hope left me, and I should have died had not Chaplin, of Company C, of our regiment, been exceedingly kind and let me live with him, and draw rations in his little utensils. I had none of my own. Poor Chaplin, I owed my life to him. Here also I found Whipple on parole carrying in wood for the prisoners. After a few days, Chaplin handed me a small bar of lye soap about a foot long and an inch and a half square, and told me to cut it up into thirteen pieces and he would give me three of the pieces, if I would trade the other ten off for him. I did so and earned the three pieces, which, by the way, was the only soap I saw in the Confederacy. Then came an order to select a thousand of the worst cases for parole. I had failed rapidly at Florence, and then weighed less than a hundred pounds. I waited until the thousand that I belonged to, the third, had fallen in over the dead line. I went down to the creek and broke the thin covering of ice, and washed myself thoroughly; then hovered over a pitch pine fire until I had blackened myself up, again; then carelessly washed so as to leave the dirt in streaks on my face; and then, dressed in all the clothing I had, a pant leg tied into turban for a hat, a coat without sleeves, and with but one tail (the other was cut off to mend the pant leg), pants with one leg mended with the coat-tail, and with the other so torn that every time I stepped forward my knee would come out half way to the thigh, with shoes, one of which had a top and no sole, and the other a sole and no top, I presented myself to the sergeant of the thousand, and said I belonged to his thousand. At his order, I fell in where I would be the first one of the thousand that would be seen by the inspecting officer. He came along, looked at me and said, "What is the matter with you?" I replied, with a shiver, and quaking, not forced for it was very cold, "I-I-I don't k-n-o-w." "How long have you to serve?" "My time will be out in February." I lied like a trooper. Said he, "I guess you will not enlist again; you may go

EXCHANGED PRISONERS GREETING THE FLAG.

out," and I went out. Whipple came out at the same time by some permission arising from his parole; and Rundle was not released until the war was about to close, and came out by the way of Vicksburg. However, his life was not a hard one, as he was at work outside, and he thus escaped the rigors of the prison.

I have neglected to say that a member of the Thirty-sixth named Vanderbilt was captured, about the first of June, and not in action, and came into Andersonville about the same time with the boys who were with me. He died while in Andersonville, and it fell to my lot to carry out his remains from the stockade. I do not know as anyone else has any information of his death, and it may ease some anxious heart to learn even this much of him. Vanderbilt's company I do not remember.*

My dear Aubery: I have given this short sketch of the lives and deaths of the boys of old Company G who were taken with me. You may use as much of it or as little as you choose. Leave all that is personal to myself out if you choose. The news in regard to the others may be of value to the friends who are living. Of some of them, I am sure, I am the only personal witness of their deaths that is living. If you could send me some advance sheets of the casualties, I would take it as a favor.

Yours,

C. A. Storke.

At 4 o'clock on the 3rd, the regiment was in line. Quartermaster Peck had come up to issue some clothing, shoes and stockings which had been called for, and before they were all distributed the ball opened, the charge had commenced, a solid shot came whizzing close to the wagon. He picked up quickly and got to the rear and the regiment went on. The whole line advanced upon the enemy by brigades in columns closed in mass by regiments, the Thirty-sixth being in the rear of the brigade. On advancing about three-fourths of a mile across an open field under a heavy artillery fire and when within about twenty-five rods of the enemy's works, partially protected by the brow of a low hill, the Thirty-sixth was found in advance, leading the brigade. During the advance, Colonel McKeen, who was then commanding the brigade, was killed. Colonel Haskell, of our regiment, being the senior officer, the command of the brigade devolved to him. After a moment's halt, Colonel Haskell, by command of General Gibbon, ordered the brigade forward. The men arose to obey and were met by a shower of bullets. When the other parts of the line halted, Colonel Haskell surveyed the situation for a moment and gave the order "Lie down, men." The order had hardly been carried out when a bullet struck him in the head, killing him instantly. Adjutant Atwell was severely wounded in the shoulder.

*Note.—John W. H., Company D, prisoner June 13, 1864, died August, 1864.

Lieutenant Lamberton of Company B was killed while in temporary command of Company E, who were constructing a slight work for their protection. The regiment, whose loss during the day was three officers and seventy men killed and wounded, remained on the field until dark. The command devolved on the senior officer, Colonel Savage. At 9 in the evening they moved to the left and took position about forty rods from the enemy's works. The killed were:

KILLED.

Colonel Frank A. Haskell.
Company A—John Black.
Company B—Lieutenant William H. Lamberton.
Company C—Chas. L. McClure.
Company D—Corporal Henry Van Dyck.
Company E—Herbert Peck.
Company F—Frank Cassidy.
Company I—Milton Brice, Nathan Cram, Cassius M. Odell, Geo. E. White.
Company K—Walter L. Hobbs.

WOUNDED.

Adjutant Benj. D. Atwell.

Company A—Geo. Claridge, Ashley Hayden.

Company B—John P. Damp, Leonard Dibble, Horace H. Dudley, Ami B. Wilder, Hugh Williams, Peter Winchell.

Company C—Lestie Aylesworth, Albert Calkins, Jeremiah A. Crossman, Wm. W. Dayton, Corporal J. H. Fasdick, First Sergeant Stephen C. Miles, Corporal Jas. W. Potter, Delos W. Head, Richard Johnson.

Company D—Tom Corwin Bonnell, Colby E. Fuller, Mathias Kallbeck, Francis Meixell, Michael Shaughnessy, Elias Spaulding, Jonathan Spry.

Company F—Corporal F. H. Holloway, John B. See.

Company G—Robert Fetridge, Peter Kommers.

Company H—Frederick Acken, Geo. H. Babbitt.

Company I—Lieutenant Chas. W. Skinner, Albert Bohn, Thos. Gillies, Marcus L. Knight, Wm. W. Lathrop, John P. Lilly, Corporal John W. Mills, Egbert Schofield, Geo. T. Skilton, John Sure, Corporal Stephen Williams, John W. Toby, Albert Schofield.

Company K—Reuben Biesecker, Corporal Henry W. Butler, David Crandall, Chas. Ermintinger, Elias L. Fidler, Alexander Gokee, Marshall M. Granger, John Hill, Oliver Johnson, Phillip Lee, Martin Appelt, Lars Pederson, Lewis Pratt, John S. Rains, Nathan Skeel, Running Tallefsen, Sergeant Geo. P. Warren, Martin Howe.

PRISONERS.

William Crane, John F. Davis, Frank A. Holloway, Joseph D. Bradshaw, Amos M. Pyle.

Three of the above died in Confederate prisons.

CHARGE ON THE ENEMY AT COLD HARBOR.

At Cold Harbor our lines were so close to the "Johnnies'" that we could throw a hard-tack over to them, could almost count the buttons on their coats, and by the way, buttons to the "Johnnies" were as valuable as dollars to the "Yanks." The Thirty-sixth took a position in some woods—small second growth pine or hemlocks—the right wing of the regiment a few yards in advance of the left. It became my duty to carry orders from one to the other, which I didn't much appreciate. The trees looked as if there had been a storm of large, heavy, wet flakes of snow sticking to the trunks. This was done by the balls of the enemy knocking off the bark, showing the white wood. It was necessary to dodge about zig-zag to get to the right of the line with my orders from the commander of the left wing. I felt as large as an elephant, though in fact I weighed but 115 pounds. There's an advantage in being small in statue in such times—not so much to hit. Immediately after we were located, a ditch was dug from one wing to the other that protected us from further danger. This is the place where Colonel Brown discovered a "soap mine." I cannot tell you about this, but those there with us at headquarters know what it was. It was certainly an objectionable discovery and Colonel Brown did not receive much of a welcome when he came to headquarters, and never heard the last of his discovery while living.

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
Cold Harbor, Va., June 3rd, 2 P. M.

MAJOR-GENERAL H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

We assaulted at 4:30 o'clock this morning, driving the enemy within his entrenchments at all points, but without gaining any decisive advantage. Our troops now occupy a position close to the enemy, some places within 50 yards, and are entrenching. Our loss was not severe, nor do I suppose the enemy to have lost heavily. We captured over 300 prisoners, mostly from Breckinridge's command.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

SECOND ARMY CORPS,
June 3rd, 1864, 6 A. M.

GENERAL MEADE: My First and Second Divisions have both been engaged. The men are very close to the enemy, under the crest, but seem unable to carry it. Birney is occupying the advanced line of works vacated by First and Second Divisions in moving to the assault. The commanders of First and Second Divisions do not think they can use more troops than their own with any great certainty of success. I shall await orders, but express the opinion that if the first dash in an assault fails, other attempts are not apt to succeed better.

WINFIELD S. HANCOCK,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
June 3rd, 6:35 A. M.

MAJOR-GENERAL HANCOCK: Your dispatch received. You will make the attack and support it well, so that in the event of being successful, the advantage gained can be held. If successful report at once.

GEORGE G. MEADE,
Major-General.

Near COLD HARBOR, June 3rd, 1864, 7 A. M.

MAJOR-GENERAL MEADE,
Commanding Army of Potomac:

The moment it becomes certain that an assault cannot succeed, suspend the offensive, but when one does succeed push it vigorously, and if necessary pile in the troops at the successful point from wherever they can be taken. I shall go to you where you are in the course of an hour.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
June 3rd, 1864, 6:30 A. M.

GENERAL MEADE: Colonel Smyth of General Gibbons' command is making another attempt to carry the enemy's works in his front. General Barlow's line supports him.

WINFIELD S. HANCOCK.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CORPS,
June 3rd, 1864, 6:45 A. M.

GENERAL MEADE: General Gibbon is making temporary intrenchments to try and hold his advanced position, but expresses the opinion that it is not tenable. The result of my attack thus far is the capture of from 300 to 400 prisoners and one color. The enemy's line was carried in one or two points, but not held. Colonel Brooke and General Tyler are wounded, and Colonel Morris, Sixty-sixth New York, and Colonel Haskell, Thirty-sixth Wisconsin, killed.

WINFIELD S. HANCOCK,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
June 3d, 1864, 12:45 P. M.

MAJOR-GENERAL HUMPHREYS,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: I send you the reports just received from the two division commanders who assaulted this morning. I have neglected to speak before of that part of your dispatches of this morning where you say Wright thinks he is farther advanced than I am. His staff officer tells me he is within 250 yards. My men are within fifty yards in front of the two points carried this morning. * * * * I do not think the chances of success good enough to warrant further attack here. My loss has already been pretty heavy, and I am losing men all the time owing to the exposed condition of my men and constant skirmishing resulting from it. Part of my men cannot be withdrawn by daylight. * * *

WINFIELD S. HANCOCK,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
June 3rd, 1864.

MAJOR-GENERAL MEADE:

GENERAL: Some of my dispatches cannot have reached. I have assaulted the enemy's line vigorously, broke it in one or two places, and held temporarily four guns and captured several hundred prisoners, and was then driven out. My line retired but a very short distance, and attempts were made to retake the works—thus far without success. General Gibbon is simply making dispositions to hold the ground he has gained, until some orders are received. * * * * An assault can be promptly repeated if desired, but division commanders do not speak encouragingly of the prospect of success since the original attacks failed. Unless success has been gained in other points, I do not advise persistence here.

WINFIELD S. HANCOCK,
Major-General.

COLD HARBOR, June 3rd, 1864, 12:30 P. M.

MAJOR-GENERAL MEADE,
Commanding Army of the Potomac:

The opinion of corps commanders not being sanguine of success in case an assault is ordered, you may direct a suspension of further advance for the present. Hold our most advanced positions and strengthen them. * * * *

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

"I have always regretted that the last assault at Cold Harbor was ever made."—General Grant, in his Autobiography.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
June 3rd, 1864, 8:30 P. M.

MAJOR-GENERAL HUMPHREYS:

GENERAL: Following is extract from report of the medical directors of the corps of the casualties during to-day's operations.

Our loss to-day, so far as I can estimate, has been in wounded 1,500, to which the usual rates of killed will add about 300.

This does not include the missing, and I think is too low an estimate. A good many wounded men are between our lines and that of the enemy. They will be brought off to-night. The enemy also attempted an attack on General Barlow's front at the same time they assaulted General Gibbon. They came up close to our breastworks, but were driven back. Some prisoners are now coming in.

WINFIELD S. HANCOCK,
Major-General Commanding Second Corps.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION,
June 4th, 1864, 3 P. M.

MAJOR-GENERAL HANCOCK:

GENERAL: The sharpshooters I sent out this morning have discovered the body of Colonel McKeen lying in front of enemy's works in a position from which they will not be able to remove it until after dark. They succeeded, however, in remov-

ing the papers (by which the body was recognized), watch, etc., which are to be brought to me this evening.

JOHN GIBBON,
Brigadier-General Volunteers Commanding Division.

From the above will be seen how close to the enemy's works our regiment went.

In General Grant's report of the 3d of June is the following:

"The 2d was spent in getting troops into position for an attack on the 3d. On the 3d of June we again assaulted the enemy's works in the hope of driving them from his position. In this attempt our loss was heavy, while that of the enemy, I have reason to believe, was comparatively light. It was the only general attack made from the Rapidan to the James, which did not inflict upon the enemy losses to compensate for our own losses. I would not be understood as saying that all previous attacks resulted in victories to our armies, or accomplish as much as I hoped from them, but they inflicted upon the enemy severe losses, which tended in the end to the complete overthrow of the rebellion. * * * During three long years the Armies of the Potomac and Northern Virginia had been confronting each other. In that time they had fought more desperate battles than it probably ever before fell to the lot of two armies to fight, without materially changing the vantage ground of either. The southern press and people, with more shrewdness than was displayed in the north, finding that they had failed to capture Washington and march on to New York, as they had boasted they would do, assumed that they only defended their capital and southern territory. Hence, Antietam, Gettysburg, and all other battles that had been fought, were by them set down as failures on our part and victories for them. Their army believed this. It produced a morale which could be only overcome by desperate and continuous hard fighting. The battles of the Wilderness, Spotsylvania, North Anna and Cold Harbor, bloody and terrible as they were on our side, were even more damaging to the enemy, and so crippled him as to make him wary ever after of taking the offensive. His losses in men were probably not so great, owing to the fact that we were, save in the Wilderness, almost invariably the attacking party, and when he did attack it was in the open field."

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS.
June 4th, 1864.

MAJOR-GENERAL BIRNEY,
Commanding Third Division:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding desires that you send half your sharpshooters daily upon the front line, one-half of the daily detail to report to General Gibbon and the remainder to General Barlow.

FRANCIS A. WALKER,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

COLD HARBOR, VA., June 5th, 1864.

GENERAL R. E. LEE,

Commanding Confederate Army:

It is reported to me that there are wounded men, probably of both armies, lying exposed and suffering between the lines occupied respectively by the two armies. Humanity would dictate that some provision should be made to provide against such hardships. I would propose, therefore, that hereafter when no battle is raging either party be authorized to send to any point between the pickets or skirmish lines, unarmed men bearing litters to pick up their dead or wounded without being fired upon by the other party. Any other method equally fair to both parties you may propose for meeting the end desired will be accepted by me.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
June 5th, 1864.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL U. S. GRANT,

Commanding U. S. Armies:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this date proposing that hereafter, except in time of action, either party be at liberty to remove the dead and wounded from between the lines. I fear that such arrangement will lead to misunderstanding and difficulty. I propose, therefore, instead, that when either party desires to remove their dead or wounded, a flag of truce be sent, as is customary. It will always afford me pleasure to comply with such a request as far as circumstances will permit.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant.

R. E. LEE,
General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
June 5th, 1864.

[CIRCULAR.]

A flag of truce has gone out on our left by Dispatch road for the purpose of making arrangements for taking in the wounded.

By command of Major-General Hancock.

FRANCIS A. WALKER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

COLD HARBOR, VA., June 6th, 1864.

GENERAL R. E. LEE,

Commanding Army of North Virginia:

Your communication of yesterday's date is received. I will send immediately, as you propose, to collect the dead and wounded between the lines of the armies, and will also instruct that you be allowed to do the same. I propose that the time for doing this be between the hours of 12 m. and 3 p. m. to-day. I will direct all parties going out to bear a white flag, and not attempt to go beyond where we have dead or wounded, and not beyond or on the ground occupied by your troops.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
June 6th, 1864.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL U. S. GRANT,
Commanding U. S. Army:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this date and regret to find that I did not make myself understood in my communication of yesterday. I intended to say that I could not consent to the burial of the dead and removal of the wounded between the armies in the way you propose, but that when either party desires such provision it shall be asked for by flag of truce in the usual way.

Until I receive a proposition from you on the subject to which I can accede with propriety, I have directed any parties you may send under white flags as mentioned in your letter to be turned back.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

GENERAL R. E. LEE,
Commanding Army of North Virginia:

The knowledge that wounded men are now suffering from want of attention, between the two armies, compels me to ask a suspension of hostilities for sufficient time to collect them in, say two hours. Permit me to say that the hours you may fix upon for this will be agreeable to me, and the same privilege will be extended to such parties as you may wish to send out on same duty, without further application.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
June 6th, 1864, 7 P. M.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL U. S. GRANT,
Commanding U. S. Armies:

GENERAL: I regret that your letter of this date asking a suspension of hostilities to enable you to remove your wounded from between the armies was received at so late an hour as to make it impossible to give the necessary directions so as to enable you to effect your purpose by daylight.

In order that the sufferings of the wounded may not be further protracted, I have ordered that any parties you may send out for the purpose between the hours of 8 and 10 p. m. to-day, shall not be molested, and will avail myself of the privilege extended to those from this army to collect any of its wounded that may remain upon the field.

I will direct our skirmishes to be drawn close to our lines between the hours indicated, with the understanding that at the expiration of the time they be allowed to resume their positions without molestation, and that during the interval all military movements be suspended.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 5th, 1864, 4 P. M.

ORDERS.

The following movements and changes are ordered for to-night and will commence as soon after dark as practicable: * * * * * Major-General Hancock

will extend his picket or skirmish line, with strong supports, to the nearest point of the Chickahominy, relieving the cavalry pickets in that space. * * *

By command of Major-General Meade. S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, SECOND ARMY CORPS,
June 6th, 1864, 11:40 A. M.

COLONEL F. A. WALKER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Army Corps:

COLONEL: Your communication asking for my judgment in regard to the practicability of an assault on the enemy's works in my front is just received. In reply I have the honor to state that my judgment is decidedly against the practicability of such an assault, for the following reasons: The whole of my division is now in one line, and so close to the enemy's works that it will be difficult to mass other troops for an assault out of sight of the enemy. Their position is now so strong that it would be difficult to carry it under the most favorable circumstances without very heavy losses, and it is reasonable to suppose the enemy has now proposed other lines of defense in his rear beyond our sight. His batteries are strongly posted and are well placed for flanking and having a cross-fire on the approaches to his position. I do not believe the enemy could carry our position, nor am I confident that we could carry theirs. My own men, from being so constantly employed under fire, which they have been for three days, are a good deal exhausted, which I presume in a measure is the case with the whole army.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant, JOHN GIBBON,
Brigadier-General Volunteers, Commanding Division.

A similar opinion was given by the other division commanders.

In a letter from General Halleck, Washington, June 7th, to General Grant, "In the Field," was sent a memorandum of troops forwarded to the Army of the Potomac, the number sent from May 1st to that time being 48,265. The Thirty-sixth is put down at 866, showing a loss of 94 from the 960, when regiment was mustered at Madison.

As to the flag of truce, the orders were not received by our outposts until after the expiration of the armistice. A burial party was sent out by the Confederates and were captured—two officers and six men, who were in search of bodies. After the matter had been explained by General Grant to General Lee, through correspondence which is too lengthy to put in here, the hours between 8 and 10 P. M. were agreed upon for the same purpose, and terms as in General Lee's letter of the 6th, 7 P. M.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, SECOND ARMY CORPS,
June 7th, 1864.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL F. A. WALTER,
Assistant Adjutant-General Second Army Corps:

* * * The picket-firing last night was almost continuous, and the working parties throughout the line were a good deal harassed. * * * Sharpshooters' fire from the right is very severe. JOHN GIBBON,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers Commanding Division.

General Walker, in "History of the Second Corps," in regard to Cold Harbor, says:

"On the right Gibbon's division had had no better fortune. That officer had directed his second line to follow closely, and, at a given point, push rapidly forward, pass the first, effecting, if possible, a lodgment in the enemy's works and then deploying. In his advance, Gibbon's line was cut in two by an impassable swamp, which widened as he approached the works. The existence of this had not been known, in the absence of any reconnoissance. The fire of artillery and musketry was terrific. General Tyler fell seriously wounded. Colonel McKeen bringing his brigade gallantly up on the right of Tyler was killed. Colonel Haskell of the Thirty-sixth Wisconsin, succeeding to McKeen's command, also fell mortally wounded. The troops struggled on against a furious blast of fire from the fully manned works on the high ground. Colonel McMahon of the One Hundred and Sixty-fourth New York having become separated by the swamp from the rest of Haskell's brigade, at last gained the breastworks at the head of a portion of his regiment, with his colors in his hand, but fell dead in the midst of the enemy. * * * At last, scarcely twenty-two minutes from the time the signal was given, the repulse of the corps was complete. Three thousand men had fallen. Among officers the losses had been portentious. Colonels McKeen, Byrnes, Haskell, Morris, McMahon and Potter had been killed. * * * Colonel Frank A. Haskell of Wisconsin had been known for his intelligence and courage, for his generosity of character and his exquisite culture long before the third day at Gettysburg, when, acting as aid to General Gibbon, he rode mounted between the two lines, then swaying backward and forward under each other's fire, calling upon the men of the Second Division to follow him and setting an example of valor and self devotion never forgotten by any man of the thousand who witnessed it. He had been promoted from a lieutenantcy to a colonelcy for his bravery on this occasion. He was succeeded by Colonel John A. Savage, killed a fortnight later. * * * Although the repulse of both divisions had been decisive, the troops clung tenaciously to the ground nearest the Confederate works, wherever so much as half cover could be obtained. In some cases our men lay within thirty yards of the enemy; at other places, according to the configuration of the ground, the line ran away fifty, seventy-five, a hundred or more. Here the troops entrenched themselves, by bayonet and tin plate, until the beginning had been made, and waited for night to go to work on a larger scale with better tools.

The losses from the 2nd to the 12th had been:

Killed	494
Wounded	2,442
Missing	574
	3,510

Distributed by divisions as follows:

Corps Headquarters	1
Artillery Brigade	54
First Division	1,561
Second Division	1,674
Third Division	220

Down to the point we have reached, the body of troops which had been organized by Sumner had, it is true, been most fortunate in its opportunities; but its transcendent deeds had been mainly of its own daring and its own deserving. It had wrested twenty-five cannon from the enemy; it had lost one, disabled. It had taken more than eighty flags in battle; it had yielded perhaps half a dozen, in the Wilderness, at Spottsylvania, and at Cold Harbor.

Its "missing" in all its terrible battles had been about five thousand; it had captured over eleven thousand Confederates in action. It had not been more impetuous in assault than steady, enduring, and resourceful in disaster and defeat. In the long column which wound its way, in the darkness, out of the entrenchments at Cold Harbor on the 12th of June, 1864, and took the road to the Chickahominy, little remained of the division that had crossed that river, on the 31st of May, 1862, to the rescue of the broken left wing; and the historian feels that, as he concludes the story of Cold Harbor, he is, in a sense, writing the epitaph of the Second Corps."

General Badeau says of Cold Harbor: "One of the causes of the disastrous attack on Cold Harbor was to Warren's opening with artillery instead of attacking in full force. This whole movement annoyed Grant; in fact, the only general who seems to have shown enterprise and ability in the movement was Hancock."

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
June 8th, 1864, 7:40 P. M.

MAJOR-GENERAL G. G. MEADE,
Commanding Army of Potomac:

GENERAL: To prepare for the withdrawal of the army from its present position, which will take place in a few days, a direct line from the point right to left should be marked out and partially fortified. * * *

Very respectfully,

U. S. GRANT.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
June 9th, 1864.

[SPECIAL ORDERS NO. 157.]

Two days' rations will be drawn from the train and issued to the troops to-day, which will give four days' rations on the persons of the men from to-morrow morning. * * * *

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
June 11th, 1864.

[ORDERS.]

The following movements are ordered:

* * * * * * * * * * *

6. Major-General Hancock, Second Corps, will move as soon after dark as practicable on the evening of the 12th instant to the extreme line on his rear from Allen's Pond to Elder Swamp, and hold that line, in conjunction with the Sixth Corps, until the roads for the Second are well cleared, as he will move by routes in his rear to the Dispatch Station road, and by Dispatch Station and the shortest route to Long Bridge. * * * * After crossing the Chickahominy, General Hancock will move towards Charles City court house by way of St. Mary's church, Walters, etc.

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CHAPTER IV.

IS not long after an army starts on a campaign before they learn the way of cooking their rations in various ways. In the early part of the war while the army was at this river the name of a soup the soldiers made was named "Chickahominy soup," which was made of everything that could be gotten hold of boiled together. Hard tack and water were always the base for all dishes except a dish made by pounding hard tack fine, soaking in water and frying in pork fat, and was known all through the army as a —— — — ——. I cannot give the recipe for a "corduroy soup," but think it the same as Chickahominy, only under a different name; then there was "bootleg soup." We did not have time to cook much on this campaign, for it was seldom we stayed long enough anywhere to more than have time to cook our coffee and roast meat on a stick.

The days following the third, as is seen by the preceding official reports, were occupied in maneuvering and strengthening the works, which became formidable. Some of them were carried to such height that the men could not fire from them. A step or lodge was built that they might be able to do effective work. There were about four hundred of the dead between the lines who were buried by the parties sent for that purpose, while there was a suspension of all firing, under the flag of truce. The regiment remained in this place until the evening of the 12th, when the corps moved out to the Dispatch Station road (see map), by Dispatch Station to Long Bidge on the Chickahominy. This river, like the Pamunkey, is crooked, muddy and deep, the country was heavily covered with pines, holly and laurel; the latter the soldiers used for making pipes, the root of which is, when taken from the ground perfectly white and easy to carve; it soon turns, after exposing to the air, to a beautiful color, similar to the sweet briar; it becomes very hard and makes a splendid pipe. This is also the black cherry country, but we being on a forced march, could only "catch on" to them as we passed. Crossing the river at Long Bridge, composed of sixty pontoons, on the 13th, we started for Charles City Court House on the James River via St. Mary's Church. Charles City is like most small Virginia

towns we have passed through—a court house, church and a few houses. St. Mary's Church is the largest I have seen since leaving Fredericksburg. We passed some very fine farms. Regiment crossed the James just above Fort Powhatan on the 14th, on transports. Here we were delayed twenty-four hours. The following from official war records shows how anxious the commanders were to get the rations so the army could move on to Petersburg:

36TH WISCONSIN CROSSING THE JAMES AT WILCOX LANDING.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CORPS,
June 15th, 1864, 6:30 A. M.

MAJOR-GENERAL MEADE: My infantry is all over but one regiment for fatigue. * * * I have now the ferryboats and shall make rapid progress with the artillery and wagons. No rations received yet.

* * * * * * 7:15 A. M.

The rations for my corps have arrived at the landing.

* * * * * * 7:30 A. M.

You will not wait for the rations, but move immediately to the position assigned you last evening.

* * * * * * 9:40 A. M.

I have the honor to report that I have been deceived about the rations. * * *

WILSON'S LANDING, June 15th, 1864, 8:20 A. M.

GENERAL GIBBON: How are you getting along with issuing rations?

HANCOCK,
General.

June 15th, 1864, 9:08 A. M.

GENERAL HANCOCK: No rations have yet arrived.

GIBBON,
Brigadier-General.

WILCOX LANDING, 9:15 A. M.

GENERAL GIBBON: General Birney has been ordered to start. Have your troops ready to follow in order of movement. Ration detail will be recalled.

HANCOCK,
General.

OFFICE OF CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
June 16th, 1864, 8:20 A. M.

CAPTAIN G. S. DANA,
Signal Officer:

Enemy's pickets are withdrawn from our front. Smith, at 10 P. M., yesterday, was south of Petersburg; had taken part of enemy's entrenchments, fifteen guns and 240 prisoners. Hancock at Harrison Creek. The enemy are crowding into Petersburg by rail and road.

L. B. NORTON,
Captain and Chief Signal Officer.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
June 14th, 1864, 10 P. M.

GENERAL HUMPHREYS: The divisions of General Birney and General Gibbon are over the river. * * *

WINFIELD S. HANCOCK,
Major-General.

BERMUDA HUNDRED, Va., June 14th, 1864, 1:30 P. M.

MAJOR-GENERAL HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

Our forces will commence crossing the James to-day. The enemy show no signs yet of having brought troops to the south of Richmond. I will have Petersburg secured, if possible, before they get there in force. Our movement from Cold Harbor to the James River has been made with great celerity and so far without loss or accident.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

CITY POINT, Va., June 17th, 1864, 11 A. M.

MAJOR-GENERAL H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

The Ninth Corps this morning carried two more redoubts, forming part of the defenses of Petersburg, capturing 450 prisoners and four guns. Our successes are being followed up. Our forces drew out from within forty-five yards of the enemy's entrenchments at Cold Harbor, made a flank movement of an average of about fifty miles' march, crossing the Chickahominy and James Rivers, the latter 2,000 feet wide and 84 feet deep, at point of crossing, and surprised the enemy's rear at Petersburg. This was done without the loss of a wagon or piece of artillery and with the loss of only about 150 stragglers, picked up by the enemy. * * * * * The Eighteenth Corps (Smith) was transported from White House to Bermuda Hundred by water, moved out near to Petersburg the night of its arrival, and sur-

prised or rather captured the very strong works northeast of Petersburg before sufficient force could be got in there by the enemy to hold them. He was joined the night following the capture by the Second Corps, which in turn captured more of the enemy's redoubts further south, and the corps was followed by the Ninth with the result above stated. * * * * * Too much credit cannot be given the troops and their commanders for the energy and fortitude displayed during the last few days. Day and night have been all the same, no delays being allowed on any account.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

WASHINGTON, June 15th, 1864, 9 A. M.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL GRANT: Have just received your dispatch of 1:30 P. M. yesterday. I begin to see it. You will succeed. God bless you all.

A. LINCOLN.

On the 15th the regiment marched eighteen miles to near Petersburg, where the enemy was found entrenched. The delay waiting for rations prevented our occupying the place first. On the 16th the regiment lay behind the first line of the enemy's works which had been captured by our forces, and was subjected to a heavy shelling from the enemy. On the 17th the Second Corps acted as reserve while the Ninth Corps (many colored regiments) made an assault on the enemy's works. The result is shown in the dispatch from General Grant to Chief of Staff Hallock, Washington.

This withdrawal from Cold Harbor is considered one of the most brilliant movements of the war. The works of our army were within fifty yards of the enemy's. Our army, of about a hundred thousand men with its trains, munitions and supplies, moved around General Lee's flank and crossed the James River and was planted in front of Petersburg while Lee was looking for its whereabouts, expecting an attack from another point. The distance was about 50 miles. But for the blunder of someone in not bringing up rations, that one corps could have advanced after arriving at the James, or even if a certain general had advanced but a few yards we would have been in Petersburg before General Lee knew it. While he was waiting for an attack about Malvern Hill, half of our army was in front of Petersburg. These blunders cost us a year's time and thousands of lives. General Beauregard had but 2,500 men in Petersburg and about 10,000 all told to defend it and Bermuda Hundred, where he had General Butler "bottled up." On the eve of our drawing out from Cold Harbor the following letter from General Hill to Beauregard showed his apprehension of the movement:

June 11th, 1864.

GENERAL BEAUREGARD:

GENERAL: I am so much disturbed about our condition, but especially about our relations to Petersburg, that you must excuse me for a suggestion. It seems to

me that there is but one way to save the country and bring the authorities to their senses, and that is to say I cannot guard Bermuda Hundred and Petersburg, with my present forces. I have decided that Petersburg is the important point and will withdraw my whole command to that place to-night.

It is arrant nonsense for Lee to say Grant can't make a night march without his knowing it. Has not Grant slippel around him four times already? Did not Burnside retire from Fredericksburg and Hooker from the Wilderness without his knowing it? Grant can get 10,000 or 20,000 men to Westown and Lee know nothing of it. What, then, is to become of Petersburg? It's loss surely involves that of Richmond—perhaps the Confederacy. An earnest appeal is called for now, else a terrible disaster may, and I think will, befall us.

Very respectfully,

D. H. Hill,

Major-General and Aide-de-Camp.

Then on the 17th the following:

Clay House, June 17th, 1864, 3:30 p. m.

Major-General W. H. F. Lee, Malvern Hill, via Meadow Station: Push after enemy and endeavor to ascertain what has become of Grant's army. Inform General Hill.

R. E. Lee.

Not until midnight of June 18th did General Lee know from General Beauregard, by telegraph, that General Grant with his whole army was before Petersburg.

I find in my dairy of the 16th the following:

"In sight of Petersburg, saw the cannon taken from the enemy by the negroes. I did not count them, but think there were about ten. The works that were taken are very strong. I hear a shot and a squeal that means fresh pig, for a change from ———. This is the first time I ever saw a pig skinned. I did not know what it was when hung up. After having fresh beef and salt pork for so long, fresh pig is quite a treat. Our march from the James has been a hard and hot one. We suffered for water more than any time since we started, and what we have is so warm, we put a handful of ground coffee in our canteen to give it some taste." I soon learned it was better not to drink much, but a little and often.

Petersburg is a city of eighteen thousand inhabitants, is situated on the south bank of the Appomattox River, twenty-two miles south of Richmond, and ten miles from the James River, at City Point. The Appomattox empties into the James at City Point. It is navigable to Petersburg for vessels of 100 tons, and to Waltham, six miles below, by larger vessels. The city is connected with City Point by a railroad. The road from Richmond to North and South Carolina also passes through it. The river at this point runs nearly northwest to the James. The city is defended by several series of strong earthworks, consisting not only of square redoubts, but also of well-established and commanding rifle-trenches.

The Federal Army had lost, as given by General Badeau in his history of General Grant, in the Wilderness, 13,948; at Spottsylvania, 13,601; at the North Anna, 1,143; and at Cold Harbor (May 31st to June 12th), 10,058—38,750.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF POTOMAC,
June 17th, 11 P. M.

[CIRCULAR.]

A vigorous assault on the enemy's works will be made to-morrow morning at 4 o'clock by the whole force of the Fifth, Ninth and Second Corps * * * and the general commanding hopes by a united and vigorous effort to drive the enemy beyond the Appomattox.

By command of Major-General Meade.

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION,
June 17th, 1864, 10 P. M.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL WALKER,
Assistant Adjutant-General Second Corps:

COLONEL: In reply to circular in regard to assault I have to state I now have three brigades with me. * * * * In case the assault was made anywhere in General Birney's front I could spare two of these, say 2,000 men, holding my present line of pits with the others, about 1,000 men. * * *

JOHN GIBBON,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers Commanding Division.

The above circular of General Meade, issued at 11 P. M. on the 17th, came to us through the regular channel. The regiment was formed in line of battle at 4 A. M. the next day (18th), they advanced driving the enemy's skirmish line from heavy works, and followed them about a mile through a dense wood, in front of which, across an open field, lay the main rebel line, strongly entrenched. While advancing through the woods, Lieutenant Galloway of Company K fell mortally wounded. At 2 in the afternoon a general advance was ordered. Colonel Savage, who commanded the regiment, stopped in front of the colors, shouting: "Three cheers for the honor of Wisconsin; forward, my brave men!" at the same time springing over the slight works behind which the regiment was lying. The regiment advanced, but the effort was vain. Within two minutes Colonel Savage fell mortally wounded; Major Brown received two severe wounds; Lieutenants Harris and Morris were severely wounded and nearly one-third of the men fell killed or wounded. The regiment halted, looked to the right and to the left and found it was the only one which had advanced over the works. It was certain death to advance and no less dangerous to retreat. The soil being light and sandy, the men lay down, burrowing with their cups and plates to

make any protection possible. Here they had to remain under fire until dark, when they retreated the best they could. This charge is known in the regiment as the "Charge over the melon patch." Captain Fisk of Company C was the last man to leave the field, bringing with him the dead and wounded. Captain Warner of Company B, being the senior officer, the command of the regiment devolved on him. The loss during the day was five officers and one hundred and eleven killed and wounded. The night was spent in burying the dead and caring for the wounded. There was heavy cannonading and musketry all night. The killed were:

Company A—Henry J. Hayden.

Company C—Corydon L. Cleaves, Darwin Cole, David Douglas, Augustus B. Ingals, Perry C. Walker.

Company D—David H. Carle, William H. Dennis.

Company H—Richard J. Passmore.

Company K—William Butterfield, Lars Johnson, Henry Wright, Oliver Johnson.

Company I—Franklin H. Bryant, Corporal Benjamin F. Grant.

WOUNDED.

Colonel John A. Savage, Lieutenant-Colonel Harvey M. Brown.

Company A—Corporal Christian Aron, James Burns, Frederick Dewey, Bernard C. Hallen, James A. Hill, Corporal Edward J. Long, Ezekiel Mead, William Upright, John Welch.

Company B—German Atwood, Obediah A. Beard, Samuel Brink, Milner Hawes, John F. Quinby.

Company C—Elijah H. Amidon, Corporal John Baker, Russell M. Balcom, Henry Cone, Cornelius K. Fink, Valentine Griffin, John Hopwood, Harvey W. Hudson, William C. Poiley, John Printz, Henry Sacia, Adam Steber, Lawrence Van Vorst, Charles Wetzlip, John Wilkenson.

Company D—Nathaniel Adams, Levi J. Adams, William Bell, Sergeant Charles D. Cramer, George Gans, Isaac C. Herrick, William Markell, James Otter, George E. Parker, Corporal George W. Raymer, Corporal William W. Roderick, Luke Spaulding, Eugene O. Vanderbilt, John Van Kirk, Frederick Wenger.

Company E—Jacob Jackson, William W. Reed, Josiah Staley, Austin S. Verbeck.

Company F—Charles H. Cope, Albert Eggebroad, Sergeant Hiram McIntyre, Terrence O'Neil, Corporal William Shingler, Corporal Lorenzo Van Voorhees.

Company G—Sergeant Tyler D. Phillips.

Company H—Lieutenant S. Morris, Corporal Uri S. Allen, John Brennan, Albert O. Chase, Almon Dayton, Frederick Fisher, Joab Graves, George W. Hodgeman, Sergeant John E. Howell, Frederick Jennings, Joseph Kohler, George W. McDonald, Edward B. Parish, Corporal William H. Patton, Corporal Linus E. Pease, Corporal Oliver P. Peck, Ole Severson, Samuel Stanton, Eli Sewart, Morgan Vandeusen.

Company I—Charles M. Andre, Thomas M. Branton, Anthony Brenner, William Bright, Ferre Dougherty, Eugene Houghton.

Company K—Captain John R. Ellis, First-Lieutenant E. A. Galloway, Lieutenant Joseph Harris, Matthew Bittles, George W. Campbell, Corporal William W. Chapel, Jordon Coleman, Joseph D. Cooper, Aubrose Corbin, Augustus Corbin, Almon A. Curtis, Henry J. Hoyt, George Kocher, Sergeant Arthur J. McCann, Columbus Miller, Michael W. Shafer, Charles H. Swan.

The casualties from the third (Cold Harbor) during the march to Petersburg, June 18th, were as follows:

KILLED.

June 5th.	Sergeant Wesley W. Patton	Company D
" 6th.	Godfrey Uttiger	Company D
" 6th.	Henry Hanford	Company G
" 5th.	Everett Woodburn	Company H

WOUNDED.

June 10th.	William H. Bills	Company A
" 5th.	Dan Graves	Company A
" 17th.	Lieutenant Luther B. Noyes	Company C
" 9th.	Corporal A. H. Carnahan	Company C
" 17th.	John Christman	Company G
" 12th.	David Person	Company G
" 7th.	Peter Thompson	Company H
" 19th.	Lieutenant Henry D. Schafer	Company K
" 16th.	Demos Bessette	Company K
June 13th.	John L. Hewett	Company F
June 14th.	Samuel Morey	Company I

PRISONERS.

June 13th.	John W. H. Vanderbilt	Company D
"	James F. Allen	Company K
"	Edward J. Nolan	Company K
"	Darwin D. Thompson	Company B
June 14th.	James Bagley	Company I
"	Charles McLaren	Company I
"	George Parsons	Company I
"	John Cunningham	Company I

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
June 18th, 1864, 6:30 A. M.

[CIRCULAR.]

The condition of Major-General Hancock's wound being such as to require him to rest temporarily, the command of the Second Corps, in the meantime, devolves upon Major-General D. B. Birney. This is communicated for the information of corps commanders.

By command of Major-General Meade.

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
June 18th, 1864, 2:30 P. M.

MAJOR-GENERAL BIRNEY: I have sent a positive order to Generals Burnside and Warren to attack at all hazards with their whole force. I find it useless to appoint an hour to effect co-operation, and I am therefore compelled to give you the

same order. You have a large corps, powerful and numerous, and I beg you will at once, as soon as possible, assault in a strong column. The day is fast going, and I wish the practicability of carrying the enemy's line settled before dark.

GEORGE G. MEADE,
Major-General.

SECOND CORPS,
June 18th, 1864, 3:10 P. M.

GENERAL MEADE: Dispatch received. I shall advance Barlow and assault from my center without delay. * * * I will make the assault with my whole disposable force.

4:10 P. M.

General Mott is forming as rapidly as possible and every exertion will be made to hurry up the attack. * * * General Mott will be ready in twenty-five minutes.

5 P. M.

I have just made the assault with nine brigades, and have been repulsed with considerable loss.

D. B. BIRNEY,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
June 18th, 1864, 5 P. M.

MAJOR-GENERAL BIRNEY: Sorry to hear you could not carry the works. Get the best line you can and be prepared to hold it. I suppose you cannot make any more attacks, and I feel satisfied all has been done that can be done.

GEORGE G. MEADE,
Major-General.

SECOND CORPS,
June 18th, 1864, 5:10 P. M.

MAJOR-GENERAL MEADE: Dispatch received. My line is strong and mostly intrenched. Will hold the ground gained.

D. B. BIRNEY,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
June 19th, 1864, 8:30 A. M.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL GRANT: The close proximity of our assaulting columns to the enemy's line and their being compelled to retire has necessarily left a number of dead and wounded between our lines and those of the enemy. Have you any objection to my asking for a flag of truce for an hour or two to remove the wounded and bury the dead?

GEORGE G. MEADE,
Major-General.

I have no objections to any arrangements you may make for the recovery of the dead and wounded between the lines.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
June 19th, 1864.

COMMANDING OFFICER OF THE CONFEDERATE FORCES OCCUPYING PETERSBURG: I have to propose to you a cessation of hostilities, say for one or two hours, during which time unarmed parties with medical officers can, under a flag of truce, bury the dead and wounded of each army, if any, now lying between the respective lines. Should you deem it proper to accede to this arrangement I would be pleased if you will designate the hours, and so designate them that there will be time after the receipt of your reply to make the necessary arrangements. I beg leave to offer in excuse for the manner of addressing you, my ignorance of the forces and the general commanding in my front.

GEORGE G. MEADE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
June 19th, 1864, 1:25 P. M.

MAJOR-GENERAL MEADE: During the night nearly all of my wounded were brought in, and I drove the enemy's skirmishers behind his works in my front. My casualties yesterday will exceed my estimate. My official report will soon be sent. * * * *

D. B. BIRNEY,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
June 20th, 1864, 11:15 A. M.

MAJOR-GENERAL BIRNEY,
Commanding Second Corps:

General Beauregard refused the flag of truce to bring in the wounded.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
June 21st, 1864, 9 A. M.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL GRANT: All is quiet this morning; the Second Corps is moving to take position on the left of the Fifth, the Fifth extending as far as the Jerusalem plank road. * * * *

GEORGE G. MEADE,
Major-General.

June 21st, 1864, 5:10 A. M.

GENERAL HUMPHREYS: I am massed in rear of Warren's left, and want orders to move into position as indicated.

D. B. BIRNEY,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
June 20th, 1864, 6:30 P. M.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL GRANT: Warren now holds the Jerusalem plank road. To-night I shall withdraw the Second Corps, the Ninth holding between the Fifth and Sixth, and will mass the Second on the left and rear of the Fifth; then when the Sixth is relieved, as you propose, I will move both corps, Second and Sixth, to the left and endeavor to stretch to the Appomattox. * *

GEORGE G. MEADE,
Major-General.

SECOND CORPS,
June 20th, 11:15 A. M.

GENERAL HUMPHREYS,
Chief of Staff:

Can you inform me as to the flag of truce? Toward morning I got off more of our wounded, advancing my picket line. The enemy did not fire, but their officers called out to retire, or they would; that if we wanted to take off dead and wounded to send a flag of truce.

D. B. BIRNEY,
Major-General.

June 19th, George W. Frost was killed in the works at Petersburg.

The regiment had been with the army but a month to-day (June 19th), and how fast it is melting away, not a field officer left. Colonel Haskell, killed; Colonel Savage, badly wounded, it is doubtful if he recovers; Major Brown, severely wounded; Adjutant Atwell, wounded, and many of the line officers killed or wounded. We can only say, what next? I took Major Brown to my tent late at night after having helped bring him from the field, where he and others had lain for hours with no other protection than the sand thrown up with their cups and plates. They had to hug the ground until night came on. Major Brown, while lying flat, face down, was hit by a minnie ball, passing through the flesh, coming out very near the spine, and again in the leg above the knee. This was a very peculiar wound, it looked more like the stab of a knife. He was a sorry looking fellow when we found him. He was made as comfortable as could be and taken to the hospital in the morning. I went with him. The field hospital was nicely located. The operating table was under some boughs for protection from the sun. The table was a horrid sight. When Major Brown was placed on it, under it were legs and arms reaching nearly to the top. There was no cutting to be done to him, but the surgeon probed the wound in his leg, but could find nothing. I had seen many a fellow torn and mangled, had many narrow escapes myself, but when it come to probing my dear friend, my sympathetic feeling towards him was too much for me. I had to go away or drop. There were so many wounded in hospital there were not enough ambulances to carry them to City Point. The great army wagons, with a little straw in the bottom, had to be utilized. I went with the poor fellow in one of these wagons, in which was another, badly wounded, to City Point. There I put him on a hospital boat to go to Washington. When a soldier tells you he was anxious to stay at the front, don't believe it. I never was so anxious to go north as at this time, but I could not go, men were too badly wanted. Between "the front" and City Point was a long stretch of corduroy road. Through the swampy land these heavy, springless wagons must go over this road. There seemed to be hundreds of them freighted with the

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC SLEEPING ON ITS ARMS.

wounded. Many a poor fellow never reached City Point alive. City Point was one great camp of hospital tents, commissary and ordnance stores, hard tack piled up blocks long, transports being unloaded, in fact it was apparently a great commercial center. I found Colonel Savage here. Both he and Major Brown were placed on cots side by side on the upper deck of a fine transport. We parted with tears in our eyes, they to take, what would be but for their condition, a beautiful trip down the James and up the Potomac to Washington; I to go back to the regiment to see more and perhaps to soon be in the same or worse condition than they. Colonel Savage did not live long; he died on the 4th of July, in Washington. Major Brown went home as soon as his wounds would permit. He never recovered sufficiently to return to the regiment. I received the following letter from him:

At Home, COLUMBUS, Wis., July 29th, 1864.

MADISON AUBERY,

Thirty-sixth Wisconsin Volunteers:

DEAR AUBERY: I received your friendly letter July 27th. Was glad to hear that you were quite well, though I thought not a little discouraged. I am sorry to see this; hope that experience may develop all of us new officers creditably to ourselves and country. My wounds are getting a very little better, though the one in the back has healed but very little. I have never found the ball in my leg yet, presume I never will, hope not. I see by morning paper that Matthews is commissioned. Glad of it; hope he will make a good officer. I assure you that I was much surprised and pained to hear of the death of Colonel Savage. I left him Sunday evening. Doctors did not consider him dangerous. Tell Captain Warner it is my wish that you be appointed sergeant-major. I have a good many letters to write this morning. As I am not very strong and it is very hot, you will excuse brevity and remember me as H. M. BROWN,

Major Thirty-sixth Wisconsin Volunteers.

The hospital at City Point was an immense affair, a city of itself, hundreds of hospital tents covering many acres. I think there were not less than six thousand patients with wounds of all kinds. The weather being warm, the flaps of the tents were turned up. Everything as white and clean as at home. After coming from the front one wished he might have a "flesher," if for nothing more than to get a change of diet from hard-tack, pork and fresh meat to nice food furnished by the medical department and the goodies from the sanitary commission. The camp was laid off in regular blocks with streets, broad and clean. No army's wounded and sick were better taken care of. Unlike the field hospital, which are emergency affairs, usually the house of a planter was used and one was fortunate to get a little straw to lie on while

he waited his turn for the operating table, perhaps never to get off or minus a limb, which in many cases could have been saved under better circumstances. Our surgeons saw but very few idle hours from the time we came to the front. As will be seen in the roster of commissioned officers, there were three surgeons declined to accept commissions in our regiment. The reason, no doubt, was too much to do. Some of the hospitals were very nicely ornamented with green boughs to keep the hot sun off; the floors and streets carpeted with the ends of pine boughs laid all one way, which gave a very fine effect. They would keep in form for a long time and at all times were very fragrant. Then there were many hospitals artistically decorated with the same articles, pillars, fences, etc., etc. Such great white cities never had been seen before and probably will never again in this country. The labor of loading and unloading of transports was done by the negroes; it required several thousand; it was a sight worth one's while to see this. I stayed one night with the captain who had charge of them. He could never undress at night, but must be ready as is a fireman with his boots and sabre close to his bunk, to put on in a moment's call. The "niggers" were lazy and it required a very energetic, positive man to handle them. The night I speak of we heard a racket and quarrel outside. The captain jumped into his boots and buckled on his sabre and he and I went out to see what was the trouble. Found two big "niggers" bucking. They would come together like two bucks, with such force that one would think they would split their heads open. It was hard to stop them and keep them apart. They were covered with blood and I was told they would not wash the blood off for some hours, as they had some superstition about it. It was hard to get them out in the morning. One tent with perhaps fifty in would not come out to work in the morning. The captain lit a match and set it on fire, which set them scattering. I had never seen so lazy and ignorant a set, but they were necessary for the work. I had opportunity of attending one of their revival meetings, which to me was interesting. No one can appreciate it who has not been at one.

NEGRO REVIVAL HYMN.

Oh, whar shill we go w'en de great day comes,
Wid de blowin' er de trumpits en de bangin' er de drums?
How many po' sinners'll be kotched out late
En fine no latch ter de golden gate?
No use fer ter wait twell termorrer,
De sun mustn't set on yo' sorrer—
Sin's ez sharp ez a bamboo brier—
O Lord! fetch de mo'ners up higher?

When de nashuns er de earf is a-standing all aroun',
Who's a-gwine ter be choosen ter ter w'ar de glory crown?
Who's gwine fer ter stan' stiff-kneed en bol',
En answer to der name at de callin' er de roll?
You better come now ef you comin'—
Old Satun is loose en a-bummin'—
De wheels er distruckshun is a hummin'—
Oh, come 'long, sinners, ef you comin'!

De song er salvashun is a mighty sweet song,
En de pairidise win' blow fur en blow strong,
En Abraham's bosom, hit's safe en hit's wide,
En right dar's de place whar de sinners oughter hide!
Oh, you nee'n ter be a-stoppin' en a lookin';
Ef you fool wid ole Satun you'll git took in;
You'll hang on de aidge en get shook in,
Ef you keep on a stoppin' en a-lookin'.

De time is right now; en dish yer's de place—
Let de sun er salvashun shine squar' in yo' face;
Fight de battles er de Lord, fight soon en fight late,
En you'll allers fine a latch ter de golden gate;
No use ter wait twell termorrer,
De sun mustn't set on yo' sorrer—
Sin's ez sharp ez a bamboo brier,
Ax de Lord fer ter fetch you up higher!
—*Joel Chandler Harris.*

A CORPORAL AND A COLONEL.

"It was a glad meeting."

Corporal George W. Raymer, now of the Madison Democrat, spoke of a reunion at which he met the late Colonel Harvey M. Brown, of Columbus. I'm sure that the Times-Herald readers will enjoy the story.

Mr. Raymer was a non-commissioned officer in the Thirty-sixth Wisconsin. Harvey M. Brown was major and later its colonel. He had been a lieutenant in the Thirty-first Wisconsin, under the late General Frank H. West.

* * * *

I had been asked by Colonel John B. Vliet, captain of the company in the Thirty-first, of which Brown was a lieutenant, to look over some of the evidence he had collected to assist in getting a pension for the minor children of Colonel Brown. One of the affidavits was made by George W. Raymer. In it he tells a story that is thrilling and pathetic. He says, among other things: "I was in the charges made on the Confederate line near Petersburg, Va., June 18th, 1864. The fight began as soon as it was light and was fearfully bloody from the start. I saw Major Brown frequently during the forenoon; assisted him to remove Lieutenant Galloway, who was mortally wounded. This was about 9 o'clock. By noon we had advanced a mile and swung around on the right

of and close under a Confederate fort. In a charge upon a heavy line of earthworks extending from the fort to the Appomattox River, our regiment was dreadfully cut to pieces. I was shot through the thigh when not far from the center of an open field, the one known by the regiment as 'the watermelon patch.' It was covered with dead and wounded, who were exposed to a hot fire. As soon as I realized my condition I made an effort to get out of there. Both of my lower limbs were entirely paralyzed. I had to drag myself with my hands for a distance of two hundred yards to an old road where I could be screened from the fire of the Confederates, and to get there took the entire afternoon.

"When about one-third of the way back I dragged myself past Major Brown, lying on his face, his whole side exposed to a galling fire. 'Who's there?' he asked. I told him. He suggested that I lie still, as every movement drew fire. My wound was bleeding badly; my only chance of life was to get off of the field as soon as possible. I asked him if he couldn't go with me. 'I am shot in the side and back and can't move.' I suggested that he turn his feet toward the Confederates. He could not. I then suggested that he make a bank of sand with his hands to protect him from bullets. He could not even do that; he was paralyzed.

"At about this time I was shot on the head. The blood ran into my eyes, which, with the dust, nearly blinded me. As I dragged myself away the major said, 'Tell the boys where to find me.' This I did as soon as I reached a party of stretcher-bearers, who took me to a field hospital; afterward I learned that the boys took the major off the field that night. The next time I met Major Brown was at Milwaukee during the great reunion in 1880."

It was of that reunion that Mr. Raymer spoke when he said, in a letter in answer to an inquiry concerning the incident: "It was a glad meeting."

* * * *

Colonel Brown started to tell his old friend and neighbor, E. E. Chapin, of Milwaukee, of the meeting with Raymer, but he had spoken but a dozen words when he suddenly stopped. Chapin looked up and saw the colonel holding his face in a pair of trembling hands, crying like a girl over her first lover's quarrel. Five minutes later Brown said: "Chapin, Raymer will tell you about it; I can't." Poor old Colonel Brown! His heart was as soft as a baby's cheek. He never recovered from the shootings received at Petersburg nearly thirty-two years ago. They were the direct causes of his death.

* * * *

After reading the affidavit I asked Colonel Vliet if he had ever heard Brown's story of his wounding at Petersburg. He had. Brown had written him about it a few years before his death.

There is a history in Brown's story of that day's events. Let me quote:

"Our brigade was in line at daylight, June 18th, and immediately attacked the enemy. We ran upon a strong picket and skirmish line, which fell back as we advanced. For a moment it looked as though we were going to carry their line and get into Petersburg. Elated at the prospect, every man pressed forward to be in at the death; and it was death or a hurt to most of us. The Johnnies fell back behind heavy earthworks, from which we received a galling fire. The Thirty-sixth Wisconsin were the only troops that advanced after that. We went over an old sod and hedge fence to the open field beyond, near the Confederate works. I received the bullet in my thigh soon after leaving the fence, but as the brave boys of the Thirty-sixth—God knows there were none braver—seemed determined to reach the enemy's line, I went with them until we received a volley that nearly annihilated us. Those not shot fell to the ground, I with the rest. Just as I fell I received a shot across the spine which paralyzed me. My mind was clear and I could not imagine where I was hit or with what, but I could not move a joint or limb of my body. I supposed it was death in a mild form. I lay on the field till 10 o'clock that night. Our regiment had fallen back to the old fence under the protection of a battery and formed line. My boys watched me. As I had been quiet all day they supposed I was dead. They came to me after dark, when the enemy could not see, with their shovels to bury me, and were surprised that I was not dead, a feeling which I shared with them, and do yet.

"This is a long story of a very long day in my life. It is my first attempt to write about it. You must excuse my poor eyes; they will fill up a little when, after so many years, I recall the incidents and those brave men of so long ago. As you know, our brigade was the First of the Second Division, Second Corps, commanded by the heroic General John Gibbon, Hancock commanding the corps. Our boys were with Hancock then; the most of them are with him now. God bless him and God bless them all!"

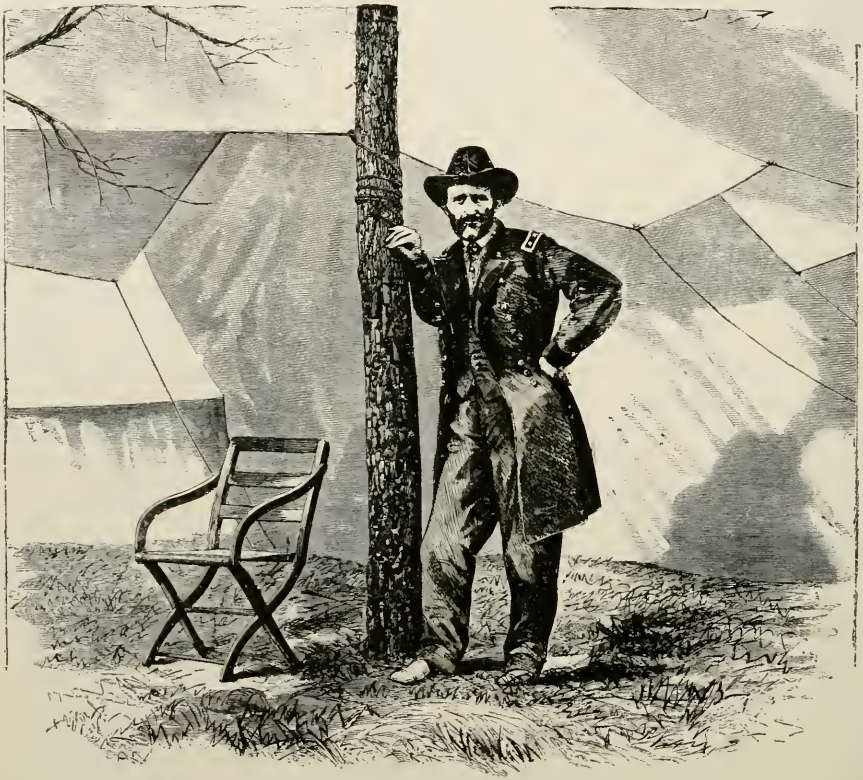
And now Gibbon and Brown have joined the boys and Hancock. How rapidly the old armies are passing away!

This is a sorrowful chapter, but it recalls scenes and incidents that it is well for us all to remember. They give us something of an idea of the cost of war; of the sacrifices some of the soldiers made. J. A. WATROUS.

Again in General Badeau's History of Grant:

"General Grant lived in a little hut pitched on a bluff overlooking the junction of the Appomattox and the James. Here telegraph wires brought him in communication with Meade, Butler, Sherman, Sheridan, Thomas, Canby, Halleck, and the President. Grant, with his personal staff, always messed together, a

rude log cabin forming the dining room, and a long, deal table received the fare, never garnished with wine or spirits of any kind; coffee and tea at breakfast and supper, with water for midday dinner, were the only drinks offered at these simple soldiers' meals. The evening was usually spent around the camp-fire where General Grant would join the circle from 6 or 7 o'clock till midnight. * * * No coarse language was ever used in the presence of the general-in-chief, the most modest man in conversation



LIEUTENANT-GENERAL GRANT AT HIS HEADQUARTERS AT CITY POINT.

in the army. A profane word never passed his lips, and if by some chance a story a little broad was told before him he would blush like a girl. Yet he was entirely free from cant, and never rebuked in others the faults which he himself scrupulously avoided."

While at City Point I saw General Grant for the first time. He was alone, and unless I had known it to be him, or had seen him from the back without the simple ensignia of rank, I would have taken him to be a second lieutenant.

I went to a "place" where I paid one dollar for a little plate of ham and eggs, after which I started for the front. Money was scarce. As I did not know when I left the regiment that I was to come here, I left my haversack, so after my ham and eggs I had to depend on the charities of those I met. A soldier would always divide, so I made out to exist. Found the regiment in the works about where I left them. At 5 A. M. on the 21st, the regiment, with the whole of the Second Corps, were massed in the rear of the Fifth Corps' left, which extended to the Jerusalem plank road, and about seven miles around the left of Petersburg. At 9 P. M. they moved with the whole corps to the left of the Fifth Corps, advancing along the Jerusalem plank road to a point within twenty rods of the enemy's line, where they threw up works, under a sharp musketry fire. Next morning a sharp skirmishing commenced all along the line, and continued during the day. It was quite evident we would strike something serious soon.

The First Brigade was flanked on the left, and the enemy, filing in the rear, captured one-half of the brigade. The Thirty-sixth, changing directions by the left flank, and presenting a front to the enemy, were none of them captured, but sustained a loss of a few men wounded, among who were:

Company A—Asa Hatch.

Company C—Joseph R. Peterson.

Company F—James McIlroy, Ira B. Pixley.

Company G—Captain Chester H. Barton.

Company H—George W. Earl, Samuel D. Ripley, John W. Roberts, Romanzo Colby.

Company I—William Welch.

Company K—Delos S. Bump, Almon Lampson.

This movement of the Thirty-sixth no doubt saved the regiment as well as other regiments from capture.

The regiment on the 23rd was occupied watching.

In the report of General R. B. Pierce, commanding the First Brigade, I find the following: "I have to report that my line was formed in the following order from left to right, the left connecting with McNight's battery and the right with the Fifth Corps at the plank road: *First Minnesota, Nineteenth Maine, Nineteenth Massachusetts, Forty-second New York, Eighty-second New York, Fifteenth Massachusetts, Fifty-ninth New York, Twentieth Massachusetts, Thirty-sixth Wisconsin, Seventh Michigan.* My line was just in front of a thick woods and from the left of the Nineteenth Massachusetts our line could not be seen. I cannot account for the loss of the number of men, only by the sudden appearance of the enemy; by the rapid falling back of the Second Brigade with so little firing. The regiments captured

were the Nineteenth Massachusetts, Forty-second New York, Eighty-second New York, Fifteenth Massachusetts, Fifty-ninth New York. Officers and men who escaped informed me that the first they knew of the close proximity of the enemy (he) was in their rear in force, ordering them to surrender, which they did, colors and all." * * *

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
June 21st, 1864.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General Army of Potomac:

GENERAL: I have the honor to forward the following field return of the command of 20th inst.:

	Present for Duty.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	
Corps Headquarters	22	170	192
Engineer Battalion	12	373	385
Artillery Brigade	70	2,596	2,666
First Division	282	5,288	5,570
Second Division	288	5,252	5,540
Third Division	310	6,527	6,837
Total	984	20,206	21,190

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

D. B. BIRNEY,
Major-General of Volunteers Commanding Second Corps.

June 24th, Matthew Craig, Company C, was wounded.

On June 24th the regiment was relieved, marched about two miles to the rear, went into camp, where for the first time in five weeks they had a good night's rest. It is marvelous how quickly a regiment forgets their trouble after a little rest. The first thing a regiment does after pitching tents is to make coffee. Ask nine out of ten soldiers where he got his matches to light his fire. He cannot tell you where he got his light, but that he got it from his neighbor. The government did not issue matches that I ever knew of, but it was not five minutes after halting, rain or shine, when there were fires as far as you could see. While we were in winter quarters the camp fires were never out. After tents were pitched, which of course were done, with streets between companies, washing clothes and "gray-backing" was in order. Every man was his own laundryman, soap being one of the articles issued. Men on the march were terribly troubled in hot weather from chafing. This was obviated by tying one's handkerchief around the leg of the pants. It does not take long for the men to learn all the ways

to make themselves comfortable. The dust, while making the long flank marches, was almost unendurable, with mercury ranging from 90 to 100. The baggage and pontoon trains and the artillery took the middle of the roads, with the infantry along the side, through the hot choking dust, which hung over the army like a cloud, covering them all, filling their nostrils, throat, eyes and lungs, it was almost impossible to breathe, prespiration streaming down their faces making streaks of mud. It was difficult to tell if a regiment was a negro or white, especially if it was a Ninth Corps one, for one division of that corps was composed of colored troops. On our flank movements from Cold Harbor to the Appomattox, from one to three miles to our right could be seen the cloud of dust created by the enemy's march, who were moving parallel with our army—it was a race for points.

From the 24th of June until the 25th of July we were camped in various places, working in the trenches, picket duty, etc. The whole army, or as much of it as is not on picket, seems to not have turned their swords into pruning hooks, but stacked their muskets and taken a shovel. It looks to me as if we are in for a long siege. It looks to me as if it is an utter impossibility to assault such formidable works with any hopes of success. Yet on the 17th of July we were preparing for an attack by the enemy. The word came through a deserter, but they did not attack. It made us much trouble and worry.

On the 15th of July there were rumors around camp like this: "Skirmishing at Washington on Seventh street," "Rebels in Maryland," "Second Corps to be sent to Maryland," "Our troops are within five miles of Richmond," but still the cannonading and picket firing kept up, not much change from day to day.

On the 16th of July there were two men hung but a short distance from our camp. They were of the Forty-second New York. I did not go to see them. Their offense was depredation on a white woman.

July 21st, Andrew Nichols of Company F was wounded.

On July 22nd our division moved into the front works, relieving the Ninth Corps, and such works as they were: bombproofs, covered ways, forts, batteries, cohorns, etc. Between the lines are abatis of every description; one could hardly go across the enemy's works in the daytime, even if the lines were not filled with the enemy—trees and bushes with the limbs left on, each limb sharpened. Yet the picket lines have been surprised and captured.

These changes seem good in one respect, for the regiment had "lain down the shovel and the hoe" and taken up the gun, but we were in a more exposed position; one must keep his head below the works or he would get it knocked off. Men were being picked off

daily by the sharpshooters. On the 23rd, early in the morning, the regiment moved about one-half mile to the left.

June 26th, Color Sergeant Thomas W. Gallager of Company C was killed and Laos King of Company C was wounded in the works.

June 30th, 1864, our commanders were:

The Corps—Major-General Winfield S. Hancock.

The Division—Major-General John Gibbon.

The Brigade—Lieutenant-Colonel F. E. Pierce.*

The Regiment—Lieutenant-Colonel C. E. Warner.

The regiments in the brigade were: Seventh Michigan; Nineteenth Maine; Fifteenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth Massachusetts; One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Pennsylvania; Forty-second, Fifty-ninth, Eighty-second, One Hundred and Fifty-second New York; Thirty-sixth Wisconsin, and First Minnesota.

July 14th, learned of the death of our colonel, John A. Savage, who was wounded while leading the regiment in the charge on the 18th of June, over the "melon patch." He died at Washington, D. C., July 4th. Quartermaster Charles B. Peck returned from home, where he had been on a leave of absence for fifteen days. We were glad to see someone fresh from home and we kept him busy telling us the news from Wisconsin.

July 17th, Corporal William R. Ingersol, Company C, was wounded.

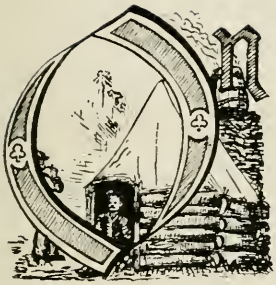
*Note.—General A. S. Webb, absent, wounded.

Recapitulation of Casualties of 36th Wis. Vols. from the time of entering service to the 16th day of July 1864.

Killed		Missing		Wounded		Total		Agg
Off	Men	Off	Men	Off	Men	Off	Men	
5	56	1	62	5	207	11	325	336

M. P. Matthews
Capt & Adjt

CHAPTER V.



THE 26th of July, after we had fixed up in good shape to stay, orders came at 11 o'clock "to be ready to move at 4. Wall tents to be struck and to be on the wagon at 2 o'clock. All detailed men to be given arms," etc. When an orderly from brigade headquarters came galloping up to the adjutant's tent and handed him a yellow tissue paper, we all watched and knew that it meant that the "dismounted cavalry corps (Second)" must go on a gallop to the right or left; apparently we were going to City Point, and thought that the rumors of going to Maryland were correct. Some fellow would summons of going to Maryland was correct. Some fellow would start up the song "Maryland, My Maryland." Soon after we started (4 o'clock) we found we were going in another direction, more likely on to Richmond; then came the song, "Wish I Was in the Land of Dixie." The Sixth Corps, or part of it, had gone up into Maryland the early part of the month, and we thought we were to follow and get back into "God's country." The regiment marched north to Point of Rocks, where it crossed on a pontoon bridge some time before midnight, and kept on to Bermuda Hundred, and to Jones' Neck, where it crossed the James River before daylight on the 27th. The bridge was strewn with hay to deaden the sound. This bridge was above and near Malvern Hill. Skirmishers were thrown out and the enemy soon found. A battery of four guns was captured. There was a gunboat in the river which threw 15-inch shells over our heads into the enemy's works; the effect of a 15-inch shell is simply terrible; the noise horrible. Men cannot stand long under them; to see them crashing through the trees, bursting, and the pieces screeching as they are hurled in every direction, cannot be described. Imagine a shell as large as a sheet-iron stove, and about as long. I saw one strike a live oak tree 18 inches in diameter; it cut it clean off.

The latter part of the day (July 27th) and the following day were occupied in demonstrations and skirmishes, in which Leonard Lafferty, Company I, was wounded. The corps in the early part of the evening recrossed the river and marched all night towards Petersburg, arriving there at 4 o'clock on the 30th, and a terrible forced march it was. The regiment was just in time to witness the terrific cannonading of the place and the explosion of the "Burnside" mine. The movement of Hancock's corps to the north side of the James was a feint, to draw a portion of the enemy's army away from their works at Petersburg, while the mine was sprung and the assault made. Our corps was placed in the rear of the Eighteenth to take part in the assault. As the assaulting party went forward we were to take their place, therefore we had a sight of the whole affair. It was beyond description. Every move of the troops we could see; the charge, the artillery loading, swabbing, the gunners taking hold of the wheels to replace from the recoil, the yelling of the assaulting party, the roaring and crashing of the artillery, the bursting of shells—we could see it all until the smoke veiled it over. This effort to capture Petersburg was unsuccessful, but not because of any failure on the part of the Second Corps and Sheridan's cavalry; they performed their part in the programme most perfectly, but suffered terribly from the fatiguing forced march of about 28 miles.

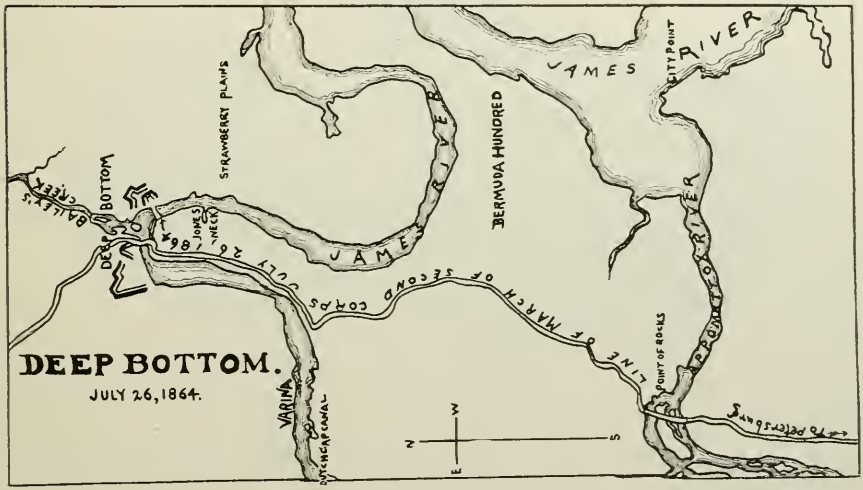
From "Virginia Campaign of '64-'65," by Major-General A. A. Humphreys, who was assistant adjutant-general on General Meade's staff, and afterwards succeeded General Hancock in command of our (Second Corps) I take the following regarding the "Burnside mine":

OUR PART IN THE BURNSIDE MINE.

"The greater part of July was devoted to strengthening the line of entrenchments from the Appomattox to the Jerusalem plank road, and constructing redoubts and siege batteries. Colonel H. L. Abbott, an engineer officer, commanding the First Connecticut Artillery, a regiment 1,700 strong, had been directed on the 20th of April to prepare a siege train, with which he was to report to General Hunt, chief of artillery of the Army of the Potomac. When the time arrived for the use of the train it consisted

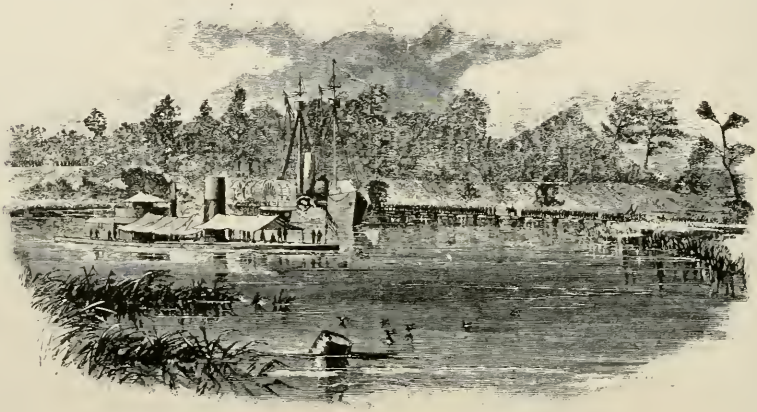
of forty rifled siege guns, 4½-inch ordnance, or 30-pound Parrotts, ten 10-inch mortars, thirty 8-inch mortars, twenty Coehorn mortars, with a reserve of six 100-pounder Parrotts.

"On the 9th of July an order was issued by General Meade directing the operations of the Army of the Potomac against the entrenched position of the enemy defending Petersburg, to be connected by regular approaches on the front opposed to General Burnside's and General Warren's corps, and detailed instructions were issued by him for the conduct of those operations. On the 25th of July General Grant determined to send the Second Corps and two divisions of cavalry secretly to the north bank of the



James by the pontoon bridges at Deep Bottom (Jones' Neck, Bermuda Hundred), the cavalry to make a dash on Richmond if the chances seemed favorable for it, but if not, to destroy the two railroads from the vicinity of Richmond as far as the Anna River (which was indeed the chief object of the operations); Kautz's division was to join Sheridan at Deep Bottom. The Second Corps, moving up to Chapin's Bluff, was to support the cavalry if it got into Richmond, but at any rate to prevent the enemy's troops from being sent across at that point to interfere with the cavalry. This movement General Grant thought might cause such a reduction in the strength of the force holding the Petersburg lines as to give

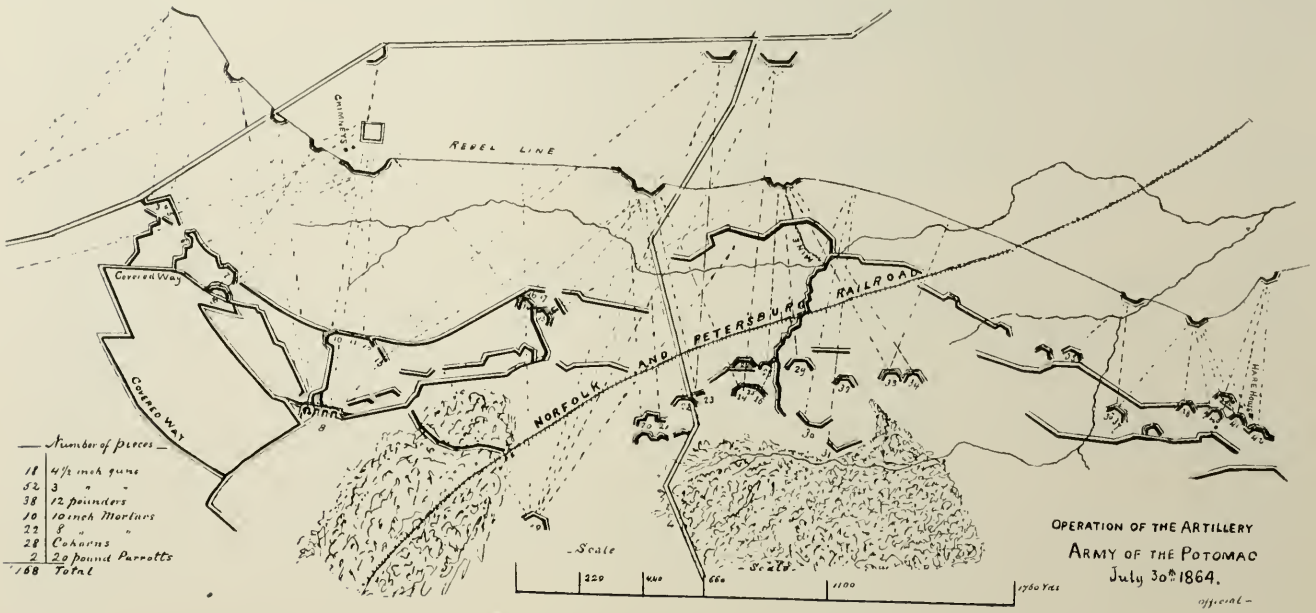
fair promise of success in assaulting them, upon springing a mine General Burnside had prepared. This mine was placed under a sedan held by Elliott's brigade of Johnston's division. It was opposite the center of the Ninth Corps, where the opposing lines were only one hundred yards apart. The success of this movement, as General Hancock says, depended upon the contingency that the enemy's works would be thinly occupied and the movement be a surprise. General Hancock and General Sheridan marched on the afternoon of the 26th, and about 10 o'clock in the morning of the 27th the Second Corps, followed by the cavalry,



THE 36TH CROSSING THE JAMES AT JONES' NECK.

began crossing the James. There were two pontoon bridges at Deep Bottom (the north end of Jones' Neck is so called), one just above the mouth of Bailey's Creek, the other just below it; the creek is about twelve miles from Richmond. * * * General Hancock determined to cross by the lower bridge and turn the enemy's left flank, while General Foster threatened them in front. The Second Corps and the cavalry were over the river before daybreak, and as soon as it was light moved forward, the cavalry on the right. The enemy's advance force on the east side of Bailey's Creek was soon driven out of the way and a battery of four 20-pound Parrott guns captured on the New Market road by the skirmish line of Barlow's division. * * *

"It was not desired by General Grant that the enemy's works should be assaulted, but that their position should be turned by



OPERATION OF THE ARTILLERY
ARMY OF THE POTOMAC
July 30th 1864.

Official –

the cavalry on the Central or on the Charles City road, while Foster should make a vigorous demonstration in his front and the Second Corps on theirs. But the enemy having been reinforced Kershaw advanced against Sheridan's cavalry and drove it back over the ridge upon which it was posted. Dismounting his men General Sheridan formed them just behind the crest where the fire of their repeating carbines at close quarters drove the attacking force back in confusion, leaving 250 prisoners and two colors in the hands of the cavalry. * * *

"On the night of the 28th Mott's division was sent back to relieve Ord's corps in our entrenchments on the right of Burnside, and on the night of the 29th Hancock and Sheridan recrossed the James to take part in the assault on the Petersburg works in front of Burnside. The expedition had accomplished one important result; it had reduced the force holding the Petersburg entrenchments to three infantry divisions, and had likewise drawn two of their cavalry divisions to the north bank of the James. The casualties in this movement to the north bank of the James amounted to some 300. * * *

"The morning of the 30th was fixed upon because it was desired to put more heavy guns and mortars in position for the attack, and the night of the 29th was required to make such preliminary arrangements as the massing of the troops, removing the parapets and abatis for the passage of the assaulting columns, and bringing into position the supporting troops.

"The order for the attack was issued on the 29th. It expressed concisely what was to be done by each commander. * * * General Hancock was to move at dark from Deep Bottom and be in position in rear of Mott's division (resuming command of it) at daylight, ready to follow up the assault.

"The Second Corps had but little to do in this assault, as the failure of carrying out what was intended did not require the following up of the assault.

"General Meade reported his casualties at 4,000 killed, wounded and missing, all except about 400 being the loss of the Ninth Corps. * * * The tabulated statement of the medical department puts down the loss at 419 killed, 1,679 wounded and 1,910 missing; total, 4,008."

EXPLOSION OF THE BURNSIDE MINE, BEFORE PETERSBURG, JULY 30TH, 1864.

THE MINE EXPLOSION.

The following account of the mine explosion by Colonel J. A. Watrous is taken from the *Chicago Times Herald*:

"It was a hot day.

"Fully as hot as this 30th of July is.

"It was thirty-two years ago that the memorable mine explosion took place near Petersburg, Va.

"Soon after the army of the Potomac crossed the James and sat down near Petersburg Colonel Pleasants, a Pennsylvania coal miner, commanding a regiment largely made up of miners, decided that he and his men could lift part of Lee's army out of the way and open a road to Petersburg by running a mine under one of the enemy's leading and troublesome forts.

"Colonel Pleasants communicated his plans to General Burnside, then in command of the Ninth Corps, that had done such heroic service a few months before at Knoxville. General Burnside deemed the proposed enterprise a wise one and in turn submitted it to Generals Grant and Meade, and they approved, not so much because they were impressed with the plan as one that would lead to a victory for the Union arms as because they thought it would please Colonel Pleasants and his regiment to do the work that would remind them of their old calling. But as time passed both Grant and Meade thought better of the project. They came to believe that it would lead up to a telling defeat of the enemy, and maybe the capture of the besieged Petersburg.

"Work on the mine began June 25.

"The lines were close together all along the Petersburg front, and at that point—where the mine was to run—only three hundred feet apart.

"Many a blue and gray cap was bulleted there. The show of a head was the signal for a shot. A shot meant a dead or wounded man in most instances.

"The men got to fooling each other. The Confederates began it. A gray cap was put on a ramrod and held so that it could be seen by the enemy. The moment it showed up a bullet went after it. The cap shook but held its ground. Then a couple of good shots tried it. Still the cap in gray bowed defiance. Then half a dozen men shot at it. That time it was knocked from its perch, but immediately reappeared and was so well elevated that our boys could see that they had been trifled with. There was confirmation when a glad shout arose from the Johnny line, capped with 'Did you uns ever get left?'

"From that time on dull care was often brightened on both sides by the ramrod method. The plan was adopted all along the line. I remember that our division played it extensively. One day the division commander, General Cutler, or 'Old Pap Cutler,'

as he was best known, sauntered along the line with his hands folded on his back. The boys liked him, but that was no reason why they should not have a little fun with him. Word was passed along to open with a ramrod battle. Quickly hats or caps were hoisted to view and a regular fusilade began. Bullets sung all kinds of songs over the old general's head. He stood it for two or three minutes and then started for the rear at a much faster pace than he had displayed in coming up to the line, and his hands were not resting on his back either. He probably thought Lee was getting ready to make a charge and that he had better get back where he could more readily take in the situation, but when his men set up a shout and indulged in gyrations common to hilarity he sighted the situation, looked daggers for an instant, and then joined in the laughter.

"When one of his brigade commanders suggested to General Cutler that he issue an order to the division prohibiting 'those —— ramrod engagements,' the grim old warrior said: 'No. Let the boys have all the fun they can get out of this serious business.'

"While it was quite generally known by the rank and file of the whole army that a mine was being run to the enemy's line, it was not talked about a great deal. The men of those two armies, Grant's and Lee's, were not machines. Our men knew that if the mine was to prove a success there must be no brass band music over it—that it must be kept as secret as possible. Now and then a trusted man in a regiment or brigade was selected by his comrades to go over to Pleasants' regiment and investigate affairs. 'They are still bringing out dirt,' was about all the report the messenger ever made. It was enough.

"The mine was completed in a month, but the powder, more than a carload of it, was not put in until a day or two before the explosion was to take place.

"At a late hour the night of July 29th the troops in the vicinity of the mine—the Fifth and Ninth Corps and the forces that had been ordered up from across the James River—were awakened very gently, and directed to be ready to move at the 'gray of day' next morning. Those veterans of many battles did not need to be told what was coming. 'The mine is to be exploded,' passed through the sleepy crowds by grapevine, and as quickly as the telephone could have sent it. From then until 3 o'clock the army was silent and sober. It seemed to them that one of the bloodiest struggles of the war was just before them. Many wrote letters to their dear ones. All conversed under breath or in whispers. Some wrote their names, companies and regiments on slips of paper and pinned them to their shirts. They did not want to get 'lost in the shuffle' in case of death.

"Hearts beat a little faster that morning, thirty-two years ago, when a glance at the east told of the approach of the 'gray of

the morning.' The mine was to explode at 4 o'clock. That hour came and passed without a signal. The fuse had failed. Two brave men volunteered to enter the dark hole and see what was wrong. The defect was remedied, and at 5 o'clock the earth trembled. Every eye was on the Confederate fort in a second. A rumble quickly went to a deep, unearthly roar and the fort began to raise. Up, up, up, it went, and then dividing, fell over a wide tract, creating a black cloud. Men, tents, cannon, wheels and all sorts of debris could be seen in the rising mass.

"It was an awful surprise to the poor fellows over there. The enemy on the right and left wildly ran, expecting other explosions.

"Why doesn't the Ninth Corps rush over and capture the line? They could have taken almost peaceful possession if they had moved at once; but they didn't. By the time they did charge the scared enemy was ready to meet them, and a most bloody fight ensued. Great numbers of Burnside's men, after fighting heroically, were driven into the hole made by the explosion, which was twenty feet deep, wide, and one hundred feet long. Many of these were killed or wounded and the balance made prisoners. The field over which the Union men retreated to the entrenched line from which they had charged was covered with dead and wounded. It was a blunder that cost the army 4,000 brave men.

"The leaders in the awful tragedy are dead, and it may be best to maintain silence, but it is due to say that Burnside and his generals were not the only ones who blundered. If the good generalship of the army had been on duty that day a great victory instead of a great defeat would have been recorded."

The best description of the mine explosion I find from General Walker:

"It does not fall within the scope of this history to describe the wretched fiasco of the 30th of July. Had adequate arrangements been made, and had the troops at hand been put in, with even the lowest degree of vigor, noon, of that day, must have seen Petersburg in our power and a third of Lee's army lopped off at a blow. Not only had a wide breach been made in the enemy's line, but the consternation spread among the adjacent troops by a catastrophe so terrible had caused the Confederate line to unravel in both directions to a considerable distance.

"Had the division assigned to the assault been properly led, it could have gone straight to the crest which overlooked the enemy's works, receiving scarcely a shot in its way. But neither General Ledlie, the commander of the leading division, nor General Ferrero, commanding the first supporting division, was in a position from which he could see the enemy's line or his own troops. The corps commander had neglected his instructions to level his parapets and remove his abatis for the passage of his col-

umns. Even these defects might have been remedied within the time allowed by the tremendous effects of the explosion, had any degree of energy been exhibited in this crisis, but the same fatal hesitation shown at Antietam and in the Wilderness here wasted the hour needed to enable the Confederates to recover from the shock and surprise to bring up artillery to command the break and to wall it around with a line of resolute and tenacious infantry. When at last the troops went forward it was uncertainly and timidly, for want of proper leadership and staff service; large numbers of them huddled in the "crater" or deep chasm formed by the explosion, where they were ultimately captured by the Confederates. Never, before or after, in the history of the Army of the Potomac, was such an exhibition made of official incapacity and personal cowardice. Speaking generally, our officers of rank were only too ready to expose themselves to dangers; and the lists of killed and wounded testify how faithfully they discharged the trusts committed to them. But at the mine two division commanders were hiding in bomb-proofs while their troops wandered aimlessly from lack of direction, or halted in front of obstacles which a single manly effort would have overcome. This unhappy day cost the Union army four thousand men. The loss of the Confederates was less by one-third of this, even including the victims of the explosion.

"During this affair Mott's division held Ord's entrenchments to enable the Eighteenth Corps to be massed for assault, while the remaining divisions of the Second Corps were in reserve."

The Thirty-sixth Regiment returned to its old camp south of Petersburg.

CURIOSITY—INQUISITIVENESS.

Lieutenant Ripley, of Company A, who was a big, strapping fellow, "considerable tall and upwards," had lately been promoted from first sergeant of Company A to second lieutenant of Company D. We had not been in camp long enough since for him to "wet" his commission, which was dated July 22d, but he did, as every one had to, later, when King, the regimental sutler, came up; and by the way, it is generally supposed that the sutler of a regiment gets rich. Yes, he does, as a general rule, unless he is unfortunate enough to be with a regiment like the Thirty-sixth, which was most continually on the move. Ripley being a large fellow provided himself with a pair of shoulder straps in proportion to his size, which of course showed he had artistic qualities, but gave a sharpshooter who had an eye to business a chance to get

a bead on what they call "big game." His straps could be seen a long way off. I suggested to him that we go over to one of the forts—Fort Morton—to see how it looked where the mine was exploded. On the 31st, the day after the explosion, we went over, got up on to the works and surveyed the whole line; as is the saying "there's always a calm after a storm," so it was there. Not a shot was heard along the whole line; it was as quiet as Sunday in a New England village. I think we could easily have heard the church bells of Petersburg; we could see the spires. We sat there quietly for a few minutes, pointing to different locations, when "ping," came one of those sharpshooter's bullets, striking within a foot of where we sat. The game dropped, but not hurt; our curiosity had been satisfied, our inquisitiveness was deferred. "Our inquisitive disposition is excited by having its gratification deferred." No doubt that "Johnny" sharpshooter cut another notch on his rifle stock and made inquiry of the death of one of the "Yankee" generals. If we had not dropped two of the "Johnnys" could have cut a notch each on their guns. I would not be here to tell the story, and Ripley would not have made his good record in capturing, with Company A, the rebel rifle pits at Hatcher's run; we were not there for the second shot.

Home again in our old camp where we hoped to stay for a few days to clean up, wash our clothes and have a rest which the regiment so much needed. We had been to the front but a little over two months, in front of Petersburg a month, when we should have been in there on the 16th of June, but for the delay for rations. Some one had blundered or been derelict in duty, which cost us so heavily in loss and perhaps a year's more time. We knew our rest would be but a short one; it was only a question of time when we would again be thrown at those works. Night and day the batteries were belching away on both sides. Men were being killed by sharpshooters, and no doubt preparations being made to make another move. The regiment had been worn down to what would make three full companies. On July 16th the adjutant's casualty report was made, which was as follows:

Recapitulation of casualties of Thirty-sixth Wisconsin Volunteers from time of entering service* to the 16th day of July, 1864:

Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Aggregate.
Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
5	56	5	207	1	62	336

*May 18th, 1864, when we joined the Second Corps.

August 1st I learned that Wm. P. Atwell, lieutenant in the Thirty-seventh Wisconsin, which was in the Ninth Corps and charged the works at Burnside's mine, was badly wounded and had his leg amputated. This regiment was at Camp Randall while we were there, and left but a few days before, and it, as had the Thirty-sixth, suffered severely, losing in that charge alone as many as some of the old regiments lost in three years. Lieutenant W. P. Atwell is a brother to our Adjutant B. D. Atwell, who returned to the regiment August 3d. He was wounded June 3d and went home on "leave."

We remained in the camp until the 12th of August, which was a long time for us to be in one place; the duty performed being light. We broke camp and marched to City Point, where the Second Corps was put on transports and started down the James. We were all very sure our time had come to get away from this horrid place and go to Washington. After all were loaded and it had grown dark a little steam launch came to each transport, giving the order to the fourteen transports, which soon turned their bows up the James to Deep Bottom, very near the place where the corps skirmished on the 28th. Our anticipated trip up the Chesapeake bay or the Potomac to Washington had all vanished; we were again on the war path. The troops were landed on the north bank of the James river at six in the morning.

The regiment immediately formed in line of battle and advanced along the New Market road towards Richmond. The enemy was soon found, and after some maneuvering for position, a sharp engagement ensued in which charges and countercharges were made with varied success, until about 4 o'clock, when the First Brigade made a charge upon the enemy's works.

The brigade formed for the charge under a severe fire of musketry, during which Major W. H. Hamilton was severely wounded in the face and carried from the field. While advancing upon the enemy's lines Colonel Warner received a shot which shattered his left arm, rendering amputation necessary. Captain Ruben Lindley, of Company G, received four wounds, two of which were mortal. He was wounded the month previous (June 1st), but would not leave his company, as many would have done. Our loss was three officers and twenty-eight men killed and wounded. The command immediately after Colonel Warren was wounded devolved on Captain Austin Cannon, of Company H. Again, for the second time, we were without a field officer. The intention of this movement is expressed in General Hancock's report, also in General Humphreys' Campaign of '64 herewith. The casualties were as follows:

KILLED AND DIED OF WOUNDS.

Company G—Captain Reuben Lindley.
Company D—Charles A. Mills, Charles H. O'Connor.
Company I—Sergeant Truman P. Ball.
Company B—Thomas Gunnell.

WOUNDED.

Lieutenant-Colonel Clement E. Warner, Major William H. Hamilton.
Company A—Perry D. Flint, Chauncey S. Mapes, Ezra Riggles.
Company C—Huston Brown, Thomas Casner, Chester W. Johnson, Marion D. Printz, Frederick Reinhart.
Company D—Charles A. Miles.
Company F—Corporal Mike Eichner, John J. Fuller, Myron C. Nichols.
Company I—Edwin Cummings, Henry Jones.

DEEP BOTTOM.

"Information received from various sources leading General Grant to believe that General Lee had detached three divisions of infantry and one of cavalry from Petersburg to reinforce Early, he sent General Hancock with his corps and Gregg's cavalry, together with the Tenth Corps, or part of it, under General Birney, to threaten Richmond from the north side of the James in order to prevent further detachments from being made by Lee, and, if possible, to draw back those sent. General Hancock's instructions were the same as those sent him on the 25th of July for his former movement, except to the manner of crossing the James. Great care was taken to conceal the movement, and to give the impression that the troops were destined for Washington. The Sec-

ond Corps was marched to City Point and embarked on steamers which left City Point for the lower pontoon bridge at Deep Bottom at 10 o'clock at night of the 13th of August. The cavalry and artillery went by land. It was expected that the troops would have disembarked, and the movements have begun by daylight, but the steamers were not adapted to the transportation of troops, and, owing to the shoal water, could not run near enough to the shore, and the tide was ebbing. This caused delay, and it was nine o'clock in the morning of the 14th before the corps had disembarked. The plan of operation was for Mott to move on the river road (New Market) and drive the enemy into his intrenched line behind Bailey's Creek, and beyond it if practicable. General Barlow—General Gibbon being absent—with the First and Second Divisions to move to Mott's right and assault the enemy's lines near the Jennings house (in the vicinity of Fussill's Hill), Gregg to cover the right flank. If Barlow carried the lines he was to move to the left under Mott's front, and both were then to advance along the river road. As soon as the infantry uncovered the Charles City and Central (Darby) roads, Gregg was to move on the former, make a dash on Richmond, if the chances offered, and if not to destroy the railroads entering it. General Birney was to attack the enemy's right near the pontoon bridge above the mouth of Bailey's Creek, and if successful was to move up the Kingsland, Varina and Mill roads, all of which are near the river bank.

"If this plan could have been carried out the enemy's entrenchments would have been turned and we would have had possession of Chapin's Bluff, the works of which with those of Drury's Bluff were the chief fortifications guarding the river to Richmond. But General Field's division had remained at Deep Bottom or Bailey's Creek entrenchments, and General Wilson's at Chapin's Bluff, and in fact only Kirshaw's division of infantry had been sent to Early. Wilcox at once joined Field, and Mahon's division, with Hampton's and W. H. F. Lee's cavalry divisions, were sent across the river to reinforce them, Dearing's brigade being the only cavalry force left for Beauregard. Mott found the enemy in their strong position on Bailey's Creek at the river road crossing. It was intended, General Hancock says, that General Barlow should attack near Fussill's mill with the greater portion of two divisions, when by mere weight of numbers he would have broken through the enemy's line, which at that point was thinly held, but that he extended from Mott's right to the vicinity of Fussill's (a distance, according to the maps, of nearly a mile and a half), through thick woods, and about 4 o'clock assaulted with only one brigade (of Gibbon's division) and made several unsuccessful attempts upon the enemy's line. That General Barlow's personal example to the troops was all that could be expected or desired from his well-known gallantry and devotion to duty was of no avail. He

adds that General Barlow's report attributes their failure to respond to the leading of their commander to the large number of new men among them, and the small number of experienced officers left to command them.*

"To meet General Barlow's threatening movement the enemy weakened their right, opposite Birney, to such an extent that he was able to seize a part of their line with trifling loss, capturing four guns, but could get no further. * * *

"It was now fully ascertained that the information upon which General Hancock had been sent to the north side of the James was erroneous, but he was retained there during the 17th, 18th, 19th and 20th, until dark, keeping up a threatening attitude with constant skirmishing, though directed not to assault the enemy's works. On the night of the 20th his command was withdrawn to their former position before Petersburg, and at Bermuda Hundred."

"The casualties of the command, according to the statement furnished me from Adjutant-General's Office by Mr. J. W. Kirkley, taken by him from the nominal lists of casualties, were 321 killed, 1,840 wounded, 625 missing; total, 2,786.

"General Hancock says of his return march from Deep Bottom that it was one of the most fatiguing and difficult performed by the troops during the campaign, owing to the wretched condition of the roads. The men arrived in camp greatly exhausted early in the morning of the 21st. After a very brief rest they were ordered to the Strong house, and then in the afternoon to the Gurley house in the rear of General Warren's position."

In Major-General Hancock's report on Deep Bottom I find the following:

Note.—General Gibbon, commanding the Second Division, Second Corps, in concluding his report of the service of his division from May 3d to July 31st, states that when the division left its camp on May 3d it consisted of three brigades with an aggregate number of 6,799 (officers and enlisted men); that between the dates mentioned it had been reinforced to the number of 4,263, making a total of 11,062, and had been divided into four brigades; that it lost 77 officers and 971 enlisted men killed, 202 officers and 3,825 enlisted men wounded, being a total of 5,075; and the brigades had had seventeen different commanders, of whom three had been killed and six wounded. Of the 279 officers killed and wounded 40 were regimental commanders. That many of the bravest and most efficient officers and men were among those who fell. He continues: "The effect upon the troops of the loss of such leaders as Tyler, Webb, Carroll, Baxter, Conner, McKe n, Ramsey, Blaisdel, Coons, Haskell, Porter, Murphy, McMahon, Macy, Curry, Pierce, Abbott, Davis, Curtis, and a host of others, can be truly estimated only by one who has witnessed their conduct in the different battles." The names he mentions are those of general officers and regimental commanders, nearly all of whom I know personally. They were soldiers in every meaning of the word, gallant, skillful, full of zeal and energy.

"At 12 M., August 12th, I received instructions from the major-general commanding to move my corps to City Point, the artillery to cross the Appomattox at Point of Rocks, and to pack in some concealed position within General Butler's lines. Great care was taken to conceal these movements from the enemy, and the idea was encouraged that the command was about embarking for Washington. On the morning of the 13th I received my instructions, which were nearly identical with those furnished me in July when operating from Deep Bottom. An estimate of General Butler's was furnished me, putting the enemy's strength north of the James at 8,500 men. * * *

"'(Confidential circular.) * * * As soon as the Second and First Divisions are disembarked they will, under command of General Barlow, move to General Mott's right and assault the enemy's line near the Jennings house. * * *'

"As I feared, the command was not able to disembark rapidly; the boats could not run near enough to the shore and the difficulty naturally increased as the tide was running out. Many of the boats were not adapted to the transportation of troops, and considerable delay was caused in landing. * * * Notwithstanding the exertions of the officers, it was 9 o'clock in the morning before the command was disembarked. * * * It was intended that General Barlow should keep the force under his command (nearly 10,000 men) well in hand and not attempt to develop a line of battle from General Mott's right. The thick woods prevented my knowing accurately what disposition he was making. It appears, however, that he extended to the right, carrying one line held by the enemy's dismounted cavalry and finally assaulting near Fussil's Mill with one brigade of the Second Division, where I expected him to attack with the greater portion of two divisions. * * * General Barlow's main assault was not made until 4 P. M., and night put an end to further operations, my expectations having been considerably disappointed. * *

"On the night of the 16th a fleet of steamers was sent from City Point to Deep Bottom, returning at 4 A. M. on the 17th, the object being to convey the impression to the enemy that we were withdrawing from Deep Bottom, and to induce them to come out of their works and attack us. There was no change in the disposition of my lines on the 17th nor could any movements be detected on the part of the enemy. During the day General Birney sent me a note saying that our wounded and those of the enemy in the affair of the 16th were between the lines exposed to the fire of both parties. Under the authority of General Grant a cessation of hostilities from 4 until 6 P. M. was arranged for the purpose indicated by General Birney. I was somewhat mortified to find that a mistake had been made in the matter, for not one wounded

man was found, the enemy having removed all of ours and buried some of the dead. * * *"

Report of Captain Austin Cannon, Thirty-sixth Wisconsin Infantry, of operation August 14-20, 1864:

Landed on the north bank of the James River at 7 A. M. of the 14th inst., moved out on the New Market road four or five miles. It was a very warm day and the men suffered considerably from the heat. Several were entirely overcome by it. About 4 P. M. moved to the right of the Charles City road a little over a mile, where the brigade was massed, the Thirty-sixth in the second line, and moved to the edge of a piece of woods. The First Division was lying in line of battle in a cornfield. In passing over it my lines got somewhat mixed up. After forming the lines again, we moved forward on the double quick. The right of the regiment went over the hill to a ravine at the bottom; the center stopped on the crest; the left coming in contact with a house oblique to the left, but was ordered to fall back. The center and right were under a brisk fire until 7:30 P. M., when we fell back to the rear about a mile. At 11 P. M. moved back to the front in a piece of woods and bivouacked for the night. I lost in the engagement one officer and two men killed; two officers and fourteen men wounded; and one man missing. The remainder camped in the woods till 12 M. of the 16th, when we moved out and formed a line of battle along the edge of an open field about 1,500 yards from the enemy's works. We were shelled a little. I had four men wounded. On the 17th had three men wounded and two on the 18th. The regiment had a very exposed position. On the night of the 18th moved to the left and rear and occupied an old line of breastworks till the night of the 20th, when we re-crossed the river. Our total loss was one officer and two men killed; two officers and twenty-two men wounded, and one man missing, making an aggregate of twenty-eight.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

AUSTIN CANNON,
Captain Commanding.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL RUGG,
Commanding First Brigade, Second Division, Second Army Corps.

RETURN OF CASUALTIES, DEEP BOTTOM, VA., AUGUST 13-20, 1864.

OFFICIAL.

	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
36th Wisconsin	.....	3	3	25	.....	.....	31

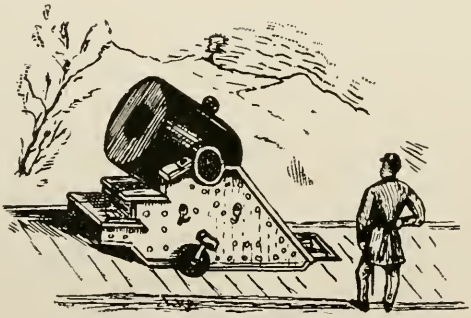
At Deep Bottom, in the James River, was one of the monitors, which must have been the one which threw the 15-inch shells over our heads. This was the first one I had ever seen. Such a little, insignificant thing, it looked harmless. August 19th heavy fighting towards the right. August 20th an orderly from brigade headquarters brought good news from the Fifth Corps. As was

customary, we received the news of victories of other corps through circulars sent. The Fifth Corps advanced on and captured the Weldon Railroad, one of the main sources of supply for the enemy's army in and around Petersburg; the repeated efforts to retake which attested their estimate of its real value and necessity to them. Of course it made us feel happy, for it showed us that we were nearing the time when we were to go home. After the battle on the 14th I went to the field hospital to see our wounded. My captain (Lindley, of Company G) had received mortal wounds. I found Colonel Warner with his arm badly shattered, both above and below the elbow. Major Hamilton I found on the ground in the hospital on a blanket and straw. I passed him once or twice without recognizing him, in fact he recognized me first. He was hit by a minnie ball in the face. The major was a fine-looking fellow, but this ball made a terrible wound and such a change; the bullet was never extracted as the surgeon feared it would injure his sight. The colonel was in great pain and anxiously waiting and imploring them to attend to his arm, which was terribly swollen. I stayed with him during the operation of amputation, and held his arm while the brigade surgeon took it off. Our surgeon's attention was taken up by administering chloroform. I did not see either of them after until they returned to the regiment, and I think if I had been either of them I would consider I had done my part for my country. Any man, after being wounded, as they were, was justified in never returning. It showed their patriotism to come back. Major Hamilton carried the ball in his face for about twelve years, when he spat it out of his mouth, it having worked down into his throat. It was the cause of his early death, for the wound never healed, and caused consumption, of which he died. Colonel Warner returned to the regiment December 14th,* just four months from the date he was wounded. Major Hamilton returned the day before, the 13th.*

The regiment remained on the north bank of the James until the 21st of July, when they moved out of the works under the cover of night, recrossing the James at 9 o'clock and marching all night,

*About this date.

arriving at the old camp at Petersburg at 4 o'clock, when they rested for two hours. This also was a terrible march. There was mounted on a platform car on the Petersburg & City Point Railroad a 15-inch mortar, which could be drawn along the road, and by changing its position the enemy could not locate it. As we were marching along, just as the day was breaking, when all was quiet, not a shot being fired, this mortar broke loose, throwing a shell into Petersburg, it nearly knocked us off our feet; it was close to us, but we did not see it. I learned afterwards that at daybreak this mortar every morning threw one of its shells into Petersburg to waken the city. The mouth of it was large enough for an ordinary man to crawl in. The explosion of the shell was no doubt terrific.



15-INCH MORTAR BEFORE PETERSBURG.

The hospital at Deep Bottom was the usual field hospital tent with the sides turned up and straw and blankets for beds. The wounded lay along in rows, some groaning, others singing, and those slightly or badly wounded were very quiet. One fellow, an Irishman, had the small bones of his foot badly shattered and evidently it was very painful, but one could hardly keep from laughing to hear him, in his strong Irish brogue; he would swear and sing and laugh, which annoyed his wounded comrades. A fellow countryman of his was near him, worse wounded apparently than he; calling out to him he said: "Mike, phwat the divil are ye shoutin' like that for; do you think there's nobody kilt but yersilf?" More than likely the poor fellow died. I have seen fellows make more fuss with a little scratch or burn of a bullet than others

would with the loss of an arm. I remember one fellow was "hit" but was not. A spent ball went through his pants just touching the ankle bone, burning it. He howled and went to the rear; he evidently thought he was badly wounded and expected it meant a furlough. Major Hamilton stood it "like a major," as did also Colonel Warner. Sergeant Ball, wounded on the 14th, another brave fellow, died at 4 o'clock on the 15th. Captain Lindley died on the morning of the same day.

That the enemy anticipated what we were at Deep Bottom for is shown by the following from General Beauregard to General Lee:

NEAR PETERSBURG, VA., Aug. 16th, 1864, 8 A. M.

General R. E. Lee, Chaffin's Farm, North Side of James.

All quiet yesterday and last night. Scouts report Second Corps marched with five days' rations. Expedition must then be only a diversion to prevent Early being reinforced. G. T. BEAUREGARD.

NEAR PETERSBURG, VA., Aug. 18th, 1864, 3:40 P. M.

General R. E. Lee, etc.:

General Hill reports that prisoners taken state that two divisions of Fifth Corps are on railroad. Has Fifth Corps left your front?

G. T. BEAUREGARD.

Aug. 19th, 9:20 A. M.

Captured Yankee Captain, says object of expedition was to break up Weldon railroad and so weaken our forces in front as to increase chances of breaking our line—use of another move. The fire of our batteries this morning must have disconcerted enemy's plans. G. T. BEAUREGARD.

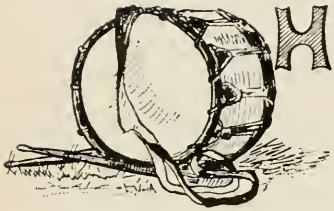
1:30 P. M.

General Wilcox reports passing of wagons or artillery all night over pontoon bridge from north to south side of Appomatox.

August 19th, 1864.

Colonel Simmons of Thomas' Brigade reports that a brigade of infantry passed pontoon bridge this A. M. about 7 o'clock, moving this way. Artillery and wagons were passing bridge all night. G. T. BEAUREGARD.

WAR TIME POETRY—THE DRUM.



Oh the drum!
There is some
Innotation in the grum
Monotony of utterance that strikes the spirit dumb,
As we hear
Through the clear
And unclouded atmosphere
Thy crumbling palpitations roll in upon the ear.

There's a part
Of the art
Of the music-throbbing heart
That thrills a something in us that awakens with a start,
And in rhyme
With the chime
And exactitude of time,
Goes marching on to glory to thy melody sublime.

And the guest
Of the breast
That thy rolling robs of rest
Is a patriotic spirit as a Continental dressed,
And he looms
From the glooms
Of a century of tombs,
And the blood he spilt at Lexington in living beauty blooms.

And his eyes
Wear the guise
Of a nature pure and wise,
And the love of them is lifted to a something in the skies
That is bright
Red and white
With a blur of starry light
As it laughs in silken ripples to the breezes day and night.

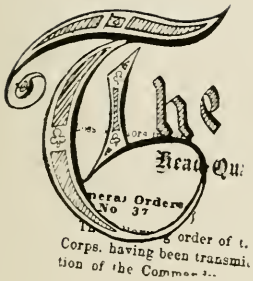
There are deep
Hushes creep
O'er the pulses as they leap,
And the murmur, fainter growing, on the silence falls asleep,
While the prayer
Rising there
Wills the sea and earth and air
As a heritage to Freedom's sons and daughters everywhere.

Then with sound
As profound
As the thunderings resound,
Come thy wild reverberations in a throe that shakes the ground.
And a cry
Flung on high
Like the flag it flutters by,
Wings rapturously upward till it nestles in the sky.

Oh, the drum!
There is some
Innotation in the grum
Monotony of utterance that strikes the spirit dumb
As we hear
Through the clear
And unclouded atmosphere
Thy rumbling palpitations roll in upon the ear.

—*James Whitcomb Riley.*

CHAPTER VI.



THE REGIMENT on August 22d, with the First and Second Divisions moved to the left, marched nearly all the forenoon, when it stopped and threw up works for about an hour, started again for the left and arrived near the Weldon Railroad, camped in some pine woods and had a good night's rest. Whether it was to cheer us up or a fact, reports came to us that the paymaster was to be here to pay the brigade, but he did not come. We were all short of funds, though even if we had any I don't know what we could have done with it, there was no sutler with us. Orders came to pack up ready to move at a moment's notice. It took us just 10 minutes to do so. At 3 o'clock next morning (24th) we moved out to the left, reaching Ream's Station on the Weldon Railroad at seven. Ream's Station is about 18 miles direct south of Petersburg, and an important place for the enemy, as there were extensive car shops. We found the road torn up for quite a distance both ways. The division halted for a short time after crossing the road. Our brigade moved to the right on the road and commenced tearing up more of the track and burning the ties, placing the rails on top of the pile of ties, causing them to heat in the center, when both ends bent down, making the rails useless. I saw here for the first time since coming to the front a good-looking southern woman. She rode past us, accompanied by a soldier (orderly), all eyes being turned that way; there is no command in army regulations imperative enough to bring the command to attention. Our march to this point was as usual a hard and hot one, coming most of the way by the Jerusalem plank road, with no planks, and very dusty, occasionally wading a stream, rushing out at an appletree or to a

cornfield to get some roasting ears. After working until 11 o'clock tearing up the road we were relieved for our breakfast, which was coffee, hard tack and green corn, the latter as one's fancy desired, roasted, boiled on or off the ear. We moved a little to the left where we lay till dark, when we (the division) moved to the front under the breastworks, pitched our tents for the night, "No rest for the wicked," had just "turned in" for the night to dream of that woman we had seen or of home, when orders came to pack up, which as usual was quickly done, and we moved to the right about one-fourth mile, where we bivouacked for the night and had a good night's rest. At seven in the morning (25th) the whole division moved a short way to the rear and massed in a cornfield. Wm. Bowles, of Company I, a boy, was sick in hospital at Washington, and with a poor chance of recovering; his brother-in-law, a prominent merchant of Trempealeau, had come to Washington to procure his discharge. It was necessary, of course, that the papers come through the regular channel. They were all completed and only required the signature of Adjutant Atwell. Mr. Bohr (the merchant) came to the regiment for this final signature, arriving about the time we started on this move. He came with us. I first met him on the morning of the 25th, while we were in the cornfield. He was a royal good fellow, and unlike any of us, had a good supply of greenbacks. Our paymaster, not having materialized, he bought for us at headquarters what he could get. There was, out over the picket line, a house which the family had not vacated—A. Heath's house. Bohr, being a civilian, went over and had them make some "hoecakes." He had hardly returned when the ball opened. Bohr stayed with us to the last. He and I came off together. After the line was broken, batteries captured. One gun captured was turned on the only road of retreat, over which we started to the rear. I was a pretty good sprinter, but Bohr distanced me all the time. Those little Whitworth shells would come with the devilest noise, perhaps passing twenty feet above our heads. Bohr would drop as one does when stepping on a banana peel, would as quickly jump up and say, "by George, Aubery, that came right past my head. Come on! Come on!" I suggested to Bohr that he was not a wicked man, for the Good

Book says, "The wicked stand on slippery places." He did not stand. We got about two miles when we struck a line of the Ninth Corps, quietly lying down in line of battle when they should have been up to keep us from getting so badly whipped. They would not let us through for quite a time. We went on a ways further, when an artillery man came along with two horses. His battery had been captured and he said he was the only one left. Bohr gave the fellow twenty dollars for a ride. He did not stop until he reached City Point. The first I heard of him after starting he was "twenty miles away." The discharge which he came for was in the pocket of the adjutant, who told him, in the morning, he had better take it. "No, I'm not going yet; I will take it when I go." Adjutant Atwell was captured that day and the discharge was with him. Bohr must go through the same channel for a new one. I was acting-adjutant after and got the paper through as quickly as circumstances would permit. We all voted Bohr a prince of good fellows. He had an experience which few civilians had. We had entertained him with the best we had and he had proven himself equal to all emergencies and was entitled to retirement. I do not think he ever joined the army, he had all he wanted of army life. We were all sorry to have him leave us.

New York Sun: There is something terribly menacing in the ping of a musket ball as it cuts the air above the heads of men in line—something to try the nerves of the bravest in the rush of a solid shot; but of all the devils in war the scream of a shell is the wickedest. A bombshell flies with a long "w-o-u-s-h!" something like the rush of a big skyrocket, and there are shells used by the light artillery which fly with a sort of long-drawn sigh, not at all terrifying. But the man who hears the scream of a Whitworth shell will never forget the sound to the day of his death. It is a concentration of the war whoop of an Indian, the snarl of a tiger, and the scream of a woman in mortal terror. It begins afar off with a muttered threat of vengeance; it grows upon the ear with a howl as of wolves in pursuit of the lone traveler; it comes nearer with shrieks of baffled rage; it is at hand with a scream which can be likened to nothing but the cries of a mob mad for death and destruction.

I have seen a dozen men killed by these Whitworth shells, and I verily believe that most of them were so terrified by the sounds that they suffered nothing in the moment of death. One could tell, after a few experiences, whether the shell was in the direct line

or to the right or left, but the coming ever brought a feeling of helplessness—a sort of dumb terror which held the limbs captive. One could not have run away if he had so desired; but where could one run to? Who could say just where these terrors would fall after their flight—the instant they were to explode and send their fragments hither and thither to search out and claim their victims?

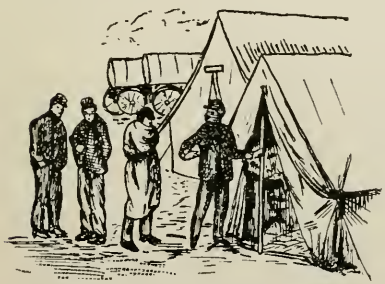
If the wind was off shore we could hear one of the "devils" almost as soon as it left the muzzle of the gun. Its flight began with a shriek of fiendish glee, changed to a moan of agony, rose to a scream for vengeance, and the last quarter of a mile was a combination of scream and shriek which brought the hair on end and the cold chills to the spine. The man who pretended not to fear them was a base hypocrite. The man whose ears can take in those sounds without affecting his nerve does not live to do battle.

To be killed by a shell bursting at the instant of contact means more than death. It means such complete annihilation as can be effected in no other manner on earth, except by the explosion of gunpowder or nitroglycerine. The victim may see a flash, hear a roar, but it must come in the fiftieth part of a second. The vengeance of man grants him the merest iota of time. Those to the right and left see a flash of flame and hear an explosion and the "w-h-i-n-g!" of fragments, but the victim —perhaps the man on his immediate right and left—has been blotted off the face of the earth, as if he had never existed. When the roar of battle has died away to a low growl; when the growl has become an occasional mutter; when the mutter has lapsed to a gasp, in which a man in blue or gray yields up his life to a stray bullet, we will make a search. There is blood on the parched grass, bits of burned clothing on limb and bush, a lock of hair here and there with a bit of scalp attached. We may find a button or two, a broken and twisted gun barrel or bayonet, and the visor of a soldier's cap. That is all. These are the relics—the fragments—of a soldier struck by a shell. That is, they may be. Sometimes not even a button is found, nothing but a splash on the earth to show that blood and fragments fell there."

We lay in the cornfield until 10 o'clock, when the pickets were driven in and we were moved up the road a short way, where we halted. Very soon after, a shell from the enemy came whizzing over and struck near our regiment. Then came the order "Fall in! Fall in!" all along the line. Skirmishing continued all the forenoon. About 1 o'clock the "rebs" drove in the picket line and again showed themselves in force. The regiment was moved into a deep railroad cut and acted as reserve to the line in front, which three times repulsed the assaults of the enemy.* By this time they had placed cannon in position to rake our line with their shells, en-

*Note.—This cut was between twelve and thirteen feet deep.—Author.

filading our line. On they came again with an overwhelming force and swept our works. As they advanced they were received by the reserves with a sharp fire. They had broken our line to the right and were rapidly filing into the rear of the regiment, which in five minutes they had completely surrounded. The peculiar precarious position occupied by the regiment preventing a movement in any direction, it was surrender or die. Very few of the men got away, fighting their way out at great risk, and in making this attempt, Lieutenant Ginty of Company E, a gallant soldier who came to our regiment from Company F of the Second Wisconsin, which had passed through all of the great battles in the Iron Brigade, was instantly killed. The few of the brigade who were fortunate to escape capture were reformed, and led by General Hancock, made a charge and recaptured several guns. During this charge, Captain Russell of Company F received a wound in the right shoulder which partially paralyzed his arm, though he returned to the regiment, and certainly like all who had been wounded, deserve great credit for their patriotism and regard for the command. Eleven officers and one hundred and eighty-eight men went into the battle at Ream's Station. When I left Bohr, or rather he left me, on the artillery horse, which was after dark, I went about three miles, tired out. I lay down side of some wounded men who had made their way out. I did not lie long before the artillery commenced to pass, when I thought that the "Johnnies" would cut the road and I be a candidate for prison; thought I would get "out of woods" to be captured was worse than death, as records of those who were, showed. It was so dark I could not see my hand before my face. It thundered, lightninged and rained, as was usual after a battle. I paddled on through water and mud, knee deep, followed a battery, passed the Thirty-seventh Wisconsin, and there met an old acquaintance from Milwaukee (Mr. Peckham), which reminded me of home. The Ninth Corps were building breastworks. I went on to a camp of cavalry, laid dawn; don't know how long. General Miles came along and said, "Boys, you had better get up and go on to the Williams house." I never will forget General Miles from the kindly way in which he advised, not commanded, us to move on. When nearly there I came across Captain Cannon, who was in command of the regiment at the battle. We went on to the Williams house and stayed near General Gibbon's headquarters till morning, when those who



SICK CALL.

got away came together to the number of 43, for which I made a field report to draw rations My haversack as well as the others' were empty. I begged a cracker from a Ninth Corps man on the way. At the hospitals every man who could walk was sent to their regiment, which gave us an increase to 58 men and 3 officers. At 3 o'clock we had gained to 113 men. We moved to the front a short ways and went into camp, and which was the dirtiest we had been in since we came to Virginia. It may have been a camp of a Ninth Corps negro regiment. It was full of vermin and kept us busy skirmishing for them. It was here where my official duties were increased. Adjutant Atwell, Surgeon Miller, Surgeon Woodward, Lieutenant Griffin, Company A; Lieutenant Parker, Company B; Lieutenant Bullard, Company C; Lieutenant Albee, Company F; Captain Matthews, Company I; Lieutenant Sholes, Company A, were all in the hands of the enemy. It was necessary that I act as adjutant, sergeant-major, surgeon, and in some of the companies they had not even a non-commissioned officer, and none to make their reports. Company C had but four men, so those were my "busy days." There being no surgeon, when the call (doctor's call) was sounded, I took the medical chest, placed all there was in it, except spiritus fermente, on a table and said to the sick, "There's quinine pills, Jamaica ginger, camphor pills, etc., etc., help yourself." If I had placed the spiritus fermente out, the whole regiment might have been there, sick. Surgeons Miller and Woodward were taken to Libby prison, where the exposure, incident to his imprisonment, caused the death of Surgeon Miller.

The casualties of this engagement were:

Killed.—Lieutenant Henry B. Ginty, Company E; Milner Hawser, Company B; David Dyson, Milan D. Wright, Company D; John W. Bacon, Company E.

Wounded.—Thos. E. Heseler, Company B; James Greeley, Company E; Captain O. N. Russell, Wm. W. Dantz, Company F; Henry N. Forsythe, Corporal Sumner L. Hart, Joseph Tatro, Geo. T. Warburton, Company G; Jesse Grotavant, Company H; Johnson Graham, Company K.

PRISONERS:

Adjutant B. D. Atwell, Surgeon Clarkson Miller, Surgeon Elijah A. Woodward.

Company A.—Lieutenant Charles Griffin, Lieutenant Charles L. Sholes, Charles Bitney, Corporal George A. W. Bone, Edward Brown, Corporal James Canon, James M. Catlin, Musician James W. Chase, David Coon, John B. Crall, David W. Davis, James Dyball, George C. Hand, John Jacobs, Calvin Kiser, Sergeant William T. Lewis, Andrew J. McNurlin, Charles F. Smith, William W. Virgin.

Company B.—Lieutenant W. H. Parker, Hezekiah Courtier, Brevet Second Lieutenant Solomon Deming, Jacob V. Dubois, Waldo Lyon, John M. Wiley.

Company C.—Second Lieutenant Clarence E. Bullard, Daniel A. Britton, Martin A. Buttz, Sergeant A. Carnahan, Henry Hathaway, James B. Howard, James Hubbell, Daniel Ingersol, Edward Nichols, William C. Polley, Corporal Joseph W. Potter, John

Printz, John E. Stevens, W. M. Van Vickle, Charles Young, Phidelus Farr, Nathan Graves, Henry Cone.

Company D.—Michael Beckman, George Dickerson, William Kruger, Nelson Peterson, Corporal William D. Scott, Simon Thompson, A. W. Robinson.

Company E—Silas M. Albers, John A. Griggs, Charles N. Stagg.

Company F—First Lieutenant George E. Albee, Martin Bragg, Martin J. Brazee, Martin J. Chapin, Albert Eggabroad, Jay Holloway, E. W. Pierce, Granville Pillsbury, Luman Schofield, John G. Slingerland, Sherman H. Soper.

Company G.—Sergeant Reuben C. Couch, Jonas Crites, Thomas E. Goom, John Hall, Henry H. King, Frederick Kroeing, James Malthouse, Frank H. Mayberry, Joseph Tatro.

Company H.—Second Lieutenant James G. Merrill, John Brennan, Alanson Daggett, Patrick Dorgan, Thomas H. Dunston, Daniel Ertel, John Gordon, Timothy O. Hale, Samuel H. Hayes, Corporal Lester C. Jacobs, James A. Keeler, Corporal Marcus S. Lull, George W. McDonald, Corporal Sam Oleson, Thomas Oscar, Richard R. Parker, Samuel A. Pease, John Popp, Reuben H. Randolph, Samuel D. Ripley, Abram Smith, Peter Thompson, Albert Wright.

Company I.—Captain M. T. Mathews, Alrah Bagley, Cyrus C. Bump, Ferry Dougherty, Christopher Eichner, Ebenezer Faurot, William Gough, Leonard V. Howe, Sergeant David Kribs, Marion McDonald, James McDonald, Timothy Mills, Jr., Patrick Moran, Thomas E. Nottingham, George W. Rickard.

Company K.—George Austin, Martin J. Cable, William W. Chapel, Musician Ransler Cogswell, Jordan Coleman, Orson T. Crosby, D. C. Fayerweather, First Sergeant George W. Gilkey, Johnson Graham, Sergeant John Johnson, Samuel Nelson, Patrick O'Donohue, William M. Otis, Edward Reed, John Spalding.

OFFICIAL.

	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Aggregate
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
36th Wisconsin.....	1	2	1	5	7	127	143

Lieutenant-Colonel Horace P. Rugg commanding brigade.

Captain Austin Carmon commanding regiment.

Note—My roster shows 128 prisoners; 10 wounded; 5 killed. See names. Total 143.

Captain Graves of Company K was one of the officers who escaped capture, a noble and faithful officer; died on August 29th from over exertion on this occasion.

There were 128 taken prisoners, 74 of whom died in rebel prisons, most of them at Salisbury, N. C.—less than 6 returned to the regiment. The list records them as "having died of disease;" it should be of starvation.

By misapprehension (to use the mildest term) on the part of General Gibbon, this regiment with two others were by his General Orders, No. 63, dated August 30th, deprived the privilege of carry-

ing national colors. Why he picked out these three regiments (One Hundred and Sixty-fourth New York, Eighth New York Heavy Artillery and Thirty-sixth Wisconsin) no one but he could tell. Why he did not include the several other regiments who lost their colors at the same time was perhaps that there were representatives from those regiments "near the throne." Why he should have issued such an order at all was discussed by correspondence with Generals Hancock, Meade and others, which official copies follow herewith. Why he did not publish in his Orders, No. 63, the names of the other regiments named in General Orders, No. 41 (See November 9th, S. Williams to General Hancock), I can only guess. We needed at the time a Haskell, who was "heavy" enough in rank and experience to fight, if necessary, for our rights. General Hancock did carry it to a point, and as he says in his report of October 14th, 1864, "I might have carried the case to the War Department, but meanwhile the total amount of injury had been done by the simultaneous publication of the order in all the daily papers received in the army. This was thought to be unjust, not only by myself but generally by my command, but it seemed too late to take any further action. Subsequently, General Gibbon, ascertaining that he had himself omitted from his order one regiment which lost its colors at the same time, and concluding that the order was unjust, asked that the order be countermanded, etc." After a full investigation of the matter, General Gibbon was subsequently ordered to present in person to the regiment a new set of colors, which he did about November 11th, 1864.

Lieutenant George E. Albee of Company F, who was taken prisoner at Ream's Station, was soon paroled, and on hearing of the action taken, saw the injustice of the order and felt the stigma placed on the regiment, and knowing the hardships they had gone through, went to Washington to get it before the President. It was not an easy matter to get to the President, as he was overwhelmed with business and care, but with Albee's usual amount of persistency, he succeeded. After spending a number of days and hours in line, when many higher in rank were in waiting to get an audience, he was received by Mr. Lincoln with the same courtesy as a general of the army. A copy of his letter herewith, though somewhat different from actual facts as to numbers, was about correct, although I had never seen this letter until now (1895). The arguments used in it are similar to mine addressed to General Gibbon on the matter, written about 1888. This letter is incorporated herein. My object in writing this letter was to get his acknowledgment, to incorporate in this book. I held the letter to present to him in person when my business would permit me to do so. He afterwards was stationed at Vancouver. I never found the opportunity to go there while he was alive. Lieutenant Albee deserves a great deal of credit for what he did. The whole official

correspondence on file at the War Department relating to this matter follows this in regular order.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, SECOND ARMY CORPS,
August 28th, 1864.

[GENERAL ORDERS No. 61.]

The number of colors recently lost in this command calls for special notice from the major-general commanding the division. A written report will be required from each regimental commander losing a color on the 25th inst., and in every case where there appears to have been no adequate reason for the loss the regiment will not be permitted to carry any colors until it demonstrates in action its ability to protect them. This rule will hereafter be followed in regard to all colors lost in battle, that the absence of them may be a standing reproach to those unable or unwilling to defend them.

By command of Major-General Gibbon, commanding division.

A. HENRY EMBLER,
Captain and Acting Assistant-Adjutant General.

Note.—Captain Embler was of the Eighty-second New York.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, SECOND ARMY CORPS,
August 30th, 1864.

[GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 63.]

The following named regiments, having lost their regimental colors in action, are hereby deprived of the right to carry colors, until by their conduct in battle, they show themselves competent to protect them:

Eighth New York Heavy Artillery, One Hundred and Sixty-fourth New York Volunteers, and Thirty-Sixth Wisconsin Volunteers.

The officers and men of the command should understand that their colors should be the last thing surrendered, and that in all well regulated military organizations, it is considered a disgrace for a majority of the command to return from the field of battle without them.

By command of Major-General Gibbon, commanding division.

(Signed) A. HENRY EMBLER,
Captain and A. A. A. General.

(FIRST ENDORSEMENT.)

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, SECOND ARMY CORPS,
September 3rd, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded, with request that my action in this case may be approved by the higher authorities, my attention having been called since the publication of this order that there might be some doubt of my authority to deprive the regiments of their flags. I believe that it is a long established custom of the service.

JOHN GIBBON,
Major-General of Volunteers Commanding Division.

(SECOND ENDORSEMENT.)

I think no regiment which has lost its colors should be permitted to carry others until by the decision of the commander of the army, they had in action shown that they were able to preserve them; but I think the rule should be generally applicable

to the whole service. I have no objection to the system being inaugurated now and applied to *all* the regiments which have lost their colors.

Respectfully forwarded,

WINFIELD S. HANCOCK,
Major-General Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
September 23rd, 1864.

[GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 37.]

The following order of the commander of the Second Division, Second Army Corps, having been transmitted to these headquarters for the consideration of the commanding-general, the same is approved and confirmed, and it is announced that, hereafter, no regiment or battery that loses its colors in action will be allowed to carry others without the authority of the commanding-general, and such permission will not be given in cases where it shall appear that a regiment or battery has lost its colors through misconduct in battle, until such troops shall, by their bravery on other fields, have fully retrieved their tarnished honor.

By command of Major-General Meade.

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

(OFFICIAL.)

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
November 7th, 1864.

[GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 41.]

1. The Eighth New York Heavy Artillery, One Hundred and Sixty-fourth New York Volunteers and Thirty-sixth Wisconsin Volunteers, having been reported to the major commanding as having behaved with distinguished bravery during the engagement of October 27th, 1864, on Hatcher's Run, he takes pleasure in restoring to those gallant regiments the to carry colors, of which they were deprived by his General Order, No. 37, of September 23d, 1864.

2. It having been reported to the major-general commanding that the colors of the following mentioned regiments, recently lost in battle, were lost under circumstances that reflect no dishonor upon those regiments they are hereby permitted to carry other colors, viz.:

Ninth New Hampshire Volunteers.
Fifty-eighth Massachusetts Volunteers.
Fifty-first New York Volunteers.
Forty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers.
One Hundred and fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers.

By command of Major-General Meade.

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

OFFICIAL:
Assistant Adjutant-General.

At this late date, thirty-six years after the battle of Ream's Station, the true inwardness of Order, No. 63, came out. On the evening of Saturday, February 3rd, 1900, a letter was read before

Admiral Foote Post, G. A. R., New Haven, Conn., by Mr. Nathan Esterbrook, Jr. "General Embler's War Record." Captain George E. Albee being a member of the Post, was present at the meeting. As the paper reflected on the war record of the Thirty-sixth Wisconsin, he ably defended its honor at a subsequent meeting with a very exhaustive letter, bringing in all of the official orders to verify his statements. As this was received too late to incorporate in the body of this work, it is placed as an appendix.

MAJOR-GENERAL JOHN GIBBON,

Commanding Department of Missouri,
Omaha, Neb.:

I had the pleasure of meeting and conversing with you for a few moments at the banquet of the Army of the Cumberland, at Milwaukee, September 21st, 1882. You then kindly gave me an invitation to call to see you at Fort Snelling. I regret I have not been able to do so, as I desired to talk with you about some orders issued by you, depriving the Thirty-sixth Wisconsin Regiment the right to carry colors. I was a member of the regiment, and by the request of a number of the members, I am writing its history. I have procured from the War Department the orders depriving, as well as restoring, us the right, which are as follows. I send you the copies, with request that you return them, as I desire to keep them.

In General Orders, No. 63, "The officers and men of the command should understand that the colors should be the last thing surrendered, and that in all well regulated military organizations, it is considered a disgrace *for a majority of the command* to return from the field of battle without them."

I was at the battle of Ream's Station on the Weldon Railway, August 25th, 1864, when the colors of our regiment were captured. I have in my possession the original field reports made by me on the following day (26th), and also reports of the 28th of August, September 3rd, October 6th and 8th, copies of which were sent to headquarters with which to draw rations. I was in the habit of sending such reports home, after any battle, where we had heavy casualties. I send you these reports for your inspection. I also send you a casualty report of the Ream's Station battle which is on the same paper as the field report. The papers I would request that you return, as I think much of them, though I little thought, at the time I sent them home, I would use them.

I was, after the Ream's Station battle, appointed sergeant-major, and as our adjutant was captured and but two commissioned officers present for duty, I also acted as adjutant. This is how *I* came to make the reports. I have not the report for the morning of the 25th, but it is reasonable to suppose that the number present for duty on the 25th was not less than the aggregate casualties and the present for duty after the battle, as noted on the report of

the 25th. Add to the casualty list (128 prisoners, 15 killed and wounded) 45 present for duty on the morning of the 26th, and we have 188 present for duty who went into the battle on the 25th. I made a "corrected" report in the afternoon, to draw rations, to include those who came from hospital and from detail, which you see made our present for duty 77. Now, general, I think if these facts had been so reported to you, you would not have issued Orders, No. 63, causing General Meade's Orders, No. 37.† You will observe that not less than three-quarters of the command were left on the field. You will also observe that Company C (color company) had but 4 men for duty on the 26th, therefore a majority *not having returned without the colors*, I think you will agree with me that the regiment should not have been disgraced. *The colors were with the majority.*

If my argument is correct, then that part of General Orders, No. 41,* restoring the right to carry colors, viz.: "It having been reported to the major-general commanding that the colors of the following mentioned regiments recently lost in battle, were lost under circumstances that reflect no dishonor upon those regiments," should have also applied to the Thirty-sixth regiment in addition to the first section of the order: "The Eighth New York Heavy Artillery, One Hundred and Sixty-fourth New York Volunteers, and Thirty-sixth Wisconsin Volunteers, having been reported to the major-general commanding as having behaved with *distinguished bravery during the engagement of October 27th*, 1864, *on Hatcher's Run*, he takes pleasure in restoring to those gallant regiments the right to carry colors, etc." As I have said before, I think if these facts had been reported to you, the orders would not have been issued. *I* may have been somewhat at fault for this, yet when you take into consideration that there were but two commissioned officers, and, in some of the companies not a non-commissioned officer, I had much to do. I had to make the reports (to myself) for some of the companies. The first morning report on the 26th was for 45 men present for duty. The report I send you herewith was made later in the day after others had come up from hospital. I did not preserve the first one made, so cannot give it to you in detail. I speak of this to explain why it (the one I send is "corrected" return. The stigma which was placed on the regiment by the issuing of Orders, No. 63,** I assure you, every one of the regiment living, keenly feels, and I certainly would be proud to be the one who caused the records and history righted.

My object, in writing you, is to place the matter of facts before you as you was our commander who issued the orders, and I am quite sure if I have placed it before you showing that the loss of the colors could not have been avoided, you will magnanimously do what you can to place us rightly on the records. Our record

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† See Orders, No. 37, Page 134. * See Orders, No. 41, Page 134. ** See Orders, No. 63, Page 133.

compares well with the old and best regiments of Wisconsin. Our time in active service from the time we joined your command at Spottsylvania to the surrender of Lee's army, was less than a year. In casualties you will observe by the following, taken from "Wisconsin in the war," compares with regiments of three years' service:

REGIMENT.	Strength.	Killed in Action.	Died of Wounds.	Died of Disease.	Total.
1st	1508	91	41	103	235
2nd	.....	148	60	53	261
3rd	2156	94	52	98	247
5th	2256	98	71	116	285
6th	.....	163	71	87	321
7th	.....	172	95	124	391
8th	1643	35	14	206	255
9th	1422	51	24	100	175
10th	1034	66	27	126	219
11th	1965	36	45	267	348
12th	2186	50	30	202	210
13th	1931	3	2	179	184
14th	2182	61	34	191	286
15th	906	49	33	217	299
16th	2200	75	56	238	369
17th	1964	22	15	183	220
18th	1673	37	14	167	218
20th	1129	57	36	133	226
21st	1171	67	47	172	286
22nd	1505	35	32	159	226
23rd	1117	22	16	249	287
24th	1077	61	35	77	173
25th	1444	26	16	380	422
26th	1089	128	56	65	249
27th	1196	15	8	225	248
28th	1137	8	2	222	232
29th	1069	40	37	219	296
30th	1219	1	1	67	69
31st	1078	13	9	92	114
32nd	1474	17	10	247	274
33rd	1066	16	11	167	194
34th	961	.....	....	30	30
35th	1088	1	1	263	265
36th	**1014**	**79**	**47**	**168**	**294**
37th	1114	95	40	76	211
38th	1032	31	25	50	106

I have compared this with Adjt. General's report of 1865 and find it correct.
J. M. A.

Also please see a copy of Recapituation of Casualties, made on the 16th day of July, 1864, by the adjutant of the regiment. I send you the original.

Killed.		Missing.		Wounded.		Total.		Aggregate.
Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
5	56	1	62	5	207	11	325	336

(Signed) M. T. Mathews, Act. Adjt.

Our strength when we left Madison, about the 10th day of May, 1864, was 960 officers and men; recruits received in the winter of 1864-65, 54, making 1,014. There were no conscripts or substitutes. Two hundred and ninety-four or nearly 29 per cent. killed, wounded and died of disease. A majority of the latter died in rebel prisons.

Taking this matter in another view, the casualties of the regiment in killed and wounded in this battle were 5 killed and 10 wounded, equal to 8.0 per cent. This percentage is 3.0 per cent. greater than the average of the loss in the whole army, it being 5 per cent.

July 16th, according to adjutant's report above (two months), 336 or 35 per cent. killed, wounded and prisoners. I doubt if any regiment from Wisconsin were so severely handled, and I think I am safe in asserting that the per cent. of loss to the Thirty-sixth Regiment, for the time in service, was much greater than *any Wisconsin regiment*—if not any regiment in the service. This report, you will observe, was previous to August 25th.

General, I place this before you with the hope that you will favor me with an early reply. Honestly and fairly I think you will answer, and if you still think there are not facts enough to convince you, I will get more. You will pardon me for taking so much of your time and for being so enthusiastic about this matter. You, I am sure, appreciate my feelings and the feelings of all who are left of our regiment. We are all proud to say we were of the "Army of the Potomac," that we were of the Second Army Corps. We are all proud of our commanders and we of the Thirty-sixth are proud of our records. I am, respectfully yours,

J. M. AUBERY.

(Inclosures.)

POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., September 30th, 1864.

THE PRESIDENT,
Washington, D. C.:

SIR: The bearer, of the Thirty-sixth Wisconsin Volunteers, has a case to present to the department in which gross injustice has been done through entire misapprehension to the regiment to which he belongs. The regiment has been disgraced and refused permission to carry colors because, at the battle of Ream's Station, the colors of the regiment were lost. The entire regiment was captured, except about thirty men, after behaving gallantly. The colors were not lost by the regiment, but with the regiment. The brave men belonging to the regiment are disgraced by the order, and a majority of the men are now starving in Richmond. The bearer is a gallant and very intelligent man, and desires that some act should be done by the government to relieve the regiment of this undeserved disgrace.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

(Signed) A. W. RANDALL.*

*Note.—A. W. Randall was Postmaster General.

(Inclosure No. 2.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 30th, 1864.

We, the Thirty-sixth Wisconsin Volunteers, now in Richmond, claim that the order issued from Headquarters Army of the Potomac, with reference to loss of colors in battle, is unjust, as far as we are concerned, for the following reasons. With the exception of ten or twelve stragglers and one officer, we were all captured while defending those colors. We had about 150 men in the fight at Ream's Station, Aug. 25th, of whom about 125 were taken. About half of the rest were killed and wounded and the rest got away. These, together with some twenty-four detailed men and some convalescents, returned from hospital a day or two after the fight, from what is now known by our name as a regiment, which they have no right to, as the regiment is starving in Richmond. No majority returned from the field of battle without colors; only about one-fourteenth part returned.

Respectfully submitted,

GEORGE E. ALBEE,
Second Lieutenant, Co. F, Thirty-sixth Wisconsin Volunteers.

(First Indorsement.)

September 30th, 1864.

I think the bearer of this, Second Lieutenant Albee, deserves a hearing. Will the Secretary of War please accord it to him. A. LINCOLN.

(Second Indorsement.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
October 4th, 1864.

Respectfully referred to Major-General Made for report.
(To be returned.)
By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Third Indorsement.)

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
October 7th, 1864.

Respectfully referred to commanding officer Second Corps for report and recommendation.
By command of Major-General Meade.

S. F. BARSTOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Fourth Indorsement.)

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
October 8th, 1864.

Respectfully referred to the commanding officer Second Division for a verification of the facts alleged herein.
By order of Major-General Hancock.

H. H. BINGHAM,
Major, Judge-Advocate and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Fifth Indorsement.)

Respectfully referred to the commanding officer First Brigade for report.
By order of Brigadier-General Egan.

A. HENRY EMBLER,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Enclosure No. 3.)

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, SECOND CORPS,
NEAR PETERSBURG, VA., October 30th, 1864.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Army of the Potomac.

SIR: In conformity with directions from the Headquarters Army of the Potomac I have the honor to submit the following report of the circumstances attending the order depriving the Thirty-sixth Wisconsin Volunteers of the right to bear colors:

In the battle of Ream's Station, on the 25th of August last, a number of colors were lost in the Second Corps. Four of these were in my division. I caused reports to be made, and personally investigated the circumstances attending the loss of three of them. I considered that the loss of these colors was not justified by the circumstances, and acting upon what I considered an old established rule, that a regiment which loses its colors without being able to show that their loss was attended with a glorious and persistent effort to defend them, should be deprived of the right to bear others, until by its subsequent conduct in battle it should earn the right, I published General Orders, No. 63, although fully aware of the fact that all the regiments named had fought gallantly during the campaign, and that the colonel of this very regiment was an old and intimate friend and staff officer of my own, who had bravely fallen at its head at Cold Harbor. I considered that a stern sense of duty to myself and the command required the example to be made. Facts developed subsequently have fully confirmed me in this impression, and it is highly probable that I shall shortly be called upon to perform the pleasing duty of restoring to two of these regiments their colors for gallantry in the recent action near Hatcher's Run. I do not recommend that the order be revoked, or that the colors be restored in any other way. The fourth case in the division was not overlooked, as implied in General Hancock's indorsement, but was omitted at the time, because, from the capture of the commanding officer and most of the regiment, the facts could not be investigated, as distinctly stated in my letter of the 2d instant, asking that the order might be modified, not countermanded, as stated by General Hancock. I do not desire the order to be countermanded, being fully convinced of the beneficial effects of it upon my command. When the colors are restored it shall be done in such a way that the men shall feel a pride which shall entirely overshadow any previous disgrace they may have been subjected to.

In closing this report, I trust it will not be out of place to call attention to the irregular manner in which the case comes up. A paper dated at Washington, September 30th, 1864: "We, the Thirty-sixth Wisconsin Volunteers, now in Richmond" and signed by George E. Alber, second lieutenant, Company F, Thirty-sixth Wisconsin Volunteers, is made the occasion of an indignant protest by Governor Randall against what he characterized as a gross act of injustice, done through entire misapprehension. I respectfully submit that Governor Randall knows nothing authentic upon

a subject which he has characterized in such strong terms, and have no doubt he would consider it very much out of place in me, a soldier, to so characterize any act of his, on the one-sided representation of one of the minor clerks in the Postoffice Department. The act was neither one of gross injustice nor was it committed under an entire misapprehension. I will not yield to Governor Randall or any one else in the desire to do justice to the heroic devotion of Wisconsin soldiers in this war, and I think there are few officers in the service who have had as good an opportunity to form a judgment on the subject. This regiment was assigned to my command at my request, on the application of its late gallant commander, Colonel Haskell, a member of the old Sixth Wisconsin Volunteers, which, together with the Second and Seventh from the same state, served so long under my command that I could confidently appeal to the whole of them to state whether, whatever my other defects as a soldier may have been, I was ever grossly unjust to any of them. The papers in the case are herewith returned. I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN GIBBON,
Major-General of Volunteers Commanding Division.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
November 1st, 1864.

(Respectfully forwarded.)

General Gibbon states that he did not desire the general order countermanded, as implied in my indorsement, but modified. I inclose General Gibbon's letter of October 2d herewith, from which it will be seen that he certainly desired the order countermanded so far as it relates to the other regiments in question, in order that it should not be retrospective with reference to them. This is the point I referred to when I stated that General Gibbon desired the order countermanded. Not having a copy of this letter at hand at the time I made my indorsement, I used the term countermand as a common-sense expression, referring to the three regiments, and did not recollect whether General Gibbon used the word countermand, modified or what. It is not a material point, but a mere question of words. General Gibbon now says he does not desire the order revoked, in any other way than by returning the colors to these regiments after having been in action and shown again their ability to carry them. Yet, his very application of October 2d asks that the order be countermanded,* revoked or modified as to these three regiments, because the order is not general in reference to them. General Gibbon also states that he knew the Twentieth Massachustts had lost their colors at the same time, but could not then investigate the merits of this case. The merits of the case were well known to General Miles, under whose command the regiment was at the time, and who says the regiment surrendered, almost to a man, without doing anything. I had always understood from General Gibbon that it was an accidental omission in leaving out the Twentieth Massachusetts. Nothing since has been done as to this regiment, and it is therefore an exception to the order, as it applies to the other three regiments. I have thus reviewed the matter, as General Gibbon has apparently contradicted my statements as to these points. I have shown him this indorsement.

WINFIELD S. HANCOCK,
Major-General Commanding.

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*See Gibbons, Oct. 2d, page 145.

(Inclosure No. 4.)

C.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

The right of the commanding general of an army to deprive a regiment of its colors, for cause, does not seem to be disputed by Major-General Hancock, nor is its exercise in these particular cases questioned by him on the merits of the case, but he objects because he stipulated that it should only be exercised provided all other regiments in this army having lost colors should be similarly treated. In this I thought proper to differ with Major-General Hancock, and it is respectfully submitted the exercise of this undoubted privilege cannot justify a protest on Major-General Hancock's part against the exercise of a legitimate prerogative on mine. The matter here is simply this: First, have I, as commanding general of the Army of the Potomac, the right to deprive a regiment of its colors for misconduct or other cause? Second, if this right is granted, was I justified in this instance, where the division commander had considered the case so strong as to have assumed the responsiblity himself, to deprive the regiment of them, and where the corps commander in transmitting the division commander's action took no exception to the justice of the act, but expressed that the opinion that other guilty parties, to me known, should also be punished. As to General Hancock's recapitulation of the heroic deeds of the corps he commands, it seems only necessary for me to say that I have never disputed or denied these claims. I do not see their relevancy to the questions here in issue, and therefore submit the matter to the decision of the lieutenant-general commanding without further comment.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General Commanding.

(Inclosure No. 5.)

D.

HEADQUARTERS THIRTY-SIXTH WISCONSIN VOLUNTEERS,
October 10th, 1864.

ACTING ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following statement of the circumstances under which our national colors were lost at Ream's Station August 25th, 1864:

Our regiment was ordered into position in the cut of the railroad in the rear of and as a support to the main line of our works. When the enemy charged the line our front broke and fell back in confusion. The officer commanding our regiment immediately ordered it forward, but finding ourselves opposed by a superior force, the enemy at the same time advancing on both flanks, the order was given by the officer commanding to fall back, and in so doing we lost 140 men and 8 commissioned officers, who were killed, wounded or taken prisoners. Our regiment numbered at the commencement of the engagement 175 men and 10 commissioned officers. Consequently, only two officers and thirty men escaped. The bearer of our national colors was killed while nobly doing his duty and our colors were captured by the enemy. I will here state that every man did his duty, and the entire regiment never behaved better in action, as our losses will attest. These are the circumstances under which our national colors were lost, and believing that the general commanding, when he shall fully understand these facts, will reconsider General Order, 63, by which we were deprived of the privilege of carrying a national stand of colors, we would most respectfully ask that such permission be granted without delay. I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. A. FISK,
Captain Commanding Regiment.

(First Indorsement.)

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE,
October 10th, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded. Approved.

J. W. WELCH,
Colonel Commanding Brigade.

(Second Indorsement.)

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, SECOND ARMY CORPS,
October 11th, 1864.

(Respectfully forwarded.)

T. W. EGAN,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers Commanding Division.

(Third Indorsement.)

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
October 14th, 1864.

(Respectfully forwarded.)

I cannot better show my views on this subject than by transmitting herewith the correspondence already had in the premises. It will be seen that I objected to the order unless it was applied to the service generally. After the publication of the order of General Meade, in disregard to my indorsement, I appealed to General Grant, asking that the order might be revoked, on the ground that it was retrospective with reference to the three regiments named, and to no others, though other regiments in my own command (a list of which had been furnished General Meade) had lost colors at the same time, and regiments of another corps a few days previously. I also judged from the wording of General Meade's order that the names of the regiments hereinafter losing colors would not be spread before the public in orders, but the right to bear colors denied them simply from the fact of their having lost them. It seems the case was not clearly understood by Lieutenant-General Grant, as he assumes the order is general in its application, which it clearly is not.* As intended in General Grant's indorsement, I might have carried the case to the War Department, but meanwhile the total amount of injury had been done by the simultaneous publication of the order in all the daily papers received in this army. This was thought to be unjust, not only to myself but generally by my command, but it seemed too late to take any further action. Subsequently, General Gibbon, as certainly that he had himself omitted from his order one regiment which lost colors at the same time, and concluding that the order was unjust because retrospective, asked that the order might be countermanded, but as the same request from me had been virtually denied, and not thinking what had been refused me would be granted to one of my division commanders, I returned his application with a copy of the enclosed correspondence. The stigma, having had such general circulation in an official form, cannot be wiped out, though some amends might be made by publishing in the Associated Press an order revoking the one complained of. I have not referred to the particular case of the Thirty-sixth Wisconsin Volunteers, as it is covered by general principles embracing the other regiments named in the order. I may say,

however, that none of them were deprived of their colors on account of worse conduct than other regiments not named, but simply from the fact that they had lost them.

WINFIELD S. HANCOCK,
Major-General Commanding.

(FOURTH ENDORSEMENT.)

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
October 16th, 1864.

Respectfully returned.

The commanding general desires to have from Major-General Gibbon a detailed report of the reasons which led him to request the three regiments named in his order as unworthy to carry colors. The order of the commanding general was based solely on General Gibbon's order, presented to him simply for confirmation, and rested upon the presumption that it was considered that the cases of the three regiments specified afforded notable instances of bad conduct in action. As the order originated with General Gibbon, the commanding general deems it proper that these papers should be referred to that officer for a minute report before being returned to the War Department.

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

(FIFTH ENDORSEMENT.)

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
October 16th, 1864.

Respectfully referred to Major-General Gibbon for a detailed report, as called for in indorsement from the headquarters Army of the Potomac.**

By order of Major-General Hancock.

SEPT. CARNCROSS,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, SECOND ARMY CORPS,
October 2nd, 1864.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL W. S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Headquarters Army of the Potomac.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of General Orders, No. 37, Headquarters Army of the Potomac, approving my action in regard to regiments losing their colors in battle. My order originally published for the benefit of my own command, under the impression that I had the power to act in the premises. Now, as the rule is made general in the army, the three regiments mentioned in my order ought not to be made to suffer the disgrace alone when others in other corps, and even in this division, have also lost their colors. I therefore respectfully request that the order may be made to commence from the same date for all, what would perhaps be better, not made retrospective, but apply to all regiments losing their colors hereafter. Another regiment in this division lost its colors in the same action (Reams) but was not included in my order, because the regiment itself was captured and the circumstances could not be investigated.

I am, sir, very respectfully your obedient servant,

JOHN GIBBON,
Major-General Commanding Division.

**See page 141, October 30th, Gibbon's letter.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
September 28th, 1864.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL T. S. BOWERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General in the Field,
Armies of the United States:

COLONEL: I have the honor to solicit your attention to the enclosed copy of an order published by Major-General Gibbon on the 30th ult., with my endorsement thereon, and to the printed orders of the major-general commanding the Army of the Potomac confirming and approving General Gibbon's order. It will be seen that General Gibbon deprived three regiments of his division of the privilege of bearing colors (they having lost their colors at the battle of Ream's Station, August 25th); that I approve of the principle, but requested that if it was adopted the rule might be made general, and affect other corps as well as my own; and, finally, that General Meade overruled my suggestion and singled out these regiments—the Eighth New York Heavy Artillery, One-hundred and Sixty-fourth New York Volunteers, and Thirty-sixth Wisconsin Volunteers—to be published to the army as having rendered themselves unworthy to carry colors. This without regard to the fact that in the same action other regiments of my command lost colors, had met with the same misfortune. Under the circumstances, I respectfully submit that these regiments have been proceeded against with unnecessary severity, and a stain cast upon the corps which I have the honor to command which, in view of the past, might well be omitted. It is perhaps known to you that this corps never lost a gun or color previous to this campaign, though oftener and more desperately engaged than any other corps in this army, or perhaps any other in the country. I have not the means of knowing exactly the number of guns or colors captured, but I saw myself nine in the hands of one division at Antietam, and the official report shows that thirty-four fell in the hands of the corps at Gettysburg. Before the opening of this campaign it had at least captured one-half a hundred colors from the enemy and never yielded one, though at the cost of 25,000 casualties. During the campaign you can judge how well the corps has performed its part. It has captured more guns and colors than all the army combined. Its reverses have not been many, and they began only when the corps had dissolved to a remnant of its former strength; after it had lost 25 brigade commanders and 125 regimental commanders and over 20,000 men. I submit that with the record of this corps, that it is in the highest degree unjust by a retrospective order to publish a part of it as unworthy to bear colors. It is not necessary to speak more particularly as to the injustice done to these regiments, the principle discussed covering the case. I may say, however, that these regiments first saw service in the field after the battle of Spottsylvania. At Cold Harbor the colonel of the Thirty-sixth Wisconsin, as gallant a soldier as ever lived, fell dead on the field, as did the colonel of the Eighth New York Heavy Artillery. The colonel of the One Hundred and Sixty-fourth New York fell mortally wounded beside his flag on the breastwork of the enemy. These regiments have since that action suffered severely, one of them at least having lost two commanding officers. I respectfully request that their colors may be returned to them. They are entitled to the same privileges as other regiments—that is the right to strive to avoid the penalties of General Orders No. 37, current issues, headquarters Army of the Potomac.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WINFIELD S. HANCOCK,
Major-General of Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
October 1st, 1864.

MAJOR-GENERAL W. S. HANCOCK,
Commanding Second Corps:

GENERAL: Your letter of the 28th ult., to Lieutenant-Colonel Bowers, assistant adjutant-general, headquarters, Armies of the United States, in relation to General Orders, No. 37, September 23, 1864, from these headquarters, in relation to colors lost in battle, was only forwarded according to its address, and has been returned with an endorsement of which the following is a copy:

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
CITY POINT, VA., September 30th, 1864.

Respectfully Returned.

General Orders, No. 37, Headquarters Army of the Potomac, being general in its operation, applying to all regiments or batteries, is approved. The right of any officer commanding troops to reverse any order or action of his subordinate is undoubted. In this case General Hancock might properly have reversed General Gibbon's action, but such action having been approved by a superior commander, the order must be respected by General Hancock until he can get the same revoked by authority higher than the commanding general. The right of any officer to appeal from decision of his superior and carry it through to the highest military authority cannot be denied, but until a final revision is obtained all orders must be respected and obeyed.

By command of Lieutenant-General Grant. E. S. PARKER,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Military Secretary and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[INDORSEMENT.]

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
November 8th, 1864.

Respectfully submitted to the Secretary of War.
W. A. NICHOLS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
November 3rd, 1864.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF THE ARMY,
Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I have the honor to return the letter of Hon. A. W. Randall, dated September 30th, 1864, and statement of Lieutenant George E. Albers, Thirty-sixth Wisconsin Volunteers, in relation to the order issued by me concerning the loss of colors of the Thirty-sixth Wisconsin Regiment in battle. Those communications were referred to me by you for a report on the 4th of October, the Eighth New York Artillery, One Hundred and Sixty-fourth New York Volunteers, and the Thirty-sixth Wisconsin Volunteers, having lost their colors at the battle of Ream's Station, August 25th. Major-General Gibbon, commanding the division to which those regiments belong, published a general order (copy herewith marked A) * depriving the

*General Orders, No. 63.

regiments named of the right to carry colors, until, by their conduct in battle, they should show themselves competent to protect them. General Gibbon, in doubt as to the authority to issue such an order, referred his order to me through his corps commander, Major-General Hancock, for confirmation. There being nothing in the endorsements of Major-General Hancock and Gibbon in the order which led me to suppose that the regiments had been improperly deprived of their colors, but, on the contrary, believing that the approval of the order by me was desired and expected, I issued the general order (copy inclosed marked P).* As my order was based solely on the order published by General Gibbon, and as in his detailed report of the 30th ultimo upon the subject herewith, he does not ask for revocation or modification of my order, in justice to him I feel constrained to adhere to the order. At the time my order was issued, as my attention was not specially called to any other cases than those mentioned in the order, I overlooked the fact that the other regiments had been reported as having lost their colors at Ream's Station. I transmit herewith for the information of the department, all papers that have reached me upon the subject of the order in question. My action in the matter will fully appear from my indorsement of September 29th, 1864, upon the letter marked C, addressed by Major-General Hancock to Lieutenant-Colonel T. S. Bowers, assistant adjutant-general, Headquarters Armies of the United States, and my indorsement of October 16th, 1864, upon the letter marked D, addressed by Captain George A. Fisk, commanding the Thirty-sixth Wisconsin Volunteers, to the acting assistant adjutant-general, Headquarters First Brigade, Second Division, Second Army Corps.

I am, very respectfully yours,

GEORGE G. MEADE,
Major-General Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
November 7th, 1864.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF THE ARMY:

Referring to my report of the 3rd instant, upon the communication of Hon. A. W. Randall, in relation to the order issued by me on the 23rd of September last, depriving the Eighth New York Artillery, One Hundred and Sixty-Fourth New York, and the Thirty-Sixth Wisconsin Volunteers of the right to carry colors by reason of their reported misconduct in battle, I have now the pleasure to state that those regiments, having behaved with distinguished bravery at the engagement of the 27th ultimo, on Hatcher's Run, I have this day issued a general order setting aside the prohibition placed upon them by the order of September 23rd.

Very respectfully, etc.,

GEORGE G. MEADE,
Major-General Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
[GENERAL ORDERS, NO 41.] November 7th, 1864.

I. The Eighth New York Heavy Artillery, One Hundred and Sixty-fourth New York Volunteers, and Thirty-sixth Wisconsin Volunteers, having been reported to the major-general commanding as having behaved with distinguished bravery during the engagement of October 27th, 1864, on Hatcher's Run, he takes pleasure in re-

*General Orders, No. 37.

storing to those gallant regiments the right to carry colors, of which they were deprived by his General Order, No. 37, of September 23rd, 1864.

II. It having been reported to the major-general commanding that the colors of the following mentioned regiments, recently lost in battle, were lost under circumstances that reflect no dishonor upon those regiments, they are hereby permitted to carry other colors, viz.:

Ninth New Hampshire Volunteers.
Fifty-Eighth Massachusetts Volunteers,
Fifty-First New York Volunteers,
Forty-Fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers,
One Hundred and Fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers.

By command of Major-General Meade.

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 79.]

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, SECOND ARMY CORPS,
November 16th, 1864.

In restoring to the Eighth New York Heavy Artillery, the Thirty-Sixth Wisconsin, and the One Hundred and Sixty-Fourth New York their colors, which these regiments were deprived of the right to bear by General Orders, No. 63, August 30th, 1864, from these headquarters, the major-general commanding the division rejoices in the feeling that, as in the first instance, a sense of duty required him to take them away, so now the same sense of duty compels him to return them, for these regiments have in a most glorious manner testified on the field of battle their right to bear colors and their ability to protect them. The gallantry with which they regained their colors is a sufficient guarantee that hereafter they will be safe in their hands. The major-general commanding has nothing to regret in his action in this case, since it has been the means of demonstrating in so marked a manner the real worth and gallantry of these regiments.

By command of Major-General Gibbon.

A. H. EMBLER,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

NOTE—The above was issued by direction of Major-General Meade, commanding the Army of the Potomac. See his General Orders, No. 41, dated November 7th, 1864.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
November 9th, 1864, 7:30 P. M.

GENERAL W. S. HANCOCK,
Commanding Second Corps:

I do not find that the colors lost at Ream's Station are mentioned in the reports of that battle. The answers to a circular issued by you August 26th, forwarded to us, show that the following organizations of your corps lost their colors on the occasion: Eighth New York Heavy Artillery, One Hundred and Sixty-fourth New York, Twentieth Massachusetts, Thirty-sixth Wisconsin, One Hundred and Eleventh New York, One Hundred and Forty-eighth Pennsylvania, Batteries A and B Rhode Island Artillery, one guidon; Twelfth New York Battery, one guidon.

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
August 23rd, 1864, 5:30 P. M.

MAJOR-GENERAL WARREN,
Commanding Fifth Corps:

I am instructed to inform you that General Gibbon's division will be moved to Ream's Station to-night to support Barlow's in the operation of destroying the railroad as far as Rowanty Creek. General Gregg, who was directed to concentrate his division of cavalry at Ream's to-day and picket to your left and in front of Barlow's division, will receive his instructions from General Hancock. He will keep you advised of any movement of the enemy.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

CITY POINT, August 24th, 1864, 10:50 A. M.

MAJOR-GENERAL MEADE: Richmond papers of yesterday show great desponding over the affair on the Weldon road, and report five guards killed, but only know positively of two of them, Sanders and Lamar, being actually dead. They seem to be unable to learn anything official of the affair, but have to depend upon citizens going from Petersburg to Richmond for information. They say, however, we have not seen the end of that affair yet.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
August 24th, 1864, 8:20 P. M.

MAJOR-GENERAL HANCOCK,
Commanding Second Army Corps, Ream's Station:

Signal officers report large bodies of infantry passing south from their intrenchments by the Halifax and Vaughn roads. They are probably destined to operate against General Warren or yourself—most probably against your operations. The commanding general cautions you to look out for them.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
August 24th, 1864, 11 P. M.

GENERAL HUMPHREYS: Your dispatch received. The signal officer does not say about how many men he observed nor the time. If the enemy have sent any considerable force to operate against me I do not care about separating my force so far. Rowanty is now reported by citizens to be eight miles from here.

WINFIELD S. HANCOCK,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
August 25th, 1864, 1:05 A. M. (received 3:45 A. M.)

MAJOR-GENERAL HANCOCK: The troops seen moving in the way indicated numbered 8,000 or 10,000, and the time was a little before sunset.

A. H. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HUMPHREYS: General Gregg has struck the Vaughn road at two points, and I can hear nothing of any movements of the enemy on that road. I am sending General Gibbon out to work. HANCOCK.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
August 25th, 1864, 10:30 A. M.

MAJOR-GENERAL MEADE: General Gibbon is occupying the entrenchments here and General Miles pushing on with the destruction of the railroad. His left is about one mile and a quarter beyond the station. The enemy show no force, retiring as we advance. Their cavalry, which was here in heavy force yesterday, all reported to have retired about an hour since. They held and still hold, the fork of the Dinwiddie and Ream's Station road and Stage road. Their vedettes are still opposite ours in the road. The cavalry pickets from here over to Gary's church on the plank road.

WINFIELD S. HANCOCK,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
August 25th, 1864.

COLONEL SHARPE,
City Point:

General Hancock was attacked six times by the enemy and repulsed them five times, with heavy loss to them and light on our part. In the sixth attack they broke through Barlow's division and captured several guns. The balance of Hancock's line held its position until evening, when it is said both parties retired. The Fifth Corps was not engaged, but holds its old position, Second in rear of Fifth.

J. MCENTEE,
Captain.

August 25th, 1864, 2 P. M.

GENERAL MEADE:

GENERAL: The enemy have been feeling all around me and are now cheering in my front, advancing and driving in my skirmishes. I think they will next move across the road between Warren and myself as they press my lines. Two prisoners taken at different times say that all of Hampton's cavalry and a part of Hill's corps, or all of it, are in my front, one prisoner said Heth's division.

WINFIELD S. HANCOCK.

2:45 P. M.

GENERAL MEADE: Considering that the enemy intend to prevent any further destruction of the railroad, there is no great necessity of my remaining here, but it is more important that I should join Warren; but I do not think, closely as I am engaged, I can withdraw safely at this time. I think it will be well to withdraw to-night if I am not forced to do so before. Everything looks promising at present except that, being in an enclosed position, the enemy are liable to pass between myself and Warren and I cannot determine the fact, so that Warren had better be watchful until I can make a practical connection with him. I shall try to keep my cavalry engaged to keep them off the plank road.

WINFIELD S. HANCOCK.

3:40 P. M.

The enemy just assaulted Miles' front in two lines, but were repulsed and prisoners say badly broken up. They give some indication of an attack on my left. The enemy's advance was made without firing a shot and some of the prisoners were taken within fifteen paces from the breastworks. * * * *

HANCOCK.

6 P. M.

HANCOCK: I have just seen Captain McEntee and learned the agreeable news that you have repulsed the enemy. * * * * You can withdraw to-night if you deem it best for the security of your command. If the destruction of the road cannot be continued there is no object in holding Reams, except to keep out the enemy, a secondary matter. * * *

GEORGE G. MEADE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
August 25th, 1864, 11 P. M.

MAJOR-GENERAL HANCOCK,
Commanding Second Corps.

DEAR GENERAL: No one sympathizes with you more than I do in the misfortune of this evening. McEntee gave me such good accounts of affairs up to the time he left, and it was then so late, I deferred going to you as I intended. If I had had any doubt of your ability to hold your lines from a direct attack, I would have sent Wilcox with others down the railroad, but my anxiety was about your rear, and my apprehension that they would either move around your left or interpose between you and Warren. To meet the first contingency, I sent Wilcox down the plank road, and for the second I held Crawford and White ready to move and attack. * * * * I am satisfied you and your command have done all in your power, and though you have met with reverse the honor and escutcheon of the old Second are as bright as ever, and will in some future occasion prove it is only when enormous odds are brought against them that they can be moved. Don't let this matter worry you, because you have given me every satisfaction.

Yours truly,
GEORGE G. MEADE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
August 26th, 1864, 12:30 P. M.

GENERAL GRANT: A safeguard that was left on the battlefield remained there till after daylight this morning. At that time the enemy had all disappeared, leaving their dead on the field unburied. This shows how severely they were punished, and doubtless hearing of the arrival of reinforcements they feared the result to-day if they remained.

GEORGE G. MEADE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
August 26th, 1864 (received 9:45 A. M.).

GENERAL HUMPHREYS: The attack about 5:30 was probably intended to be a simultaneous one by Wilcox on my center, and Heth on my left. The enemy formed in the woods, placing their artillery in position, and opening a heavy cannonade, lasting about fifteen minutes, and then assaulted Miles' front. He resisted tenaciously, but the enemy broke his line. Some of Gibbon's men were hurried over to repair the damage and the enemy only gained a slight foothold. They soon attacked on my extreme left, driving Gibbon's division from its line. His men had been much wearied rushing over to General Miles and back during the repeated assaults, General Gibbon succeeded in forming a second line, and the enemy, who were pressing on with great enthusiasm, were severely checked by the dismounted cavalry under General Gregg, which behaved handsomely—General Miles regains more of his entrenchments, distinguishing himself. All he had to work with were such small parties as could be rallied and formed by staff officers. The fight was continuous till dark, the enemy being held in check by artillery, dismounted cavalry and skirmishers. At dark we withdrew for reasons stated. * * * * It is acknowledged to have been one of the most determined and desperate fights of the war, resembling Spottsylvania in its character, though the number engaged gives it less importance. A few more good troops would have given us a victory of considerable importance. * * *

WINFIELD S. HANCOCK,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
August 26th, 1 P. M.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL GRANT: Since sending my last dispatch I have conversed with the safeguard referred to. He did not leave the field till after sunrise. At that time nearly all the enemy had left, moving towards Petersburg. He says they abandoned not only their dead, but their wounded also. He conversed with an officer, who said their losses were greater than ever before during the war. The safeguard says he was over our part of the field, and it was covered with the enemy's dead and wounded. He has seen very many battlefields, but never saw such a sight. Very few of our dead, nearly all of the enemy. All of our wounded are brought off, but our dead unburied. I have instructed Gregg to make an effort to send a party to the field and bury our dead. I should judge, from all accounts, the enemy will most likely be quiet for some time.

GEORGE G. MEADE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
August 26th, 1864, 2 A. M.

MAJOR-GENERAL MEADE: My troops are now massing near the Williams House, It will be a long time before the stragglers are up and my command organized so as to be serviceable. It has been engaged in one of the severest and most obstinate battles the corps has ever fought. At dark the enemy held only the line they had taken from General Gibbon and General Gregg. I had retaken part of my entrenchments and would have retaken everything if I had had another good brigade at about 6 or

7 o'clock. Unfortunately your note telling me that reinforcements were ordered up did not reach me till 4:15 and it was 5 before I could reach either Mott or Gregg. General Miles' and General Gregg's commands did very well. I lost several guns. The horses had nearly all been shot before the final assault. The line taken from Gibbon was so close to my only remaining line of retreat that I decided not to imperial Wilcox by putting him in after dark, but withdrew my command. It will not be available to-day for any serious work. The enemy must have suffered heavily. I think my own losses in killed and wounded are severe, but not great, as I fought under cover principally. * * * *

WINFIELD S. HANCOCK,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, SECOND ARMY CORPS.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL T. W. EGAN,
Commanding First Brigade:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding desires to invite your attention to the effect likely to result were the action of the Seventh Michigan in tearing up its colors in battle to be looked upon as unjustifiable. or as furnishing a precedent for other regiments. The motive which prompted the destruction of the colors was doubtless a good one, but how much more glorious would it have been had this regiment escaped from its perilous position with its colors at its head, or lost them to the enemy after a gallant and desperate resistance. Colors lost under such circumstances would be returned to the regiment with all honor. Now, the regiment, by its own act, has deprived itself of colors, for it has destroyed them when it escaped itself. The general does not desire to review officially your action in the premises, but fully aware that the course pursued by the Seventh Michigan is liable to great abuse, he is unwilling it should be taken as a precedent in the command. The main object in his late order depriving certain regiments of the right to bear colors, was not so much to prevent loss of colors as to impress upon the command that to be worthy to carry them they should be willing and anxious to fight for them. * * *

A. HENRY EMBLER,
Captain and Acting Adjutant-General.

The above shows that General Gibbon's "orders" to the three regiments were not approved by other regiments any more than they were by General Hancock.

Report of Colonel Horace P. Rugg on Ream's Station:

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE,
SECOND DIVISION, SECOND ARMY CORPS,
August 27th, 1864.

SIR: On the 21st instant this command left camp (near Southall's house) and moved across the Jerusalem plank road to the Greeley house, near Warren's position on the Weldon Railroad.

On the afternoon of the 23rd instant, were ordered to Ream's Station, which we reached next morning, having halted during the night. Five hundred men were immediately put to destroying the railroad and the Twentieth Massachusetts Volunteers sent on picket, the balance of the brigade occupying the breastworks. On the 25th, at 9 A. M., we moved down the railroad, following the Third Brigade, but had not proceeded far before skirmishing commenced. Shortly afterward two regiments (Seventh Michigan and Fifty-ninth New York) were sent out to feel the enemy on the left, and subsequently the balance of the brigade was formed in line of battle some distance in rear of the skirmish line. About 12 M. we were ordered back to the station with orders to report to General Hancock, the two regiments of the left to be withdrawn and posted as pickets from the railroad on a road running at right angles to it and extending to a cluster of houses on the left. On reporting back to General Hancock we were ordered to take up a position on Colonel Murphy's (commanding Second Brigade) left, but before getting into position an order came to report to General Miles (commanding First Division) for temporary service, taking a position in rear of his division as a support. In this position we remained while the second and third assaults of the enemy were repulsed, when we were moved in reserve to our own division, leaving two regiments (the Twentieth Massachusetts and Thirty-sixth Wisconsin) in position in rear of First Division. Shortly after two regiments were ordered to report to Colonel Murphy (commanding Second Brigade) and one (the One Hundred and Fifty-second New York) to General Miles, and subsequently the two remaining regiments (First Minnesota and One Hundred and Eighty-fourth) were also ordered to General Miles, and were posted in the same position occupied before, on the right of the Twentieth Massachusetts and Thirty-sixth Wisconsin (which had not been moved from their first position). Directly after getting into line the final assault by the enemy was made, in which he succeeded in piercing the line in front of us, which gave way along its whole length, closely followed by the enemy. The reserves could do nothing, as the First Division, apparently panic-stricken, were passing to the rear over our men, which made it impossible for them to fire on the enemy, and shortly after the panic spread to them, and they also left the field, except a majority of the Twentieth Massachusetts and the Thirty-sixth Wisconsin Regiments, which being on the left of the line and at the point where the enemy first crossed our works, were compelled to surrender. Myself and staff exerted our utmost to rally the men and were partially successful in our efforts. Shortly after dark the command was reformed as well as possible and moved from the field to the vicinity of the Williams house, where it camped about 1 A. M. on the 26th instant. The total loss was as follows: Officers—Killed,

1; wounded, 4; missing, 17; total, 19. Enlisted men—Killed, 9; wounded, 63; missing, 349; total, 415. Aggregate, 443.

I am, captain, very respectfully, etc.,

HORACE P. RUGG,

Lieut.-Col. Fifty-ninth New York Vols., Com. Brig.

CAPTAIN A. HENRY EMBLER,

Act. Asst. Adjt.-Gen. Second Division, Second Corps.

In "The Great Contest," by W. C. Humphrey, I find the following on Ream's Station:

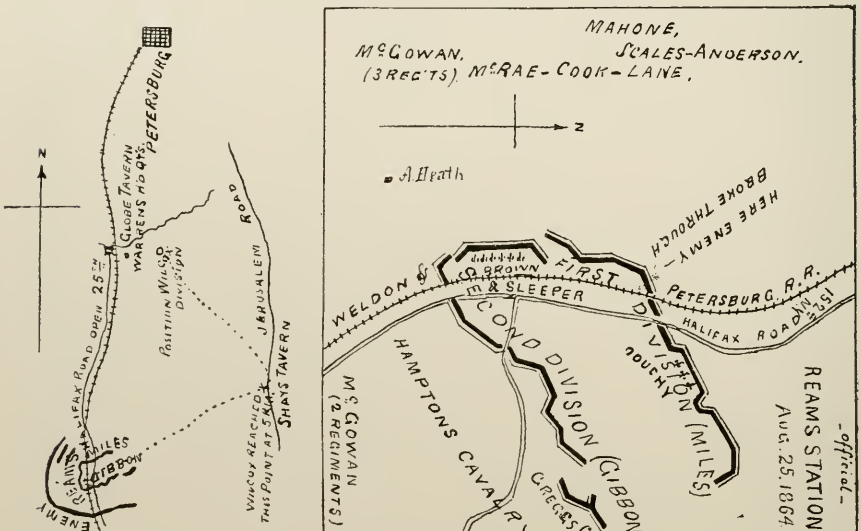
"* * * * On the 23rd, Barlow reached Ream's Station, where Gibbon's division (Second) joined him on the 24th, and the work of destruction (to destroy the Weldon Railroad southward) continued, the cavalry meantime skirmishing to the southwest. Hancock had constructed an imperfect line of breastworks at Ream's Station. On the 25th, Hill appeared at the west in heavy force; Hancock at once called his forces to these works. General Miles was temporarily in command of Barlow's division. At about 2 P. M., Hill made a vigorous attack, which was repulsed. This was at once followed by another, but was also repelled. At 5 P. M. the enemy made a new and more determined assault, before which the federal right gave way. A desperate conflict followed; the federals were greatly outnumbered and were finally forced from their entrenchments. A new line was formed in their rear, which was held against every attempt of the enemy until dark, when each side concluded itself vanquished, and retreated, each in its own way. Hancock's loss was about 2,200 in killed, wounded and captured; Hill's loss is unknown. Hancock returned to the rear of Warren; Hill to Petersburg. Mott's division of Hancock's corps and Wilcox's division of the Ninth Corps had been hastened to aid Hancock, but arrived too late. During this desperate affair the enemy gallantly charged, capturing three batteries; but the federals as gallantly returned the charge, and retook most of their guns. Several weeks of comparative quiet now followed; both armies sadly needed rest."

General Walker says in "History of the Second Corps:"

"The story of the 25th of August cannot be understood without reference to this most unfortunate line of works. The general plan of these entrenchments appears on the following map: It will be seen that only a short face was presented to the enemy, and that both sides of the works, as drawn back on the right and on the left, were exposed to an enfilading fire. Moreover, the distance across from one side to the other, was so short that the enemy's artillery on either side could make the opposite side untenable; and the spectacle was more than once presented, on the 25th, of a brigade abandoning the inside of the works to seek refuge on the outside. But the worst feature was that the front of the works

extended beyond the railroad. The two batteries and the few small battalions which were to receive here the assault of Lee's veteran brigades, found themselves with a low parapet in front, while behind them, at a distance perhaps of twenty or thirty yards, and in the main parallel to the parapet, ran the railroad, forming here an embankment and there a cut, which made it impossible for ammunition or reserves to be brought up, except at disadvantage or for the troops to retire without exposure to observation and to fire. The consequence of this false position will be seen as we continue our narrative.

At half past ten on the night of the 24th, General Hancock received a dispatch from General Humphreys, stating that large bodies of infantry, apparently destined to operate against War-



Note.—The railroad cut in which the Thirty-sixth Regiment was placed was between twelve and thirteen feet deep. It has been measured since the battle.

—Aubery.

ren or Hancock, had been seen passing south from the Petersburg entrenchments, by the Halifax and Vaughn roads. General Hancock replied, requesting to know the number of men seen, and the time, if the enemy were undertaking a serious operation against himself. He did not desire to separate his troops so far as would be necessary to carry out instructions, viz.: to destroy the railroad to Rowanty Creek, eight miles below Ream's. General Hancock was informed that the signal officers reported the enemy seen to number, apparently, eight or ten thousand men, and the time of leaving their works at about sunset. General Warren, on his part, expressed the opinion that the troops seen might be working par-

ties, as it was known that the enemy was constructing a new line, adding that, if they were moving with a hostile intention, they could do nothing against him, as his left was now secure.

Here appears the most obvious criticism upon subsequent events. With the enemy operating in force in that direction, much further progress in the work of destroying the railroad was not to be expected. General Meade had frequently expressed a desire that the enemy should come out of his works and fight in the open. The moment appeared to offer the long desired opportunity. Hancock had under his command at most six to seven thousand infantry, with perhaps two thousand cavalry. Meade could have sent to Ream's twenty or twenty-five thousand men, including Hancock's force, even more easily than Lee could send fifteen thousand. If Meade did not intend to fight, Hancock should have been withdrawn. If he did intend to fight, Hancock should have been powerfully reinforced."

Some noted writer has said "Victory depends mainly on the power of anticipating and preventing unexpected movements on the part of the enemy, and on the sightedness of the men who have to direct the operations of the army." General Meade received from the signal station, that from eight to ten thousand of the enemy were seen moving towards Ream's Station on the night of the 24th, and certainly must have known that our comparatively small force could not successfully cope with so large a force.

General Humphreys says of Ream's Station in his "Campaign of '64 and 65":

It was determined to destroy the railroad as far as Rowanty Creek, and on the 22nd, General Hancock with the First and Second Divisions and Gregg's cavalry were charged with the work and set about it at once. Gregg looked out for the enemy on the roads leading to the railroad from the left and to Hancock's rear. By the night of the 24th they had accomplished the work as far as Malone's cross-road, about three miles south of Ream's Station, and had still about five miles of the road to destroy. The two divisions were held at Ream's Station during the night.

But the Weldon Railroad was deemed to be too important as a line of supply to the Confederate forces to admit of this destruction without an attempt to prevent it, and General A. P. Hill was assigned to the task, having with him the larger part of his own corps, together with Anderson's brigade of Longstreet's corps, and General Hampton with his two cavalry divisions.

About dark on the 24th, signal officers reported there were large bodies of the enemy's infantry, estimated at eight or ten thousand, passing south from their entrenchments by Halifax and Vaughn roads. Both General Hancock and Warren were advised of this, and that these troops were most probably directed against

General Hancock. In the morning of the 25th, General Hancock ascertained that the enemy's cavalry was in force on his left, supported by infantry.

The entrenchments at Ream's Station were slight, and had been hastily thrown up by troops sent to Wilson's relief in June. They ran along the railroad about twelve hundred yards, having a return about eight hundred or one thousand yards long at each end, the rturns being merely at right angles with the railroad. This direction of the returns subjected the troops in them to a reverse artillery fire. The Second Division, commanded by General Gibbon, occupied the left half of these entrenchments; the First Division, commanded by General Miles, occupied the right half. About 2 o'clock General Wilcox made two spirited attacks on Miles' front, both of which were quickly repulsed. About this time General Hancock received a dispatch from General Meade informing him that Mott was directed (about half past one o'clock) to send him all the available force (about 1,800 men) down the plank road, taking a battery with it; and as the railroad could not be further destroyed at present, he might be governed by his own judgment as to withdrawing his command to his former position, or remaining where he was. To this General Hancock replied that, although there was no necessity for his remaining there longer, since the presence of the enemy prevented further destruction of the railroad, and although it was more important that he should join Warren than remain there, yet he was then too closely engaged with the enemy to withdraw, but that he would do so at night. At two or half past two, General Meade ordered General Wilcox's division to move down the plank road to General Hancock's support. General Meade notified General Hancock of this, saying all he apprehended was that the enemy might be able to interpose between him and Warren, and some more of Warren's forces were held ready for contingencies. It was this apprehension no doubt, that induced him to send General Wilcox by the plank road instead of by the railroad. But by the plank road his march was twelve miles long (about the same length as that of Mott's troops), whereas had he gone by the railroad, which continued open until 5 o'clock, he would have had not more than five miles to march, would have got to Hancock by half-past four or five, and, managing his movement skillfully, might have taken a part of the enemy's force in flank or rear.

Meanwhile, Hill was preparing his forces for attack, which he began at 5 o'clock with a heavy artillery-fire that did little actual damage (that is, caused few casualties), but had the effect of shaking a portion of the command exposed to its reverse fire. The shelling continued about fifteen minutes, when General Heath and General Wilcox, with Cook's and Lane's, McRea's and Scale's brigades, Anderson's and part of McGowan's brigades supporting,

assaulted a part of General Miles' front, and, just at a time when a few minutes' longer resistance would have repulsed the enemy (who were thrown into a good deal of disorder by the severity of the fire they received, and the obstacles in the way of their advance), a part of the line, composed of troops recently raised, gave way in confusion. A small reserve brigade of the Second Division was ordered forward to fill the gap, but could neither be made to go forward nor to fire. McKnight's battery was turned on the opening with good effect, but the enemy, running along under cover of the rifle pits, captured the battery. Murphy's brigade of the Second Division on the left of the break was driven back, and two more batteries fell into the hands of the enemy, after having been served with marked gallantry, and after losing a large proportion of officers, men and horses. General Hancock ordered Gibbon's division to retake the position and the guns, but his troops responded feebly to the order, and fell back on receiving a slight fire; being now exposed to attack in reverse and on the flank, they were obliged to occupy the reverse of their breastworks. The moment was a critical one, and General Hancock says would have ended still more disastrously but for the steadiness of a part of the First Division and the fine conduct of its commander, General Miles, who succeeded in rallying a force of the Sixty-first New York and forming a line at right angles with the breastworks, swept off the enemy and retook McKnight's guns and a considerable portion of his own line.*

Hampton, with his dismounted cavalry, made an attack on the left, driving General Gibbon's division from its breastworks, the division offering little resistance. Pressing on with loud cheers, Hampton's cavalry was met by a heavy flank fire from Gregg's dismounted cavalry, which checked their advance. Then they turned upon Gregg, who was forced to fall back and form

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Note.—General Walker says: "General Miles had by this time transferred the fighting to the outside of the entrenchments on the right, where he sought to take in flank and rear the Confederates who had leaped the lines at the northwest angle, or were still coming up. As fast as his small party was dissipated, it was reinforced by little handfuls of men personally collected by his own staff and by the appeals and exertions of General Hancock, who, galloping to the front, exposed himself far more conspicuously than any private soldier in his efforts to restore the fortunes of the day. His horse was shot under him; a ball cut his bridle rein in two; the corps flag, which always followed him closely, was pierced by five balls; another splintered the flag staff. At times the troops whom Miles and Hancock were leading in person scarcely equalled a captain's command; but few as they were, their desperate push and stubborn gallantry, when thus inspired, not only checked the progress of the enemy, but actually carried this scanty column forward until hands were laid on Douchey's most advanced piece, by the side of which the heroic Lieutenant Brower lay dead." * * *

on the left of the new line which General Gibbon had established a short distance in rear of the entrenchments.

General Miles' troops, with Warren's New Jersey artillery, held the road running to the Jerusalem plank road until dark, checking every attempt of the enemy to advance beyond the portion of the entrenchments they had captured. General Miles and General Gregg offered to retake their breastworks, but General Gibbon stated that his division could not retake theirs. As it was essential either to withdraw or to retake the lost works in order to protect the only communication open to the rear, and as no reinforcements had arrived by dark, the troops were then ordered to withdraw. Neither General Mott's detachment nor General Wilcox's division reached the field. The enemy made no attempt to follow up this advantage, but returned to the Petersburg entrenchments, leaving Hampton's cavalry at the Station.

General Hancock says that if his troops had behaved as well as they had done before, he would have been able to defeat the enemy; or had a force been sent down the railroad to attack the enemy in flank, or had a small reserve been on the field at about 6 o'clock, it would have accomplished the same end. He attributed the bad conduct of some of his troops to their great fatigue and to their heavy losses during the campaign, especially in officers.

His casualties were 610 officers and enlisted men, killed and wounded, the proportion of officers being unusually large; his missing, 1,762, making a total of 2,372. Nine guns were lost."

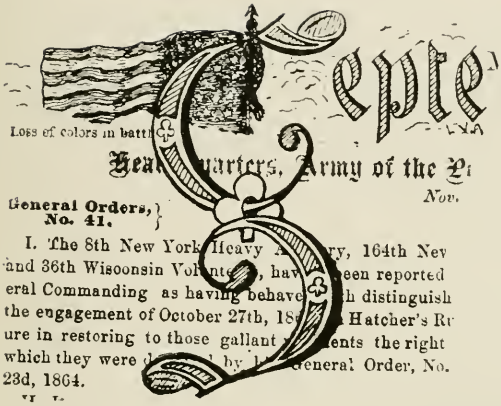
Captain O. N. Russell of Company F, with some of those who were not captured of the regiment, were with General Hancock in this action. Captain Russell received a severe wound in this charge and the regiment lost besides, 5 killed, 9 wounded.

September 1st. Received my warrant appointing me sergeant-major this date. Heavy cannonading in front of Petersburg. Regiment had orders to pack up and be ready to move at 5 o'clock. Got all packed up when orders were countermanded.

September 3rd. Lieutenant Baldwin of Company D, one of the best officers of the regiment, died of disease in hospital. From the 1st of September to the 9th, we moved camp three times. News from Sherman was coming to us, telling of the fall of Atlanta. Fort Morgan surrendered, etc., which cheered us up, though we were not having a hard time, comparatively speaking. We evidently were making ready for some extensive move. Every time we received orders to "pack up" we thought that move was about to be made. Nothing transpired with the regiment of much note, but I will copy my diary just as it was there written.

September 9th. Captain Walkey came to the regiment, but not to stay.

CHAPTER VII.


Loss of colors in batt

Head Quarters, Army of the P

Nov.

General Orders, No. 41.

I. The 8th New York Heavy A ry, 164th Nev and 36th Wisoonsin Volunte , hav een reported eral Commanding as having behave h distinguish the engagement of October 27th, 18 Hatcher's Ru ure in restoring to those gallant ents the right which they were d by General Order, No. 23d, 1864.

SEPTEMBER 11th. To-day is Sunday, but one would not think it if they were to look in upon us. We are hard at work issuing clothing to the regiment. It is quite a job. Every man's name must be written and his signature taken. I find it is some work to act as adjutant, there's always something to do. I have not had time to put on a collar or fix up the least—we try while in camp to fix up the best we can. Received three letters, one from "the girl I left behind me," one from my sister and one from the adjutant who is at Washington. 7:30 P. M.: Captain Cannon and I have been doing some slaughtering. Virginia is full of flies—house flies—and they mass in the ridge of the tent. The way we dispose of them is to strew some powder along a board, hold it up over our head, light it and shut our eyes and mouth. They come down in showers, by the thousand. The men amuse themselves with molasses and powder, the former to draw the flies, and when enough have gathered, the mine is sprung and the slaughter is complete. The day is more like an October one, it is so cold; we have plenty of blankets and we need them, the nights are so cold. This is a beautiful night, the moon is shining bright, bands are playing all around. Everyone feels well. Heard from the surgeons who were left on the field at Ream's Station to care for the wounded. They are at Camp Parole, Annapolis, as is Lieutenant Newton and others.

September 12th. This has been a very cold day. Have not been very busy. Wrote three letters, answers to those received yester-

day. Issued ordnance and ordnance stores to the regiment this afternoon. There were a few shells thrown into Petersburg by the big 15-inch mortar, mounted on a flat railway car. It made the ground quake.

September 13th, 14th, 15th. Nothing worth noting.

September 16th. Orders to "pack up and be ready to move" came to us at 8 o'clock. Regiment laid under arms till dark, then moved out to the fort at the left (Fort Bross) of our old camp.

September 20th, 7 P. M. Glorious news from General Sheridan. This is the official telegram:

WINCHESTER, VA., Sept. 19th, 7:30 P. M.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL U. S. GRANT: I have the honor to report that I attacked the forces of General Early over the Berryville pike at the crossing of the Opequan Creek, and after a most stubborn and sanguinary engagement, which lasted from early morning until 5 o'clock in the evening, completely defeated him, driving him through Winchester, capturing twenty-five hundred prisoners, five pieces of artillery, nine army flags and most of their wounded. The rebel generals, Rhodes and Gordon, were killed and three other general officers wounded. Most of the enemy's wounded and all of their dead fell into our hands.

Our losses are severe. Among them General D. A. Russell, commanding a division in the Sixth Corps, who was killed by a cannon ball. Generals Upton, McIntosh and Chapman were wounded. I cannot yet tell our losses. The conduct of the officers and men was most superb. They charged and carried every position taken up by the rebels from Opequan Creek to Winchester. The rebels were strong in numbers and very obstinate in their fighting.

I desire to mention to the lieutenant-general commanding the army the gallant conduct of Generals Wright, Emory, Terbert, and the officers and men under my command. To them the country is indebted for this handsome victory.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General Commanding.

September 25th. Nothing has happened of note in the past four days, the regiment being employed in the usual general duty. I was so engaged in reports I did not keep up this journal. Regiment moved up into the front works between Forts Stedman and Haskell, to-day. Captain Fisk returned to the regiment and took command.

September 28th. Orders to be ready to move out at 4 o'clock to-morrow morning.

September 29th. The cannonading last night was beyond description. It was terrible; I never heard anything to equal it, nor saw such a display of fireworks. It opened up to the right in the Ninth Corps, gradually coming to us—musketry accompanied by mortar and artillery shelling. All would be very beautiful if not

so dangerous. The ball opened soon after dusk, when most of us were sleeping in the bomb-proofs. I say bomb-proofs—they are not proof against the 10-inch shells, for if one should drop on top of ours, it would go through, but it is proof against the smaller ones and against the pieces when they burst. The mortar shells look very fine at night as they describe an arc with the sparks from their burning fuses. At times it would seem that the mortars were loaded with a dozen shells in each. There would be as many as thirty or forty in the air at once, with their comet-like tails, and, apparently, from the sound of Whit you! Whit you! were kissing each other as they passed. Our guns fire about six shots to the "Johnnies'" one. It being an unusually heavy cannonading every man was up and "watching out." Where we are located, between Forts Haskell and Stedman, is probably the strongest part of the line. The forts, earthworks, bomb-proofs of the enemy and of our own, are extensive and formidable. There is said to be as many as two hundred pieces of artillery. With all of these belching forth a hail of iron and with the bursting of the shells and the musketry, is enough to frighten all within hearing and raise the dead. A 10-inch shell dropped on a bomb-proof, about ten rods from ours in which were three men on their bunk. The shell went through, wounding two. Such cannonading does not last long. In about an hour or so it had quieted down, and we went to our bunk; was not there long before an orderly came with the usual yellow tissue copy of orders, which was to be ready to move at 4 o'clock to-morrow morning. We were all packed up, but did not get the order to move out.

September 29th. Not as much sharpshooting through the day. One man of Company D was wounded on the picket line, William Henderson. As soon as the sun was down, the ball again commenced. Orders came to be ready to move. Expect an attack at any minute. The men kept at the works all night. Cannonading not as heavy as last night. All quiet at 7 A. M.

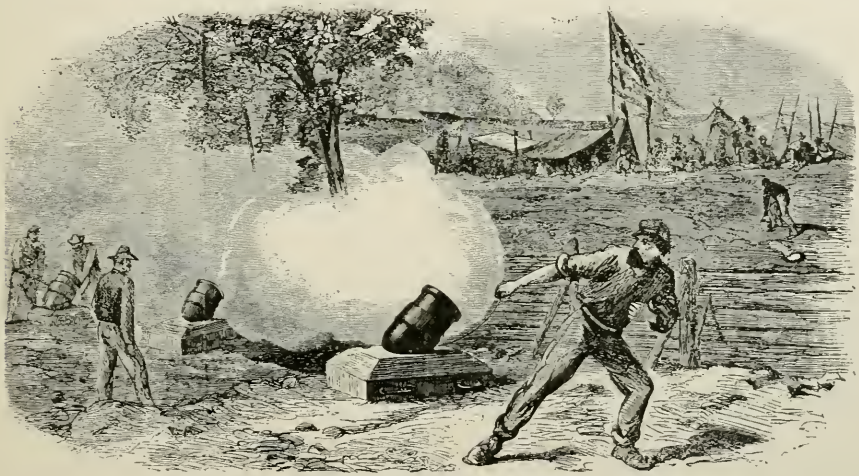
October 1st. We had a rough time last night. Heavy musketry all along the line. First we hear it at the left. Sounds as if it was at the rear of Petersburg. It seems the enemy are to try and break our lines in our front. They jump over their lines, but do not advance. Our men open up so heavily that they get back. Booming of the artillery commences at the same time and it was terrible, as here is the point where most of the mortars of both sides are planted. Mortar shells are not like the cannon shot. They are thrown so as to drop behind the works. The "Johnnies" have them at the right angle, for many dropped and burst in our line. Our works are about fifteen rods from the enemy's. Some of them burst within a few feet of us. One shell fell in the line of Company I. The men saw it coming and most of them dropped flat on the ground. It went between the legs of Oscar Rey-

nolds of Company I. He tried to dodge it, but it burst, tearing him literally in pieces. The shelling continued and it seemed as if it would never let up. It does not seem as if men could stand under such an ordeal, but the line must be held, and through all of this there were those who made fun of it. The shelling usually commences at about 9 o'clock. We are in our bunk. We get up, go out and watch. We see a puff of light and follow the light of the burning fuse. We soon tell if for us or not. "Here's one for us, lie down!" "There's one for the Sutler!" "Here comes one for the quartermaster," etc., etc. We continue keeping our eyes on them until they get by, and so it is kept on for about an hour, when we settle down again to rest. We expect there has been a heavy fight at the left and are very anxious to hear the result. Again we are ordered to be under arms and to be ready to move at 4 in the morning. We are quite sure all this business we have been in means that we are to make a desperate move on the enemy's works when the right time comes. The regiment moved out at the stated time and went to Fort Rice.

October 2nd. Heavy cannonading and musketry on our left.

Fort Rice is not as close to the enemy's works as Forts Stedman and Haskell, but close enough for all practical purposes. We were in Fort Rice but two days when we again moved into the works. Until the 24th we stayed in the works. During this time the regiment was employed on picket and guard duty, with the usual amount of watching the mortar shells. It was while we were in the works on the front line when I had my little experience with one of those mortar shells, and I must confess I was nearly scared to death. Many times I had been where I felt my hair raise on end, but this time I thought I was a "goner." Our mess tent, in charge of big black Sandy, was to the rear of the works about forty rods. I had just eaten my dinner and coming out of the tent when I saw a white puff from the enemy's line; soon I heard the whit'u, whit'u, and saw it was coming. Sandy cried out, "Look out, that's for you," and all along the line—"Look out, Aubery, that's for you." I saw it was. I was about paralyzed, or rather, I could not tell whether to go to the right or left, so just stood still; I don't believe I could have moved anyway. I was as pale as a sheet, they told me, and I felt it. It was said of General Sedgwick, who commanded the Sixth Corps, and who was killed in the Wilderness, that he was never known to have dodged a ball. I know from experience that there is another—I and General Sedgwick, the only difference was, I couldn't help it, and he could. This reminds me of a young soldier who used to tell his friends after he had returned from war what *I* and General Logan did on a certain occasion. The shell fell close to me, but did not burst. It tore up and threw the sod over me. I thanked a kind Providence that there were some contractors in the Confederacy who made poor

shells. The question is often asked, can you see a cannon ball after it comes from the mouth of a cannon? Most assuredly, yes. I know it. I could see it as plainly as one can see a baseball thrown by "Cap" Anson. The shells from Coehorn's look very much like a baseball, only they are further up. They are mean things to be dropping around; the difference between it and a Whitworth shell, which is conical, is that they come straight at you. You can get behind the works; the mortar drops right down close behind the works, though they don't make that devilish noise. You can compare them as a humble bee to a yellow jacket wasp. I must say something about Sandy, the "chef." He was as black as a black cat; a big plantation "nigger," but with the happiest-looking face possible, and one of the best of cooks. He had found at one of the



COHORNS BEFORE PETERSBURG.

plantation an old-fashioned bake kettle, and could make the finest of biscuits. Everyone knew "Sandy," he had a smile for everyone and he made many happy. There was Bobby Minion, another fine cook; his specialty was baked beans; he also had a bake kettle; would dig a hole in the ground, fill it with hard wood, and when burned would put the kettle in and cover with ashes or coals, leaving it until morning, when the beans would come out brown and nice, much better than Boston baked. "Bobby" was from the lumber region of Wisconsin, a little bit of an Irishman, worth his weight in gold. He was like a woman; must have given his age below the requirement, for he was quite gray. The "man behind the works," after all, has many a good time. It's a kind of lazy time, singing, playing cards, and if, as was the case, we took along darkey boys who could dance, a "hard-tack" box cover was used for a place for a jig; one would pat while the others danced; they

would dance for an hour without a rest, as long as we would "chip in" to them. Another way of diversion was to get the "darkeys" to try to ride the mules which had not been broken to saddle.

From the following copies of official messages between Generals Meade and Hancock, it shows they were apprehensive of an attempt to break the line. We of the regiment expected it. No doubt the weak points were being tried.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
September 28th, 1864, 9:15 P. M.

MAJOR-GENERAL HANCOCK,
Commanding Second Corps:

What is the musketry and artillery fire about?

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
September 28th, 1864 (Received 9:15).

GENERAL HUMPHREYS: There is quite a sharp musketry on the left—certainly as far to the left as Fort Hell—interspersed with artillery. The musketry seems too heavy for picket. It sounds like an attack on the picket-line.

WINFIELD S. HANCOCK,
Major-General.

September 28th, 1864 (Received 9:20 P. M).

GENERAL HUMPHREYS: Some of the artillery firing is apparently further to the left than the plank road. I hear no musketry now. It is probable the picket line has been driven in. I will soon hear.

WINFIELD S. HANCOCK,
Major-General.

(Sent 11 o'clock).

MAJOR-GENERAL HANCOCK,
Commanding Second Corps:

Have you any report of the cause of the musketry and artillery firing this evening? General Meade is waiting to hear from you to report to General Grant.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

September 28th, 1864, 11 P. M.

MAJOR-GENERAL A. A. HUMPHREYS:

The first infantry firing commenced about the right of Ninth Corps picket and generally extended to the left. Some of our own was engaged, but their position not disturbed.

WINFIELD S. HANCOCK,
Major-General Commanding.

There are clouds and sunshine in a soldier's life, even in a sharp campaign. Captain Fisk, coming fresh from home, was jollier than ever. His leave of absence of twenty days did him good. I slept with him, and of course having command of the

regiment, we had the best, or as good a bomb-proof as any. These bomb-proofs were made of heavy trunks of trees with a number of feet of earth on top and sides, a shelf of earth for a bunk and fitted up in good, comfortable shape. The quartermaster, with his tent and wagon, is always at the rear, out of reach of most of the shot. He gets a stray one which is reaching out for him. Mr. Capron was, or was about to be appointed quartermaster, Mr. C. B. Peck having placed his resignation. Fisk liked to scare anyone. Capron came up to see if anything was wanted, arriving just before one of our nightly shellings. Fisk got a number of pieces of shells and brought them into the bomb-proof, threw them here and there before he arrived, and told him a cock and bull story of the narrow escapes Aubery had had from the bursting of those shells. Before he had finished, the artillery opened up. He had him so wrought up that he "scooted" and we watched and laughed as he went, until he was out of sight. If we had been quartermaster we would have done the same. We were not there because we liked it. Such men as Fisk were worth more to the regiment than a doctor. We had many such as he. Captain Weeks, Lieutenant Greeley (we called him Horace), Lieutenant Ripley were other good ones. In fact, every one were fellows you could count on in any emergency.

October 24.—Regiment left the front line before Petersburg and moved to the rear.

October 25.—Moved to the left and massed with the whole division, General T. W. Egan in command.

October 26.—Moved out to the left at 2 P. M.; marched to the left; bivouacked.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
October 25th, 1864.

[CIRCULAR.]

The camp will be struck at noon to-morrow, the 26th inst. No transportation for baggage or supplies other than pack animals will be allowed to accompany the headquarters. * * * Officers and men will be restricted to such articles as they can conveniently carry on their persons or horses.

[CIRCULAR.]

The Second and Third Divisions of this command will be prepared to move promptly at 2 o'clock to-morrow morning, October 26th, 1864, the men to have sixty rounds of ammunition on the person, three days' full rations in haversack, and three days' hard bread, sugar, coffee, etc., in knapsack, to count from the morning of the 27th. * * * No wagons * * * will be allowed to accompany the column. * * * *

[CIRCULAR.]

The following changes will be made in the disposition ordered for to-morrow: Four days' rations on the person instead of six will be taken. * * One day's salt meat will be taken in the haversack and three days' beef on the hoof. * * * *

Who is the general in the late Spanish war who never heard of "beef on the hoof?" The above would appear that an extended move was to be made.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
October 26th, 1864, 6:30 P. M.

MAJOR-GENERAL HUMPHREYS.

GENERAL: My troops are in bivouac near the Lewis and Perkins houses, the rear just coming in. They stopped here, owing to some difficulty about finding the designated point. * * * *

WINFIELD S. HANCOCK.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
October 26th, 1864.

MAJOR-GENERAL HUMPHREYS.

GENERAL: General Gregg tells me he learns from deserters that the Vaughn road, particularly near Hatcher's Run, is much obstructed by slashing. I cannot say where daylight will find me. I am of the opinion that nothing will be gained by starting at such an early hour moving over an obstructed road held by the enemy. I fear that the command will be much separated in the night. I do not, however, suggest any changes, but think by starting at a late hour we can make the same distance in better hour. It is not light till about 5:30.

WINFIELD S. HANCOCK.

The hour for starting was modified by commanding General Meade to 3:30 to bring the troops at Hatcher's Run at 5:30.

HEADQUARTERS,
HATCHER'S RUN, October 27th, 1864, 7:30 A. M.

GENERAL HUMPHREYS,
Chief of Staff:

I have forced the crossing after a little brisk firing. It was held by Young's brigade of cavalry. * * * The water in Hatcher's Run is about waist deep, except at the fort. The enemy had felled timber in it.

WINFIELD S. HANCOCK.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CORPS,
October 27th, 1864, 10:45 A. M.

GENERAL HUMPHREYS,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: My Second Division is past Dabney's Mills. * * * There has been a good deal of skirmishing with dismounted cavalry this morning, which has delayed me. * * *

WINFIELD S. HANCOCK.

* * * * 12:30 P. M.

I am at Burgess house on Boydton plank. * * *

5:15 P. M.

Ayers is ordered to you, but will not get beyond Armstrong's mill. Order him up if you think it necessary, and use him as you wish. If you think that with Crawford and Ayers you can attack successfully do so; if not, withdraw, as directed, or during the night, if you think it best.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Chief of Staff.

October 27th, 1864, 9:00 P. M.

* * GENERAL: In reply to your dispatch I have to say I have directed my command to return to the Gurly house. General Egan, with his division, is instructed to hold Dabney's mill and communicate with General Crawford if possible, and arrange with him about withdrawing. I have not been able to find General Crawford since 4 o'clock.

WINFIELD S. HANCOCK,
Major-General Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
October 28th, 1864, 10 A. M.

GENERAL EGAN: You can begin to withdraw toward the Vaughn road at once. * * * Major Walsh's cavalry will cover your withdrawal on the Vaughn road, and you are to follow General Mott. You will also meet a brigade of Gregg's cavalry coming down to cover the withdrawal. Resp'y yours, etc.,

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
October 29th, 1864.

GENERAL HUMPHREYS,
Chief of Staff:

General Egan reports that his skirmishers, which crossed the run above the bridge preparatory to his infantry attack, captured one gun and limber full of amunition. * * * When General Egan moved his troops against the enemy who were attacking Mott, these skirmishers, who were left to the head of the bridge, chopped the spokes off the wheels and threw the gun into the mill pond. The officers with the party think the gun entirely covered. General Egan has three stands of colors.

WINFIELD S. HANCOCK,
Major-General.

CITY POINT, VA.,
October 28th, 1864, 6:20 P. M.

HON. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

The attack on General Hancock, now that the report is received, proves to be a decided success. He repulsed the enemy and remained in his position, holding possession of the field until midnight, when he commenced withdrawing. Orders had been given for the withdrawal of the Second Corps before the attack was made. We lost no persons except the usual stragglers who are always picked up. Our captures for the day on the south side foot up 910. The rebel General Deering is reported killed. General Meade in his report says: I am induced to believe the success of the operation, which was most decided, was mainly due to the personal exertions of Major-General Hancock and the conspicuous gallantry of Brigadier-General Egan.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, SECOND ARMY CORPS,
October 29th, 1864.

[GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 74.]

The brigadier-general, temporarily commanding the division, on relinquishing command, takes pleasure in commending the officers and men for their unexcelled discipline and gallantry during the late operations. He has never had the pleasure of witnessing greater bravery or the good fortune to be better supported, although entirely surrounded by a vastly superior force and of the elite of the rebel army. Your heroic steadiness has proved your ability to win victory in spite of apparently insurmountable difficulties. The behavior of his command compels him to pass over to them as their right the encomiums of his superiors. It gives him unfeigned gratification to be able to commend all parts of his command without exception, and to assure them that proper representation of the facts will be made to the major-general commanding on his return.

By command of Brigadier-General Egan, commanding division.

WILL GILDER,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, SECOND CORPS,
October 29th, 1864.

[GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 75.]

The undersigned, on assuming the command of the division, cannot refrain from expressing his great gratification at the testimonials he has received from the division commander and the highest authorities of the gallant conduct of the division in the late engagement near Hatcher's Run. With such conduct in action he feels no fears as to the past gallant reputation of the division being maintained.

JOHN GIBBON,
Major-General of Volunteers, Commanding Division.

The following from General Longstreet regarding Hatcher's Run explains itself and shows that the slaves were quite a factor in the Confederate Army, although they were not in the ranks to fight, but were put on the works, saving the strength of the fighters. Our army had to build their own forts and breastworks. Also, the reader will note that General Longstreet anticipated a move before election, as did General Grant, by his "confidential" circular to the commanders of the corps:

HEADQUARTERS, October 29th, 1864.

GEN. R. E. LEE,
Commanding Army of Northern Virginia:

GENERAL: The operations of Thursday must have developed the feasibility of a grand attack upon either points on my left. In view of the damaging effects of the late operations upon the prospects of the present Yankee administration and the importance of some decided success before the approaching election, I am apprehensive of a formidable effort to break through my line at an early moment. If I am obliged to stretch out my line as much as I did on Thursday, a grand attack must

go through it. I suggest, therefore, that all of the negro force we have and all that is at work around Richmond be put at work to build a line from the battery on the Charles City road to the point where the enemy last crossed White Oak Swamp. I think that I might hold such a line until I could get re-enforcements. The other crossings of the swamps can be held by cavalry for some time. * * * Most of this new line could be put up to-morrow if all the negroes were put to work at it. If they can be sent I should be advised, so as to make my line of skirmishers stronger in front of that part of the line. I am, etc.,

J. LONGSTREET,
Lieutenant-General.

October 27.—At 6 o'clock in the morning arrived within a short distance of the enemy's line, near Hatcher's Run. Lieutenant Ripley with Company A was ordered forward to develop the enemy. Deploying the company in front of the brigade he drove in the enemy's pickets and captured their rifle pits. Heavy skirmishing continued until noon, when the enemy's main line was found. The Thirty-sixth was formed in line of battle, with the Second and Third Brigades on the right and the Third Division in the rear. At 3 o'clock the enemy in heavy force charged the Third Division, causing it to break, thus cutting off all communications with the rear. Seeing the perilous condition, Captain Fisk ordered the regiment to face by the rear rank, fix bayonets and charge, which was handsomely executed, striking the enemy on their flank, doubling up their line and causing them to break and run. A large number were captured, with one stand of colors. The number of prisoners captured was greater than the regiment's whole force. The casualties to the regiment were 12 wounded and missing. This is a glorious victory for the Thirty-sixth, as it no doubt saved the whole division. Casualties are:

OFFICIAL:

36th Wisconsin.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
	...	...	...	5	...	7	12

Wounded.—Corporal Grisel Bullman, Martin Hoffman, Smith D. Weldon, Company G.

Prisoners.—James H. Hopkins, Company B; Thos. C. Raymer, Company D; Peter Sturm, Company K.

Note.—I am unable to give five other names.

In the report of Lieutenant-Colonel Horace P. Rugg, commanding brigade, report of operations from the 26th to 28th of October, 1864, including Hatcher's Run, I find the following:

"Our loss during the operations was one officer and nine enlisted men killed, 34 enlisted men wounded, and 95 enlisted men missing. * * * The troops of the command behaved gallantly. Two colors and upwards of 400 prisoners were captured, besides a color captured by a man of the Thirty-sixth Wisconsin Volunteers, which was afterwards taken from him."*

Report of Captain Geo. A. Fisk, Thirty-sixth Wisconsin Infantry, of operations October 27th:

HEADQUARTERS THIRTY-SIXTH WISCONSIN VOLUNTEERS,
October 29th, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report the operations of the Thirty-sixth Wisconsin Volunteers during the recent battle. Our skirmish line (sent out after the first works were captured in the morning) succeeded in driving in the enemy's pickets on our right and captured their rifle pits near the saw mill. After crossing the Dinwiddie plank road the regiment advanced in line with the remainder of the brigade. When we halted in the open field we were under a heavy enfilading fire from the enemy's artillery on the left. The command, however, held their ground, not a man leaving the ranks. When the enemy charged on the right of the road and drove our forces back to the road, we faced by the rear rank and advanced on their right flank, driving them back in confusion and capturing about 100 prisoners and one stand of colors. We then fell back to our former position. We lost a few wounded and prisoners. Nothing further occurred worthy of note. The men endured the fatigue of the march remarkably well.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEORGE A. FISK,
Captain Commanding Thirty-sixth Wisconsin Volunteers.

CAPTAIN G. W. RYERSON,
Act. Asst. Agt.-Gen., 1st Brig., 2d Div., 2d Army Corps.

In Major-General Hancock's report of operations on the 25th, 26th, 27th and 28th of October, I find the following:

"On the morning of the 25th Gibbon's division (under the command of General Egan, during the absence of General Gibbon) and Mott's division were withdrawn from the entrenchments at Petersburg and massed in a concealed position in rear of the lines. At 2 P. M. on the 26th Egan and Mott moved along the rear line of entrenchments to the vicinity of Fort Duchane on the Weldon road, where they went into bivouac. * * * The order of movement prescribed that I should move down the Vaughn road with my two divisions, cross Hatcher's Run; thence by Dabney's Mill to the Boydton road; thence to White Oak road, recrossing Hatcher's Run, and finally, that I should strike the South Side railroad. * * * But the head of Egan's column reached Hatcher's Run very soon after daylight. The enemy were posted in a rifle pit on the opposite bank. They were in small force, but

*Note.—The colors were not taken by the enemy, but by an officer of another regiment. I so reported it at the time. See in Biography who captured the color.—Aubery.

the approaches were difficult, trees having been felled in the stream, which was waist deep, above and below the ford. Smyth's brigade was deployed in the first line, and went forward in gallant style, carrying the works with a loss of about 50 men. As soon as the command was in hand on the opposite bank, Egan moved by the nearest road to Dabney's Mill. * * * The small force of Pierce's brigade in the woods were overrun by weight of numbers, and the enemy broke out of the woods just when Metcalf's section was placed. Metcalf changed front and fired a few rounds, and the part of Pierce's brigade in support endeavored to change front, but were unable to do so successfully, and most of the brigade were driven back in confusion, rallying on the plank road, the section falling into the hands of the enemy. At the first sound of this attack I sent Major Mitchell, my senior aide, to General Egan with orders to General Egan to desist from his assault on the bridge and to face his command to the rear and attack the enemy with his whole command. When Major Mitchell reached General Egan he found that the general, with the instinct of the true soldier, was already in motion to attack the force in his rear. I do not think the enemy comprehended the situation precisely. * * * General Egan swept down upon the flank of the enemy with Smyth's and Willett's brigades of his own division, and McAllister's brigade of Mott's division. Some of the new troops, of which McAllister's brigade was largely composed, faltered, but were speedily reformed. The general advance of Egan was, however, irresistible, and the enemy were swept from the field with a loss of two colors and several hundred prisoners. *The Thirty-sixth Wisconsin Volunteers* are particularly mentioned for good conduct, capturing more prisoners than the regiment had men. The captured guns were recaptured by us. * * * * * * * Brigadier-General Thomas A. Smyth, commanding brigade of General Egan's division, is spoken of by General Egan as 'the life of his (Egan's) command'." * * *

WINFIELD S. HANCOCK,
Major-General.

In the report of General Thomas W. Egan, commanding Second Division, October 26th to 28th, I find Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel W. G. Mitchell of Major-General Hancock's staff first accompanied Colonel McAllister in the charge which cleared my right flank and then returned and took the Thirty-sixth Wisconsin and charged down the Boydton road on a body of rebels who had reached my rear. This regiment captured or dispersed the whole, taking colors and officer. * * * I beg to mention the Thirty-sixth Wisconsin, Eighth New York Heavy Artillery, and One Hundred and Sixty-fourth New York Volunteers. No troops could have done better. * * * The results of these operations are that my command has captured — prisoners, cap-

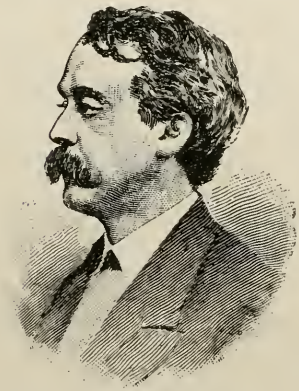
tured 1 and recaptured 2 guns, captured 3 colors and a rebel general officer. If the enemy's loss bears the same proportion to his total loss as ours does, he has lost 2,500 men in his attack upon the Second Corps."

RECAPITULATION OF CASUALTIES.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
First Brigade.....	1	10	.....	28	.....	33	72
Second Brigade..	2	6	3	43	.....	39	93
Third Brigade....	2	15	3	80	.....	38	138
Total.....	5	31	6	155	.....	110	303

T. W. EGAN,
Brigadier-General Commanding Division."

From the above, the inference is that the Thirty-sixth Wisconsin's gallant charge, of which General Egan magnanimously gave it so much credit in his report, was the cause of the favorable mention of General Egan to the Secretary of War, and no doubt soon brought to him another star.



BREVT. MAJ.-GEN. THOS. W. EGAN.

"In war, a battalion is sometimes stronger than a division and sometimes weaker than a single company. The relations of two armies is an unknown quantity. Victory never can and never has been the outcome of position or numbers, or the character of the arms; the battle is always won by the leader who is most determined to win it."

From the foregoing reports of the commanding generals they show the appreciation of what the Thirty-sixth Wisconsin did. The following letter of General T. W. Egan to Governor James T. Lewis explains itself:

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, SECOND ARMY CORPS,
November 1st, 1865.

His Excellency, James T. Lewis, Governor of the State of Wisconsin:

YOUR EXCELLENCY: At this first opportunity since the recent reconnaisance in force, I address you in approval of the performance of the Thirty-sixth Wisconsin Volunteers, during that movement, they being commanded by Captain George A. Fisk. As your excellency knows this regiment came here new, rushed into the breach untried, in a campaign which has been fiercer and more bloody than Napoleon's. The

Thirty-sixth made its debut in a battle of which the *London Times* says that England could not levy or lose one-tenth of the numbers placed hors du combat. It was a contest of veteran Americans, and the comparison with them of inexperienced Americans is most unequal. On reaching the field, the Thirty-sixth took up their position as firmly and steadily as the oldest. In all operations in mass they were undistinguishable, for compactness and celerity, from the best, but soon they were given an opportunity for individual action. After several charges and countercharges, in which the advantage remained with us, I determined to take the enemy's position across Hatcher's Run. The order to charge had just been given, when the enemy opened upon my right and rear, and advanced upon my main line in heavy mass. His forces enclosed three sides, and with worse troops the situation would have been menacing. To crown all, a heavy body of rebels was thrown upon my rear (the fourth side) and occupied the Boydton road, making a complete surround. A swift face by the rear rank and wheeling charge by the New Jersey brigade cleared my right flank, but from the threatening body in my rear it remained for the Thirty-sixth Wisconsin to relieve me. Captain Fisk threw them into line and dashed them at the enemy. It was a short fight; that rebel brigade was instantaneously crumbled and destroyed, being mostly captured, with arms, colors and officers, to a total number three times greater than the Thirty-sixth. Having cleared my rear, the regiment returned to its place in line, and behaved equally well until it returned to camp. If Napoleon's regiments faltered once, so did they conquer themselves and take place with its bravest, and so in this more bitter contest, if the Thirty-sixth had anything to redeem, do I now depend upon them with my veterans. It will be a pleasurable duty to have their colors publicly restored. Tell their people in Wisconsin that the Thirty-sixth is still a regiment.

I am your excellency's obedient servant,

T. W. Egan,

Brigadier-General Commanding Division.

General Walker in his "History of the Second Army Corps," says of the Thirty-sixth Wisconsin:

"At the first sound of the enemy's attack on Pierce, Hancock sent Major Mitchell to General Egan, directing him to abandon the assault against the heights on the north bank of the stream, and to face about and assail the enemy. When Mitchell reached General Egan, he found that gallant officer, with the instinct of a true soldier, already in motion. It was quite evident that in taking position on the secondary ridge and opening against Mott, the enemy were oblivious to the pressure of Egan's troops, and when he burst upon their right and rear with Smyth's and Willett's brigades of his own division, and McAllister's brigade of Mott's, it must have been to them like a bolt from a clear sky. Two colors and many hundred prisoners were captured. When Major Mitchell attempted to return to General Hancock after delivering the message, he found the enemy in possession of the Boydton plank road. Hastily turning back and putting himself at the head of the Thirty-sixth Wisconsin Volunteers of Rugg's brigade of the Second Division, Major Mitchell advanced upon the enemy and drove

them from the road, capturing about two hundred prisoners and one color. The remainder of Rugg's brigade did not advance, although it had orders to do so. Lieutenant-Colonel Rugg was tried and convicted by court martial and dismissed from the service for neglect of duty and disobedience of orders. January 25th, 1865, his disability was removed. He did not, however, re-enter the service."

"The pickets were withdrawn about 1 A. M. on the 28th, under the direction of General DeTrobrand, corps officer of the day. By some oversight about seventy men, comprising detachments from the First Minnesota, Captain J. Farwell; Thirty-sixth Wisconsin, Captain Fisk; and Seventh Michigan, Captain LePointe, were left on the picket line until the following morning. Though moving for some miles in the presence of the enemy, this body of men got safely back to camp, through the skill and bravery of the officers commanding and the discipline and good conduct of the soldiers."

In Grant's report he says of the battle of Hatcher's Run:

"On the 27th, the Army of the Potomac, leaving only sufficient men to hold its fortified line, moved by the enemy's right flank. The Second Corps, followed by two divisions of the Fifth Corps, with the cavalry in advance and covering our left flank, forced a passage of Hatcher's Run and moved up the South Side railroad until the Second Corps and part of the cavalry reached the Boydton plank road across where it crosses Hatcher's Run. At this point we were six miles distance from the South Side railway, which I had hoped by this movement to reach and hold. But finding that we had not reached the end of the enemy's fortifications, and no place presenting itself for a successful assault by which he might be doubled up and shortened, I determined to withdraw to within our fortified lines. Orders were given accordingly. Immediately upon receiving a report that General Warren had connected with General Hancock, I returned to my headquarters. Soon after I left, the enemy moved out across Hatcher's Run, in the gap between Generals Hancock and Warren, which was not closed as reported, and made a desperate attack on General Hancock's right and rear. General Hancock immediately faced his corps to meet it, and after a bloody combat drove the enemy within his works and withdrew that night to his old position. From this time forward the operations in front of Petersburg and Richmond, until spring campaign of 1865, were confined to the defense and extension of our lines and to offensive movements for crippling the enemy's lines of communication and to prevent his detaching any considerable force to send South."

"On the 24th of October, 1864, General Grant wrote General Meade:

"Make your preparations to march out at an early hour on the 27th, to gain possession of the South Side Railroad, and to hold

it, and fortify back to your present left. In commencing your advance, move in three columns, exactly as proposed by yourself in our conversation of last evening, and with the same force you proposed to take. Parke, who starts out nearest to the enemy, should be instructed that, if he finds the enemy entrenched, and their works well manned, he is not to attack, but confront him and be prepared to advance promptly when he finds that by the movement of the other two columns to the right and rear of them they begin to give way," etc.

"According to the information we had, the Petersburg entrenchments had been extended to Hatcher's Run at a point two miles above the Vaughn road crossing of that stream and about a mile above Armstrong's Mill, but were in a very incomplete condition. They did not cross or extend up the run.

"At Burgess' Mill, where the Boydton plank road crosses Hatcher's Run, there were emplacements for artillery and some infantry parapets, but no line of entrenchments, nor were there any further up the run. The general plan of the contemplated movement was to leave sufficient force in the redoubts to hold them, and with from 30,000 to 35,000 effective force of infantry, a due proportion of artillery, and Gregg's division of cavalry, about 3,000 strong, to move to our left. Hancock, with Gregg on his left, to cross Hatcher's Run by the Vaughn road, move to the Boydton plank road past Dabney's Mill, then by the White Oak road to its intersection with the Claiborne road, recross Hatcher's Run near there (two miles above Burgess' Mill), and then march to the South Side Railroad, striking it at a point about three miles east of Sutherland Station, etc., etc.

"On the 25th, General Hancock withdrew Mott's and Gibbon's divisions from the entrenchments and massed them in a concealed position in rear of the lines (General Egan commanding Gibbon's division in the absence of that officer). Miles' division held the Petersburg line from the Appomattox River to Battery 24, half way between the Jerusalem plank road and the Weldon Railroad. General Hancock took with him an effective force of about 10,000. On the 26th, Mott and Egan were moved along the rear line of entrenchments to the vicinity of the Weldon Railroad. General Parke assigned 1,500 men to hold his entrenchments; General Warren, 2,500, under command of General Baxter, to hold his. Each had about 11,000 effective infantry. General Warren says 3,913 of his men had never fired a musket, and that 1,649 of them were ignorant of the manual.

"The columns were to move at half past three o'clock in the morning of the 27th. It was a dark, rainy morning, and the movement in the wooded ground was necessarily delayed, so that the enemy were not taken by surprise, General Parke and General Warren driving in their pickets with abatis and slashing, and held

with such force as not to justify an attempt to carry them. Griffin was in front of the extreme right of the enemy's entrenchments, his skirmishers extending to Hatcher's Run. This was about 9 o'clock. Being on the ground and satisfied that an assault here should not be made, and having learned by a dispatch from General Hancock that he had crossed Hatcher's Run, and consequently that the Dabney Mill road was clear for General Warren's troops to follow, and considering it important that a portion, at least, of his command should cross and communicate with Hancock as soon as possible, I directed him at 9 o'clock to cross some of them at once at Armstrong's Mill and communicate with General Hancock. I then rode to meet Generals Meade and Grant, who were coming out, and inform them of the condition of affairs and of the directions I had given General Warren. * * * *

"The head of General Hancock's infantry column was at the Vaughn road crossing of Hatcher's Run by daylight. The ford had been obstructed by fallen trees. Smyth's brigade of Egan's division crossed the stream waist-deep, and carried the rifle-pits on the opposite bank in a gallant manner. Egan, followed by Mott, moved past Dabney's Mill (the road being only a narrow track for carting lumber) and entered the Boydton road about a mile south of Burgess' Mill. * * *

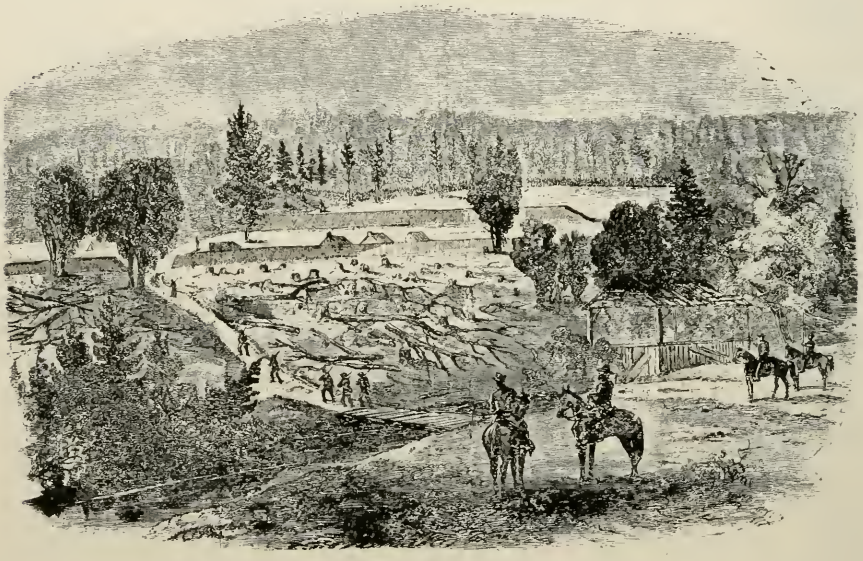
"When Hancock emerged from the thicket forest into the open ground of the plank road he was met by the enemy's artillery fire from Burgess' tavern and from the White Oak road on the left, but Beck's artillery soon silenced that of the enemy at the tavern. Egan was sent along the Boydton road towards the Burgess Mill bridge to drive the enemy across the run, and Mott's division was set in motion for the White Oak road, Egan to follow him as soon as he was relieved by the cavalry. At this time, about 1 o'clock, General Hancock received instructions from General Meade to halt at the plank road, and in compliance with this instruction, General Mott formed DeTrobrand's brigade looking toward the Claiborne road bridge, while Egan, with Smyth's brigade, drove the enemy's troops opposing them here (some of Hampton's dismounted cavalry) over the run. General Egan, by Hancock's order, deployed his division across the plank road at the intersection of the White Oak road, having two brigades on the right of it, one on the left, and sent two regiments to his right as far as they could reach to connect with Crawford, whom Major Bingham, of Hancock's staff, reported to be three-quarters of a mile on the right. In the meantime the enemy placed nine guns in position on the north bank in front of Egan, and five on the White Oak road, from which an annoying fire was opened, but replied to effectively by four guns of Beck's battery, Fifth Artillery. Upon the return of Major Bingham from General Crawford, General Grant and General Meade left the field, directing General Hancock to hold his

position until morning, and then fall back by the route he had come. The South Side Railroad was still six miles distant from the leading corps. It was essential to the success of the operation that the objective points should have been reached during the first day. That had not been done. In view of the character of the country our starting-points were too distant from our points of destination; we were ignorant of the topography of the country passed over. * * * * General Hancock, knowing the views of General Meade and General Grant, determined to gain possession of the high ground north of Hatcher's Run in the vicinity of Burgess' Mill, with Egan's division, supported by McAllister's brigade of Mott's division. * * * Constant firing, General Hancock says, was heard on his right, which was attributed to Crawford's advance. Becoming uneasy at this firing, General Hancock sent two regiments of Pierce's brigade well into the woods to ascertain what was there, and dispatched Lieutenant Stacey of his staff to inform General Crawford that he was about to assault the bridge. In fact, at that time his artillery near the bridge had opened, and the advance of the storming party had pushed across it, secured the bridge and captured a gun. But at this moment, about 4 o'clock, a volley of musketry immediately on his right, followed by a continuous fire, left no doubt that the enemy was advancing on the right. Pierce's small force in the woods was soon overrun, and the enemy, Mahone's division, broke out of the woods just where Metcalf's section was placed. Changing front, Metcalf fired a few rounds. Pierce's brigade endeavored to change front, but was driven back in confusion to the plank road, where it rallied; the section of artillery (two guns) fell into the hands of the artillery. At the first sound of this attack, General Hancock sent Major Mitchell of his staff to General Egan with orders for him to desist from the assault of the bridge, face to the rear and attack the enemy with his whole command. When Major Mitchell reached General Egan, he found him 'with the instinct of the true soldier,' General Hancock says, already in motion to attack the force in the rear.

"Mahone pushed rapidly across the bridge on which Metcalf's section and Pierce's brigade had been posted, resting his right across the Boydton road, faced south, and began firing upon DeTrobrand and Kerwin. They had been quickly formed across the Boydton road just in front of Dabney's Mill road, and with Roder's and Beck's batteries opened on Mahone. General Egan swept down upon his flank with Smyth's, Willet's and McAllister's brigades, DeTrobrand and Kerwin advancing against him at the same time. Mahone was swept from the field and driven into the woods in complete confusion, losing two colors and several hundred prisoners. Almost simultaneously with Mahone's attack, Hampton commenced pressing Hancock's left and rear, and Mott's

skirmishers in the direction of Claiborne bridge, and Gregg's cavalry were sharply engaged. The enemy in front had scarcely been driven from the ground when the firing in the rear became so brisk that General Hancock was obliged to send Gregg all his cavalry. The attack on Gregg, General Hancock says, was made by five brigades of Hampton's cavalry, and was pressed vigorously until after dark, but that Gregg held his own. Upon learning what had occurred, General Meade directed General Warren to send a division to Hancock's support, but it was dark by the time it (Ayers' division) reached the Armstrong bridge crossing.

"As reserve ammunition could not be got forward to Hancock by daylight the next morning, together with the troops which it was deemed desirable to reinforce him, it was concluded that he should withdraw that night, which was done, the infantry marching by the Dabney's Mill road, the cavalry by the Quaker and



ARMSTRONG'S MILLS AND REBEL WORKS, HATCHER'S RUN.

Vaughn roads. Having an insufficient number of ambulances, 250 wounded were left in charge of surgeons at the Rainey house on the field. It rained heavily all night.

"On the 28th the troops were withdrawn to their former positions. In the course of the afternoon of the 27th, some of the enemy got on the Dabney Mill road and captured some ambulances, but were themselves consequently captured with the ambulances. Staff officers on that road and in the forest suddenly found themselves prisoners within the enemy's lines, but most, if not all, escaped. Parties of the enemy became so bewildered in

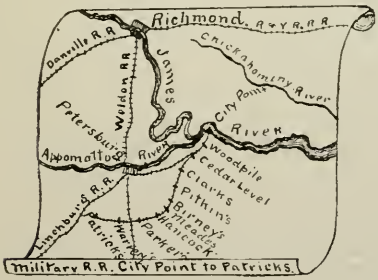
the woods that 200 of them strayed into Crawford's lines and were captured.

"Hancock's loss, according to his report, was 123 killed, 734 wounded; total killed and wounded, 857. His missing were 625. General Hancock mentions in high terms the conduct of General Egan, General Mott, General Gregg and several other officers.

"It may be in place here, at the close of active operations in 1864, to mention that on the 7th of November, Surgeon McFarlin, medical director of the Army of the Potomac, reported to General Meade that the number of wounded of the Army of the Potomac, from May 3rd to October 31st, 1864, may be considered as amounting to 57,495. This was exclusive of the Eighteenth Corps while it served with the Army of the Potomac, and does not include the Ninth Corps at the Wilderness and Spottsylvania Court House.

"In the latter part of November, the season for active operations having ceased, General Hancock was called to Washington by secretary of war to reorganize the new First Army Corps which, it was expected, would be ready to take the field in the spring when the roads and country would admit of resumption of active operations. He had served in the Army of the Potomac with the greatest distinction from its earliest operations at Williamsburg to the time of his leaving it, being conspicuous in all its battles and operations."

Every member of the regiment who was with it at Petersburg will remember the military road from City Point. It was a crude affair. At least it would be so considered now, but it answered the purpose of transporting troops and supplies all along the line from City Point around to the south of Petersburg. It was built with but little grading. The trains would have to go down the grade as fast as the wheels could turn to get momentum enough to get up another. I had the pleasure (?) of a ride on top of a box car in company of the quartermaster to City Point. It really made me seasick. There was one point which was in full range of the enemy's guns. It was not pleasant to be on top of a car, making a target for them. My preference was, after, a horse. Passes were issued only for those on business. I now have one of the passes issued in 1864.



MILWAUKEE, January 20th, 1900.

BROTHER MATT: I sent you photograph of the sword. I was going to say Bunker Hill, but will put it Stone River. I know you will like to read a letter I received from your old friend Fisk. Come to look at the letter I find it is Hatcher's Run, but we will let it go at that; it was a sword and it got tangled up in your legs somehow. Let's get at that letter; I know you will enjoy it; can't spare the original, for that "goes with the sword."

SPARTA, Wis., June 8th, 1884.

C. B. Aubery, Esq.

COMRADE DOC: Yours of a late date is received asking me about that sword of Hatcher's Run which your brother J. M. brought home from the war, and which you say you have in your collection of war relics. Yes, he was always diffident about saying anything about himself of the part he took in the battle on Hatcher's Run. I have frequently told of it. I, of course, am very proud of having been in command of the regiment at that time, and I am also pleased to tell how each and all who were with me performed their duty, and which placed the Thirty-sixth Wisconsin Regiment so conspicuously in the history of this noted campaign of '64 and '65.

I am glad to tell you that your brother insisted on going with me and the regiment when I desired him to go with the quartermaster. He actually cried when I ordered him to do so. October 24th, 1864, the regiment was, and had been for some time in the front works before Petersburg. On that day we had orders to pack up and move out to the rear near Fort Bross, which, we all knew, meant, as it had many times before, that we were preparing for a battle. Your brother was there and also acting adjutant. The adjutant then being a prisoner of war in Libby Prison—a place I understand you stopped at for a while—we, J. M. and I, enjoyed the same boom proof and bunked together. The quartermaster had been ailing for some time and was to place his resignation. I desired your brother to be quartermaster; to place him in line of promotion. His warrant as quartermaster-sergeant had been made to date from November 1st, so under the circumstances I did not want him to go. When I told him to report to the quartermaster he objected, saying he did not want to go, and would not unless I so ordered. He was so persistent I let him go. I fitted him out with Major Hamilton's little black mare (as the major was home wounded), and looked around for a sword; the one he had was a "walking sword" (sergeant-major's.) The only one I could find was the one you have. It was ridiculously long for so short a man, and so small a horse. We had quite a lot of fun at his expense, but he went. The result of the battle is in history, but I send you a copy of General T. W. Egan's letter to

Governor Lewis, telling of the Thirty-sixth Wisconsin.* This, with the story of the part your brother took, should be preserved with the sword. What its history was previous to that time I do not know; it certainly never shed any blood while in his hands, but it did all that was required of it. You and your family should be proud of it, and to know that he was a member of the Thirty-sixth at that time. Yours truly, GEO. A. FISK,
Late Captain Thirty-sixth Wisconsin Volunteers Commanding Regiment at Hatcher's Run.

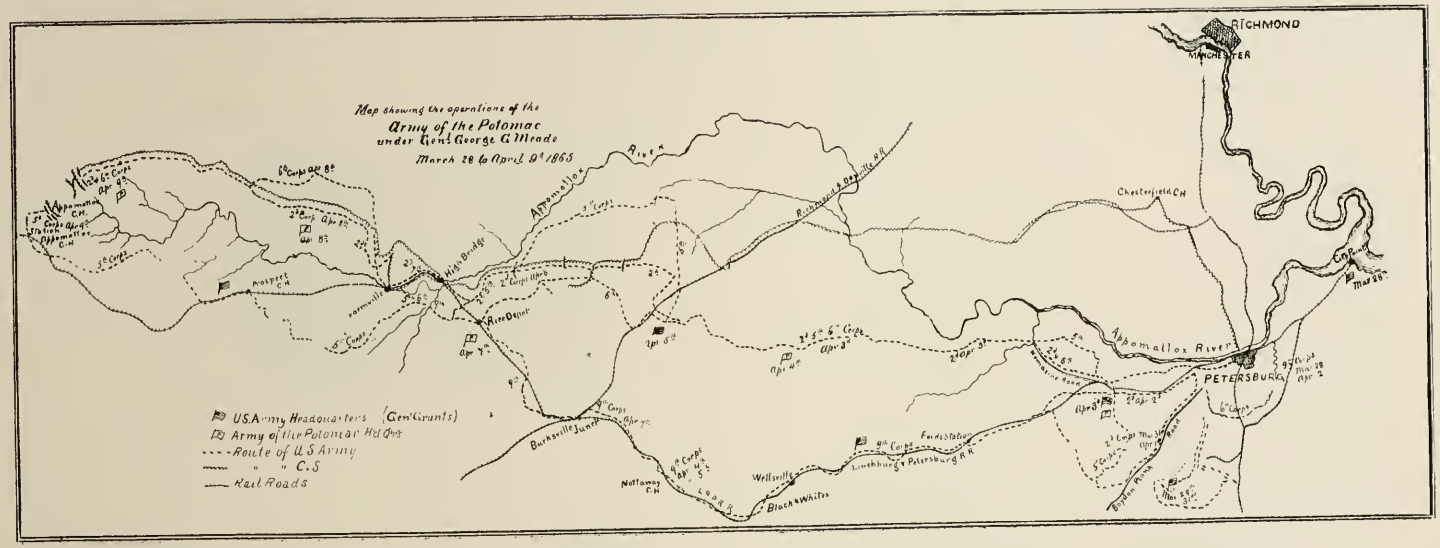
I will also say here, about that time I offered a captain's commission to him, but advised him not to accept it, and he took my advice. The quartermaster did not resign, therefore he did not get the commission, but was commissioned lieutenant of his company by recommend of the colonel in command. G. A. F.

Matt, I thought you had ought to read this once more, so send you copy. The old hardtack† looks a little seedy, but it is like U and I, *gitin old*. The sword looks just about as well as it did when it got between your legs and throwed you. DOC.

*See page 175.

†The hardtack I brought home with me from the war. J. M. A.

MAJOR GENERAL JOHN GIBBON.


Map showing the operations of the
Army of the Potomac
under Gen'l George G. Meade
March 28 to April 9th 1865
RICHMOND
MANCHESTER
Appomattox River
Chesterfield C.H.
Petersburg & Danville R.R.
Appomattox C.H.
Prospect C.H.
Farmville
High Bridge
Rice Depot
Burkeville Junct.
Nottaway C.H.
Wellville
Black & White
Ford's Station
Lynchburg & Petersburg R.R.
Appomattox River
PETERSBURG
Boyden Road
Hatcher's Run
U.S. Army Headquarters (Gen'l Grant's)
Army of the Potomac Hd Qrs
Route of U.S. Army
" " C.S.
Rail Roads

CHAPTER VIII.

BATTLE of Boydton Road on Hatcher's Run, as far as the regiment was concerned, ended the campaign for the summer. We made many changes of short distances, sometimes on a fort, other times on the works; fatigue, drilling and having all the fun which circumstances would permit. One circumstance I will here note. The rations of a soldier being one and one-fourth pounds of candles and not much use for them, there was quite an accumulation. In the more modern slang created since the "wah," "We had candles to burn." One beautiful night a soldier started through the camp with a lighted candle. No doubt he fancied he was Diogenes looking for an honest man; others took it up and soon there was a company, regiment, brigade, and in fact it reached the whole army; as far as one could see, from the far right and left, the front and rear, was illuminated. It may have been on hallowe'en night, I have not the date. I think I have seen a similar occurrence noted in history in Napoleon's army. It was one of the grandest sights I ever saw.

Organization November 1st, 1864, of Second Army Corps:
Major-General Winfield S. Hancock.
Second Division.—Major-General John Gibbon.
First Brigade.—Brigadier-General Thomas W. Egan.
Thirty-sixth Wisconsin.—Captain George A. Fisk.

The following dispatches were sent from day to day by General Hancock to General Meade's headquarters on the condition of his command:

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
November 1st, 1864.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL S. WILLIAMS: Since my last report the remainder of the First Division has been relieved from the front line by the Second Division, which now garrison the enclosed works from Battery 13 to Battery 4. The troops of the First Division are now encamped near the Southall house, occupying the forts on the rear line.

WINFIELD S. HANCOCK,
Major-General.

November 3d, 1864.

I have the honor to report that the following disposition has been made of the troops of this command in the enclosed works on my front. * * *

Battery No. 13, Thirty-sixth Wisconsin Volunteers, 150 muskets; commanding officer, Captain Geo. A. Fisk.

There has been no change in my line since last report. Fatigue parties are at work on the forts near Avery's and Dumas' houses and on corduroy roads.

City Point, November 6th, 1864.

Major-General Meade: I think it will be advisable to have General Gregg make a pretty strong reconnaissance to-morrow well down the Weldon railroad to ascertain if any move toward our rear is in contemplation. I feel pretty confident an effort will be made at some point Monday or Tuesday.

U. S. Grant,
Lieutenant-General.

Headquarters Army of the Potomac,
November 6th, 1864.

[confidential.]

Major-General Hancock,
Commanding Second Corps:

In view of the fact that a general election is to be held in the army on Tuesday next, the 8th inst., it is considered probable that the enemy may attack with hope of finding us unprepared and of breaking up the election. Corps commanders will, therefore, see that the strictest vigilance is maintained in their commands, and that their troops are prepared for any emergency that may occur.

A. A. Humphreys,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

November 6th. Nothing has transpired out of the general routine of fatigue duty, labor on roads and fortifications, drilling, etc., with the usual accompaniment of cannonading, musketry and sharpshooting, since we returned from the battle of Hatcher's Run, until last night, when we were awakened by a racket on the picket line, which was captured in front of the First Division, I learn there was quite a loss and that the posts were recaptured; that the enemy lost many men. Our loss I have not yet ascertained; it is said it was quite heavy.

November 7th. The loss of the 5th was quite severe, about twenty or twenty-five; the "Johnnies" about 250.

November 8th. To-day is election, and I am to cast my first vote, and that for president. The voting is just about as at home, only carried on in military style.

Later.—Voted! My moustache begins to show. I'm a full-fledged man, though it's taken me 21 years to get to that point of American citizenship. A lot of the men never saw this country five years ago, and some of them tell me they are just as good citizens as I am, for I cannot help having been born here and they came on their own volition. They are well proving their good right to citizenship.

Later.—The vote of the regiment stands 86 for Lincoln and 51 for McClellen; that's the way we vote in Wisconsin and Vermont. We like little Mac a little, but not enough to make him president.

November 14th. General Egan reported seriously wounded; did not hear particulars. Very sorry; we think a great deal of General Egan. Many of us would be willing to take a "flesher" rather than have him get it.

November 15th. A. W. Thornhill of Company H was wounded.

"HOME, SWEET HOME."

"In the winter of 1864 two great armies were encamped on either side of the Appomattox River, one dressed in blue and the

THE 36TH WISCONSIN VOLUNTEERS VOTING FOR PRESIDENT, 1864.

other in grey. As twilight fell, the bands on the Union side began to play "The Star Spangled Banner," and "Rally Round the Flag," and that challenge of music was taken up by those on the other side, and they responded with "The Bonnie Blue Flag" and "Away Down South in Dixie." It was borne in upon the soul of a single soldier in one of those bands of music to begin a sweeter and more tender air, and slowly as he played it they joined in a sort of chorus of all the instruments upon the Union side, until finally a great and mighty chorus swelled up and down our army—"Home, Sweet Home." When they had finished there was no challenge

yonder, for every band upon that lovely air so attuned to all that is holiest and dearest, and one great chorus of the two great hosts went up to God; and when they had finished, from the boys in gray came a challenge, "Three cheers for home!" and as they went up resounding through the skies from both sides of the river "something upon the soldier's cheeks washed off the stains of powder."

Another circumstance which I never will forget was when we were flanking Lee's army from Cold Harbor to Petersburg. We had marched all day, and one of the hotest and dustiest I ever experienced. We came to a halt; the country which we were then in had not been run over by the army and devastated of everything movable and unmovable, as it was around Fredericksburg, for there there was not enough of a fence left or outbuildings of the planters to build a hen house, but here were good rail fences. We had halted but five minutes when each soldier had a rail broken up and fire started. Where fifty thousand men got their fire was a mystery to me; as I have said before there was never a match issued by the government that I knew of, and in another minute there were fifty thousand cups of hot coffee. After we were called to "attention, fall in," as far as you could see the little piles of coals illuminated the country for miles, and was the grandest sight I ever saw. The army was a new one after the refreshing cup of coffee. We could hardly put one foot before the other when we halted; when we started again we felt that we could march any number of miles. Chauncey Walker of Company G could bring up his "halt" leg so easily as to forget he had any legs; even one of the drummers of Company — forgot to lose his drum, as usual, to the annoyance of the quartermaster, unlike old man Coulong, the veteran of the Crimea, and Jerome B. Forsythe, both principal musicians, who stuck to theirs as if it was a weapon of defense; or Drummer Dunbar, the principal musician of Company C, who, I venture to say, has the drum he then had, which he has been using to this day, and he brings to every reunion. No doubt when we are all together in the great future reunion he will be drumming and looking two ways (he is cross-eyed) to see if we are "all present or accounted for." On this same march I learned that the Sixth Corps was close to us; I had four brothers in the Second Vermont, which was in the Sixth; I learned from experience what it means when one drops out of his line for a few minutes. I dropped out to go to the Second Vermont, and I did not catch up with the regiment until the next day.

Corporal Geo. Raymer, now editor and proprietor of the *Madison Democrat*, had a similar experience when he took a dozen or more canteens from his boys to run to the spring to fill with water; he thought it would be the next spring before he would catch up with the regiment, and when he did the water was all gone. It's

no easy matter to carry a dozen canteens, with accoutrements, haversack, etc., the canteens filled with three pints each. It was at this time he formed his opinion, and which he has kept since, of General Gibbon, at whose headquarters he brought up enquiring the location of the regiment.

It was in the winter of '64, while we were in "winter quarters," which meant a little respite from fighting. Winter quarters meant a wall or "dog" tent, with perhaps two or three logs for the sides, and if we were in camp any length of time a fire place was made out of the Virginia clay, with barrels or hard tack boxes for chimneys. Some of the fire places were artistically made, were large enough, some of them, to roll a log in. Captain Fisk commanded the regiment. It had gone through the

SHARPSHOOTING IN THE WORKS BEFORE PETERSBURG.

campaign—Totopotomy, Bethesda Church, Cold Harbor, Ream's Station, Deep Bottom and Hatcher's Run, and any number of skirmishes and assaults on Petersburg. It was a time when we were getting all the fun we could make; it was going "from labor to refreshment." Captain Fisk was a jolly good fellow, full of good stories and a great joker. Captain Cannon of Company H was the next in rank, he having been superseded by Captain Fisk soon after Ream's Station. Of the time of which I write Captain Cannon was regimental officer of the day. A lieutenant was officer of the picket, a good fellow, but matter-of-fact sort of fellow. Cannon and Fisk thought they would have some fun with him. Cannon wore a large broad-brimmed hat, was a six-footer, large

and strong, with a hand as large as the "hand of Providence." I wore a cap, regulation cap; he exchanged with me, and anyone but Lieutenant ———— would have known it was a joke. He started out with Fisk to the picket line and told the lieutenant that as soon as he saw two *mortars* go up to advance his picket line. The poor fellow kept awake all night watching for those two mortars, not thinking it was not usual for mortars to go up, but shells. I was left at headquarters acting adjutant to receive any orders which might come from brigade headquarters, but none came fortunately, but the usual yellow tissue announcing some victory for the western army; such reports were sent to each regiment. I think we never received any reports of reverses. But for the friendship of the brigade officer of the day, who was of the First Minnesota Regiment, Captain Cannon would have been in trouble for his fun and dismissed the service. In our Brigade were the First Minnesota, Seventh Michigan, First Maine, Nineteenth and Twentieth Massachusetts, two New York regiments and the Nineteenth Maine. The western regiments fraternized with each other and we were also on as good terms with the Nineteenth Maine. In front of some one of the eastern regiments, almost daily, would be seen "mounted infantry," soldiers who had violated some regulation, were placed astride a pole with a huge sword, or if "heavy infantry," with his knapsack filled with stones. He must stay on the rail an hour or two and then take a rest. We had no occasion to deal out any such punishment to our soldiers—extra guard duty or something of that nature, and not much of that was necessary. The secret of it was Captain Fisk was a man among men when off duty, but when on duty and he threw out his under jaw everyone knew it was business and acted accordingly. He was as sensitive and gentle as a woman, and as brave as a lion. There were no conscripts in our regiment; most, if not all, were good brave men. Captain Cannon, when he felt good, liked to go out and shoot with his revolver at a target, and he was a good shot. His saying was, "I can beat any man in the First Brigade, Tooth Division, Tooth Army Corps." Most every soldier smoked tobacco, which was not easy to get for everyone, especially when money was scarce or when there was no sutler. There was one captain who we thought was not generous with his. Captains Fisk, Weeks and some others got word that the captain had just bought a pound package of Kinikinic, which then cost one dollar. We all started for his tent with out pipes in our mouth. Fisk never smoked, but he borrowed as big a pipe as he could; one at a time we called; as soon as one came out another one went in, until we got it all. Captain Lane, who smoked a pipe as big as a tin horn, nearly cleaned him out. Speaking of smoking a pipe as big as a "tin horn," recalls some characters at my old Vermont home. There was a gentleman who was a retired sea captain by the name of Captain Tucker.

He married a very rich widow who had one of the finest residences in the town; it was gorgeous for those times; he had nothing to do, nothing to worry about, and he was so constituted that his life agreed with him. He was a great smoker of cigars and of course smoked expensive ones. His wife was a devout Catholic, but the captain only went to church occasionally, but paid his share towards its support. On the occasion of which I write Father O'Caloghan was the priest of the parish, and a jolly good priest he was. Everyone liked him whether members of his parish or not; every man, woman and child knew and greeted him. There was in his parish an Irishman, I will call Pat O'Brien, and a typical one from the "ould sod." In those times the priest made assessments, calling out the amounts he wished, and this is the way he called out at the time of which I speak: "Denis Morrisy, wan dollar; Captain Tooker, shmokes a pipe as big as a tin horn, tin dollars; Pat O'Brien, with a head like a harse, 50 cints."

The chaplain was a mark for all the jokers; he took everything in good part and really liked best the fellow who got the best one on him. He and Fisk were particularly good friends. He would pass Fisk's tent when Fisk would call out, "Oh, say,"—Chaplain would stop and put his head in, when Fisk would continue, "can you see, by the dawn's early light." The assistant surgeon and chaplain did not seem to get along well together; they occupied the same tent and it was for a long time a contention between them which was the "rankest" officer. Fisk settled it. I presume he sided with the chaplain. I speak oftener of Captain Fisk for I was with him so much. We slept together; we ate together; we drank from the same canteen.

There are bonds of all sorts in this world of ours,
Fetters of Friendship, and ties of flowers,
And true lovers' knots I ween;
The boys and the girls are bound by a kiss,
But there's never a bond, old friends, like this—
We have drank from the same canteen.

We have shared our blankets and tents together,
And have marched and fought in all kinds of weather,
And hungry and full have we been;
Had days of fighting, and days of rest,
But this memory I cling to, and love the best—
We have drank from the same canteen.

It was sometimes water and sometimes milk,
And sometimes apple-jack as fine as silk;
But whatever the tipple has been,
We shared it together in care or bliss,
And I warm to you, friends, when I think of this—
We have drank from the same canteen.

The rich and the great sit down to dine,
And they quaff to each other the sparkling wine
From the glasses of crystal and green;
But I am sure in those golden potations they miss
The warmth of regard to be found in this—
We have drank from the same canteen.

For when wounded I lay on the outer slope,
With my blood flowing fast, and but little hope
Upon which my faint spirit could lean;
O, then, I remember, you crawled to my side,
And bleeding until it seemed both must have died,
We have drank from the same canteen.

—*Charles G. Halpine.*

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
November 7th, 1864, 9 A. M.

GENERAL S. WILLIAMS: There is nothing more to report this morning. * * *

WINFIELD S. HANCOCK.

GENERAL HUMPHREYS: Lieutenant-General Anderson requests flag of truce for an hour to bury the dead and remove the wounded near the Crater. I don't think it can be arranged before dark to-night, as it is now 4:30. * * * I will send out at daylight in the morning, offering cessation of hostilities from 9 A. M. till 10 A. M., at the point where the dead and wounded are.

November 8th, 1864, 12 M.

Truce is over. The enemy acknowledge a loss of 200. * * *

[CIRCULAR.]

The truce with the enemy having now ceased, the general commanding directs that the ordinary firing be resumed, and especially that it be kept as much as usual after dark.

By command of Major-General Hancock.

C. J. MILLS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
November 6th, 1864.

GENERAL WILLIAMS: The enemy attacked my picket- line about 11 P. M. in at least two points, capturing seven or eight posts from General Gibbon, and fifteen or twenty men, and about 100 yards of Mott's line in front of Fort Morton. I am not able to give any authentic report of the matter, as I have not received further reports. I forward, however, about forty men and one officer from the Holcombe Legion, who state they were in the party that attacked Mott and held his line until an hour before daylight, when the line was retaken with considerable loss to the enemy in killed and wounded.

WINFIELD S. HANCOCK,
Major-General.

CITY POINT, VA., Nov. 7th, 1864, 11 P. M.

MAJOR-GENERAL HALLECK,
Washington, D. C.:

Our loss in killed, wounded and missing in the attack on our picket line the night of the 5th proves to be only twenty. Desertions from that portion of the enemy's line making the attack say theirs was about 200. Our captures were forty-two prisoners and some entrenching tools. The enemy have asked permission to bury their dead under flag.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
November 10th, 1864.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General Army of the Potomac.

GENERAL: I have the honor to invite the attention of the Major-General Commanding to the following remarks:

General Mott's division of my corps took up the entrenched line near Petersburg, from near the Norfolk railroad to the left on the 20th of August. On the 24th of September the other two divisions relieved the Tenth Army Corps, holding the line from the Norfolk railroad to the river. My corps has held the entire line from Battery No. 24 to Redoubt Converse since that time, Mott's division having been withdrawn on one occasion for a few days, Mott and Gibbon for a few days during the operations of Oct. 26th, 27th and 28th, and Miles' division for two days after the return of Mott's and Gibbon's divisions. With these exceptions, when the troops were withdrawn to participate in movements against the enemy, my command has been under fire in the front of Petersburg for two months and a half, holding the only part of the lines of the army in close proximity to the enemy. They have been subjected night and day to the fire of artillery, and have frequently been engaged in considerable picket skirmishes. I have about 2,000 men on picket duty, and 1,600 of these are in action, it may be said, night and day. The troops in the inclosed works and rifle pits are subjected to a constant fire from the enemy's mortars and are obliged to live in under-ground holes and bomb-proofs, and are called upon almost nightly to get under arms and to be in readiness to resist an attack. They cannot even walk about in safety in their own camps on account of the danger of stray bullets, mortar shells or the fire of the sharpshooters. They have no opportunity for drill or instructions. My command is composed largely of new men. From the left of my corps, to the left of the army, I believe there is hardly a place where the enemy are in sight. The troops are not harassed by being called up in the night, or by constant skirmishing during the day, and their camps are not disturbed by the enemy's artillery. They are comfortably camped by regiments and brigades, with abundant opportunity for exercise, drill and instruction.

I submit that my command has been a long time without rest and is in a state of constant and wearing strain, and has been very disadvantageously situated in every respect compared with other troops. I do not speak of it complainingly, and do not know that there is any remedy for it, but consider it a proper matter lay before the major-general commanding the army.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WINFIELD S. HANCOCK,
Major-General of Volunteers.

The commanding general did not think it advisable to make at the present moment any change in the positions of the corps. So we must continue in the works and keep up the watch, but the letter shows General Hancock to be one who looked after the needs of his men.

November 11th.

There has been no change in my line reported. About 3 A. M. I received a note from officer of the day saying that a very suspicious silence prevailed in the enemy's

line, and he had had scouts within a few yards of their line without being fired on. Since daylight, however, I have heard nothing and do not attach much importance to the matter.

November 12th, 1864.

No changes in the lines during the last twenty-four hours. Enemy had working party on different parts of the line yesterday. New work thrown up in front of Fort Morton, about 600 yards distant.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
November 14th, 1864.

GENERAL S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

General Egan has been seriously, though it is believed not dangerously, wounded. I have not heard particulars.

WINFIELD S. HANCOCK,
Major-General.

November 18th.

No changes have occurred since last report. * * * The enemy opened on Fort McGilvery from their batteries across the Appomattox, and were replied to by our mortars on the right.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
Deserted House Before Petersburg, Va.,
November 15th, 1864.

SPECIAL ORDERS,
No. 291.

2. On the recommend of the division commander, and in accordance with authority received from Headquarters Army of the Potomac, the troops now composing the garrison of Battery No. 4 and the Dunn house battery, will be relieved by the Thirty-sixth Wisconsin Volunteers. * * *

By order of Major-General Hancock.

SEPT. CARNCROSS,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
November 17th, 1864.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL WILLIAMS: The Dunn house battery is now garrisoned by eighty men of the Thirty-sixth Wisconsin, commanded by Captain Geo. Weeks, of that regiment. Battery No .4,* with 100 men of the Thirty-sixth Wisconsin, commanded by Captain George A. Fisk, of that regiment. * * *

WINFIELD S. HANCOCK,
Major-General.

*Three 30-pounder Parrotts; one 13-inch siege mortar.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
November 18th, 1864.

[CIRCULAR.]

1. The troops will be held in readiness to move at prompt notice. * * * In the event of moving the troops in the intrenchments will be relieved by other troops. * * *

3. Four days' bread and small rations and one day's salt meat will be carried on the person. Three days' beef on the hoof will be taken with the troops. Eight days' bread and small rations will be carried in the trains, and eight days' beef on the hoof will accompany them. Eight days' forage will be carried in the trains.

4. Sixty rounds of small ammunition will be carried on the person and forty rounds in the wagons. * * *

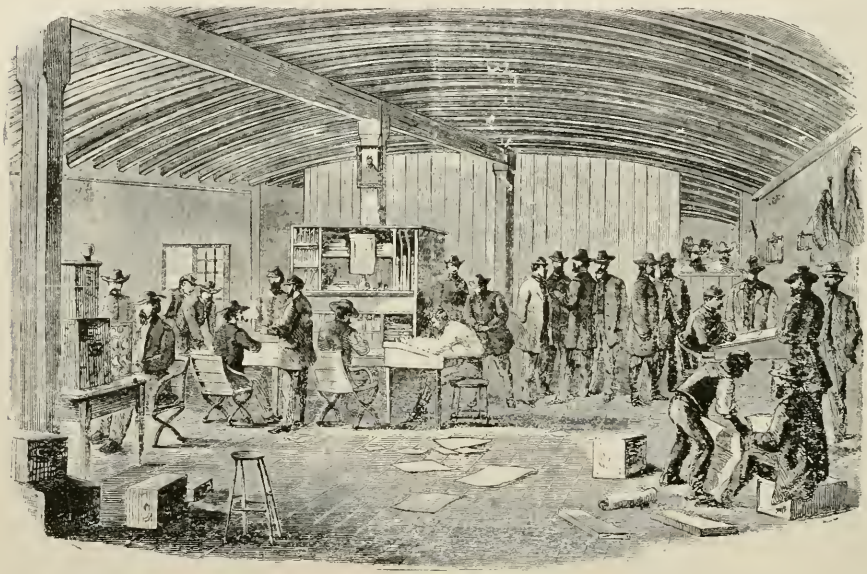
6. The supply and other trains now at City Point will be moved at once to the vicinity of Jerusalem plank road, well out of view of the enemy. * * * The supplies herein directed to be carried will be drawn and kept on hand. * * *

By order of Major-General Hancock.

SEPT. CARNCROSS,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

The regiment was quietly resting in the entrenchments when the brigade orderly came galloping up to headquarters with the usual yellow tissue, in which was "Pack up and be ready to move out at once." We had had orders to keep four or six days' rations and sixty rounds of cartridges on hand several days previous, which gave us to infer that a move was being arranged, although a soldier in the ranks is not posted as to the moves; he can, after being in a campaign for a short time, tell about what to expect. "There is always a calm before a storm." The regiment had just been paid off and each soldier had at least three months' pay in his pocket, as there had been no chance to use it or send it away. A soldier before going into battle usually thinks it some other fellow who will get hit, yet he might be the fellow. We had seen our regiment melt away from 960 six months since to less than three hundred. The commander was appealed to for advice as to what to do with their money. We all knew we were good fellows to capture, and we knew also that the "Johnnies" were fond of our greenbacks, and would exchange them from ours to their pockets without giving value received if we were captured. It was about dusk when every tent was packed. It took but about ten minutes to do it, as we expected to march all night and to assault the enemy in the morning, as we had done so many times. I had the adjutant's horse. The commander detailed me to take their money. The men swarmed about me with their money folded in any kind of paper they could get, with the address thereon, to whom it was to be sent. I was directed to go to City Point and express it home. Every pocket was filled. I was a "bloated" banker. At dark the regiment moved out. I got under a big pine tree close to where there were three large mortars, which at short intervals would belch out, sending a shell towards Petersburg. I hitched "Ben," the horse, to the tree, using the saddle for a pillow, and went to sleep for the night. In the morning I started for City Point, where the Adams Express had a large barge fitted up for an office. The cut herein is a perfect illustration of it. There was but a short counter in one corner for those who came on business. To put

each amount in an envelope, address it and seal with wax required the whole day. Though the office was a large one and many clerks were employed, they could not give me a receipt for each package, but would give me one for it in bulk, which I declined to take, and as it is with all transportation and express companies which have no competition, they would not give me much satisfaction; but I must have a receipt for each to give to the soldier who gave me the money. They could not do so or would not for one or two days. I not being prepared with rations to keep me so long, buckled the package of envelopes, containing about eleven thousand dollars, on to my saddle and started for the regiment. When I arrived at the front where I was directed the regiment was sup-



ADAMS EXPRESS OFFICE AT CITY POINT.

posed to be, it was ten o'clock. I rode my horse right into the picket line, when ping! ping! past my head came two bullets. The "Johnnies" saw me between a fire and them and shot at me. "Self preservation is the first law of nature," and I skipped back quick. I found the regiment soon after, which was in the front line of entrenchments. Captain Fisk was in his bomb-proof. Using the package of money for a pillow I lay down for the night. I had not slept long before the "Johnnies" opened up in our front with a terrible shelling; they came over into our works as if they were thrown from a scoop shovel. Our return fire made the earth quake. Every piece of artillery along the whole line seemed to out-do the other. The enemy tried to break our line. Every man was at the works under arms, and kept there all night; some of our

pickets were captured. Imagine my anxiety during the whole night with my bundle of greenbacks. I would have been a fat capture and well worth to them a very desperate effort to take me in. Captain Fisk said when the ball opened, "Aubery, if the 'Johnnies' break this line you skip to the rear as quick as your legs will take you." The suspense was terrible. In the morning I again went to City Point and got a receipt for every package and I returned to the regiment after buying a good supper of ham and eggs at one dollar a plate and a piece of "red flannel" pie at 25 cents a quarter. I handed every man his receipt and they much appreciated what I had done and offered me five or ten dollars, which, of course, I did not take. I made up my mind I would never take upon myself again such a responsibility if I could help it. The risk was great, for had it been known I had that sum of money I never would have reached City Point; it would have been easy to have knocked me off the horse, but a kind Providence then, as it had in the past, kept me so far from injury.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, SECOND ARMY CORPS,
November 19th, 1864.

MAJOR S. CARNCROSS, ETC.

MAJOR: I have the honor to report that I last night sent out scouts in my front. One of them penetrated the enemy's line and found them in force and no indication of a move. Several deserters and refuges came in last night, and were forwarded to corps headquarters at once. They gave no information of a move of any kind.

JOHN GIBBON,
Major-General of Volunteers Commanding Division.

"Eternal vigilance," etc. From the foregoing it will be seen how alert were our generals. It was reported Early was reinforcing Richmond and an assault on our lines might be expected. General Grant telegraphed General Meade "to be well on guard."

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
November 23d, 1864.

[CIRCULAR.]

Four days' rations need not be kept on the persons of the troops until further orders, but they must be kept on hand and where they can be issued at very short notice. * * *

By order of Major-General Hancock.

SEPT. CARNCROSS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

November 22d, 1864, 10:43 P. M.

MAJOR-GENERAL HANCOCK: The commanding general does not care to have the four days' rations kept on the person of the troops, but they must be kept on hand and where they can be issued at very short notice. The rations issued for the four days must be made to hold out for that time.

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS,
No. 319.

November 25th, 1864.

* * * Major-General Hancock having been granted a leave of absence for twenty days, Major-General A. A. Humphreys, United States Volunteers, is assigned temporarily to the command of the Second Corps. * * *

By command of Major-General Meade.

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
Before PETERSBURG, November 26th, 1864.

[GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 45.]

In compliance with and by authority of orders from the headquarters of this army, I assumed command of the Second Army Corps. It is natural that I should feel some diffidence in succeeding to the command of so distinguished a soldier as Major-General Hancock. I can only promise you that I shall try to do my duty and preserve your reputation unsullied, relying upon you to sustain me by that skill and courage which you have so conspicuously displayed in so many fields.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General of Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
November 26th, 1864.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Headquarters Army of the Potomac:

GENERAL: The assignment of Major-General Humphreys to the command of the Second Corps temporarily, during the absence on leave of the permanent commander, I regard as a direct reflection upon me. I have the honor to request that I may be at once relieved of my present command.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN GIBBON,
Major-General of Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
November 28th, 1864.

MAJOR-GENERAL A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Commanding Second Corps:

GENERAL: Before forwarding the accompanying communication to headquarters Armies of the United States, the commanding-general desires that General Gibbon have an opportunity of perusing the endorsement thereon. Will you therefore please send the letter to General Gibbon for that purpose? The regard the commanding-general has for General Gibbon, and the sense he entertains of the services rendered by that officer, causes him to view, with regret, his application to be relieved from his command; and supposing that the application may have been presented without a careful consideration of all the circumstances attending the assignment of which he complains, you are authorized by the commanding-general to say to General Gibbon that in case he now wishes to recall his request to be relieved an application to that effect will be favorably considered.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
November 28th, 1864.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Army of the Potomac:

GENERAL: As the best mode of conveying to General Gibbon the contents of your note respecting his application, I sent it to him together with his endorsed application, accompanied by a personal note. I return you herewith the original application of General Gibbon, and his reply, and am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, SECOND ARMY CORPS,
November 28th, 1864.

MAJOR-GENERAL A. A. HUMPHREYS:

GENERAL: Your note and its enclosure has just been received. General Meade is perfectly correct in saying I would have made no objection to serving under you as permanent commander of the corps, for he well knew my views in regard to the right of a commander to choose his subordinates. My idea was that in sending an officer to command the corps during the temporary absence of General Hancock, an unusual course was pursued when the next officer was considered competent to command, and that an unnecessary slight was put upon me which, from my service in this army, I had no reason to expect. I regret very much that General Meade does not look at the matter in the same light, but my application was not made hastily or without a full consideration of all circumstances, and further reflection has not served to change my opinion. I therefore do not desire to recall my application, and return it herewith.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN GIBBON,
Major-General of Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
Before Petersburg, November 26th, 1864.

[GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 44.]

SOLDIERS OF THE SECOND CORPS: Being about to avail myself of a brief leave of absence, previous to entering another field of duty, in accordance with instructions I transfer the command of this corps to Major-General A. A. Humphreys, U. S. Volunteers. I desire in parting with you to express the regret I feel at the necessity which calls for our separation. Intimately associated with you in the dangers, privations and glory which have fallen to your lot during the memorable campaigns of the past two years, I now leave you with the warmest feelings of affection and esteem. Since I have had the honor to serve with you, you have won the right to place upon your banners the historic names of Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Wilderness, Po, Spotsylvania, North Anna, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Ream's Station, Boydton Road, and many other contests. The gallant bearing of the intrepid officers and men of the Second Corps on the bloodiest fields of war, the dauntless valor displayed by them in many brilliant assaults on the enemy's strongest positions, the great number of guns, colors, provisions and other trophies of war captured by them in many desperate combats, their unswervable devotion

to duty and heroic constancy under all the dangers and hardships which such campaigns entail, have won for them an imperishable renown and the grateful admiration of their countrymen. The story of the Second Corps will live in history, and to its officers and men will be ascribed the honor of having served their country with unsurpassed fidelity and courage. Conscious that whatever military honor has fallen to me during my association with the Second Corps has been won by the gallantry of the officers and soldiers I have commanded, I feel that in parting from them I am severing the strongest ties of my military life. The distinguished officer who succeeds me is entitled to your entire confidence. His record assures you that in the hour of battle he will lead you to victory.

WINFIELD S. HANCOCK,
Major-General of Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
November 27th, 1864, 9:30 A. M.

GENERAL S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

No changes in the line to report since I assumed command. Officers of the Third Division picket report during the night that the moving of artillery and wagons by the enemy to our right was heard.

A. A. HUMPHREYS.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
November 30th, 1864, 8:50 A. M.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

By 3:40 A. M. Second and Third Divisions of this corps were relieved in the entrenchments by two divisions of the Ninth Corps and massed well to the rear. * * *

11:50 P. M.

The remaining two divisions of the Second Corps were massed this P. M. as directed. * * *

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
Peeblis House, before Petersburg, Va.,
November 30th, 1864.

[SPECIAL ORDERS, NO. 304.]

1. Major-General Gibbon, commanding Second Division, is charged with the preservation of the entrenchments, abatis, and slashing from Fort Siebert to half way between Fort Clarke and Fort Dushane, including Forts Siebert and Clarke. * * * *

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
CITY POINT, December 3rd, 1864, 1:30 P. M.

MAJOR-GENERAL GEORGE G. MEADE: The Sixth Corps will probably begin to arrive here to-night or in the morning. As soon as it does get here, I want you to move with the Second and about two divisions of the Fifth Corps down the Weldon road, destroying it as far to the south as possible. * * *

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, SECOND ARMY CORPS,
December 3rd, 1864.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Lieutenant-General Grant's indorsement on my application to be released from "my present command." I desire to call attention to the fact that I did not ask to be relieved from duty with the army. Under the circumstances I should have been better pleased to have served somewhere else, but I yield cheerfully to the general-in-chief's wishes, as expressed in the very handsome indorsement which he placed upon my application.

I am, general, very respectfully,

JOHN GIBBON,
Major-General of Volunteers, Commanding Division.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
December 3rd, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General Commanding.

December 4th, 1864.

From and after to-morrow the Second Division of this corps will picket from Weldon Railroad to Arthur's Swamp, having 300 enlisted men on picket.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
December 9th, 1864.

[CIRCULAR.]

To meet existing circumstances it is directed that all work not necessary for the defense of the lines of the army be suspended for the present, and that all enlisted men on special or detailed duty who can possibly be spared from such duty, be returned to the ranks.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
Before PETERSBURG, VA., December 22nd, 1864.

[SPECIAL ORDERS, NO. 326.]

4. By authority of the major-general commanding the Army of the Potomac, leave of absence for ten days is granted to Major-General John Gibbon, commanding Second Division, Second Army Corps, for the benefit of his health.

SEPT. CARNCROSS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CITY POINT, December 31st, 1864, 11:10 A. M.

MAJOR-GENERAL PARKE: To the end that our men may spend a quiet New Year's day, direct that there be no firing to-morrow, except in reply to guns from the enemy. The usual vigilance, however, is to be preserved.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

Sent to all corps and independent commanders for their information and guidance.

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

The quartermaster had gone home on a leave of absence. I was acting regimental quartermaster; we had gone into camp; I had just had my tent pitched; everyone was dusty and tired. The first thing out of the wagon was the medicine chest, in which were the usual bottles of pills, Jamaica ginger, and most always two or four quarts of spiritus ferminti. Fisk saw the chest put in my tent and hurried in and said, "Aubery, have you any spiritus fermenti in the chest?" "Yes, help yourself, be quick, for here comes Captain Weeks." He pulled out a bottle and swallowed down I should think a half a pint, which nearly strangled him. The fermenti had been used and I had filled the bottles with vinegar. Every soldier knows it was "lightning" vinegar issued to us in the army. He not wishing to be the only one "sold," beckoned to Weeks; he could not call him, and hurried him, with the same result. I had gotten even with him on one of the many tricks he had played on me. Ever after that he took a sniff before he put it to his mouth.

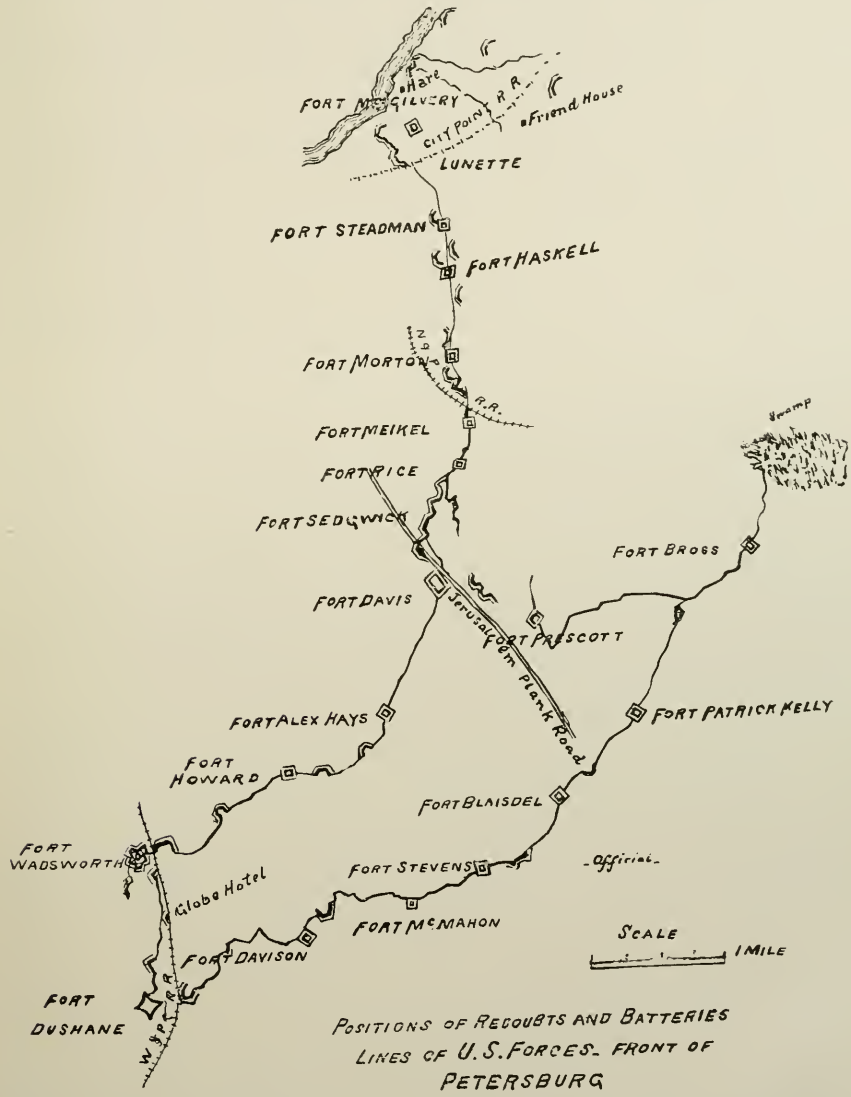
During the month of December there was nothing done of note by the regiment. Both armies were just watching for a weak spot in the line to break. Deserters were coming into our lines daily, each corps commander sending the prisoners captured during the day to army headquarters. Day after day corps commanders would send the report "No changes to report during the last twenty-four hours." The whole army was kept with four to six days' rations on hand and with orders to be ready to move on short notice. The works were garrisoned with as few as was necessary, the greater part of the army being in the second line or massed in the rear, ready to take any advantage of a move or weakness of the enemy. They were like two giant wrestlers or boxers, watching for an errer and an opening to give a fatal blow or "knockout." Officers to a certain limit received leaves of absence; men received furloughs of twenty days.

December 9th. Quartermaster F. S. Capron started home on a leave of absence for twenty days and took with him our old battle-flag and is to bring back a State flag with battles inscribed thereon.

December 15th (about). Lieutenant-Colonel Warner, Major Hamilton, Captain Russell, Lieutenant Morris, having partially recovered from their wounds, returned to the regiment. The regiment never expected the colonel or major to return, they were so badly wounded. Any soldier who has been wounded certainly is entitled to live in peace the balance of his life, especially if he has lost an arm. I think if I had been wounded as badly as either of these officers I would think I had done my duty and would have never returned. The colonel, to handle a sword and the reins of his horse with one hand, did very well.

Adjutant Atwell, who was captured at Ream's Station, and

has been mad about it ever since, returned about the same time. He looked first rate. He was paroled and in parole at Camp Annapolis for some time, where he got well and hearty, was exchanged and immediately returned, and he, too, deserves much credit for his patriotism and his hard service in the Berdan Sharp-



shooters before he came to us, having been wounded at Cold Harbor and a prisoner at Ream's Station. Either of these entitled him to a pension and gratitude from the country the balance of his life. And the men, nearly four hundred of them who were wounded, I have often thought, inasmuch as they could not resign, were

somewhat justified in deserting. When one gets his arm into a threshing machine it is not natural for him to want to take the risk of it again. He will keep away from it if he can. Many a poor fellow, wounded and went home, had to return to receive another which took him to his last home, or was taken prisoner, which was worse than death.

January 1st. My birthday. "All is quiet on Potomac," by General Grant's order of 31st to not do any firing on this day (see his order). It is not necessary to say the order was issued on my account.

Article 46, in Army Regulations, Articles of War, is as follows: Any sentinel who shall be found sleeping upon his post, or shall leave it before he shall be regularly relieved, shall suffer death, or such punishment as shall be inflicted by sentence of a court-martial.

Article 57. Whosoever shall be convicted of holding correspondence with, or giving intelligence to the enemy, either directly or indirectly, shall suffer death, or such punishment as shall be ordered by the sentence of a court-martial.

Act of Congress, Section 21, March 3rd, 1863. And be it further enacted, that so much of the fifth section of the act approved 17th of July, 1862, entitled "An Act to Amend an Act Calling Forth the Militia to Execute the Laws of the Union," and so forth, as requires the President to carry into execution the sentence of a court-martial, be, and the same is hereby repealed, as far as relates to carrying into execution the sentence of any court-martial against any person convicted as a spy or deserter, or of mutiny or of murder; and hereafter sentences in punishment of these offenses may be carried into execution upon the approval of the commanding-general in the field.

January 6th, 1864. Went to see Michael ——— of the One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Pennsylvania shot for desertion.

This was a most solemn sight. I did not go of my own volition, nor did any of the regiment, I presume. The whole division was ordered out to see the execution, that they might see the penalty for desertion. We were marched to a large, open field, where preparations had been made, the grave dug, etc. A hollow square was formed, two ranks inward face. After we were formed the provost guard approached with the prisoner. First came the drum corps playing the dead march, with muffled drums, then a small squad of the guard followed by an open wagon, containing a coffin, on which the prisoner sat, then followed more of the guard, all in charge of a captain. They marched through and around the whole square, that every soldier could see, then to the open grave, where he and the coffin were taken out of the wagon, the coffin placed near the grave on which he was made to sit. The guard then marched a few paces in front. When the captain gave

the order: Ready! Aim! Attention! Then again: Ready! Aim! Fire! and that ended the life of one who had placed many, if not the whole army, in jeopardy. He fell over, pierced by as many balls as there were muskets, less one, for one musket was loaded with a blank cartridge. Neither one of the guards knew but that his was the loaded blank, therefore, it is always the other ones who did the execution. I did not speak of the chaplain who accompanied the prisoner, Sergeant Tyler D. Phillips of my company (G), now a prominent merchant at Menasha, Wis., who was sergeant of the picket. I wrote him to give me a detail of the circumstances of the capture. His answer follows herewith:

MENASHA, Wis., February 25th, 1884.

J. M. AUBERY,
Chicago.

DEAR SIR AND FRIEND: I received yours of the 6th inst. and beg your pardon for not answering before, but I could not get the time to look over my papers, referring to the matter you ask about, until this date. I find my records show that on the 7th of December, 1864, I took a deserter, while on picket, by the name of Michael ————, a member of Company G, One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Pennsylvania. I had placed my vidette and returned to my regular post, when I heard the vidette halt someone. I went to him. I found this man ————. We took him on the line. He said (thinking he was in the enemy's line instead of his own) "he was tired of fighting and thought he would get away from the 'Yanks' and come to us." I asked him if he was an enlisted man. He said he was not, that he was drafted and did not like the business, and was bound to quit it. He also said that they had placed him on vidette and that he had set his musket against a tree, and if we would steal out with a few men we could capture the whole picket line, as there were but a few of us, and that the whole army had evacuated the lines and gone to some other place, he did not know where. I find further that on Monday, December 17th, 1864, I was subpoenaed to appear at headquarters as a witness in the case of ————, and that on January 6th, 1864, at 10 o'clock A. M. he was shot by order of the court, etc., etc. Yours truly,

TYLER D. PHILLIPS,
Late Sergeant Company G, Thirty-sixth Wis. Vols.

He evidently did not know that the "whole army" was massed in the second line of works and the rear, waiting for a weak point. The fellow miscalculated, when he started out for what he thought to be the enemy's line.

This was the first and only execution I know of in our corps. Deserters from the enemy were coming in to us daily all through the winter of '64-'65, and a sorry lot of fellows they were. Why

one could desert to the enemy from our army I could not conceive. Why the enemy would desert was very apparent from their appearance.

The army being in winter quarters by Special Orders, No. 330, Headquarters Army of the Potomac, December 6th, 1864, a certain number of officers and men from each command were granted leaves of absence and furloughs. Desiring to take advantage of it and to see my mother and sisters and the "girl I left behind me," I made the following application:

HEADQUARTERS THIRTY-SIXTH WIS. VOL. INFANTRY,
Office R. Q. M., January 20th, 1865.

ADJUTANT: I would respectfully request that a furlough be granted me for twenty days for the purpose of visiting my mother at Burlington, Vt., who is very ill.

I am, your obedient servant,

J. MADISON AUBERY,
Quartermaster-Sergeant Thirty-sixth Wis. Vols.

ENDORSEMENT.

Respectfully forwarded, approved, for the within reasons, and also because the sergeant has been present with the regiment during the campaign, has acted as adjutant, regimental quartermaster, sergeant-major, etc. He is perfectly reliable and trustworthy, and in every instance has done his duty faithfully, and is in every way entitled to a furlough. Hope this will meet with your approval.

B. D. ATWELL,
Lieutenant and Ajutant.

Headquarters Thirty-sixth Wis. Infantry, Jan. 25th, 1865.

I copy these to show the respect, formality and "red tape" which were required in every and all instances in any request or correspondence in the army. This of course was necessary. It was discipline.

On the 30th of January I received the following:

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: The bearer hereof, J. Madison Aubery, a quartermaster sergeant of.....Captain.....company, Thirty-sixth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteers, aged 20 years, 5 feet 8 inches high, fair complexion, blue eyes, light hair, and by profession a bookkeeper, born in the State of Vermont, and enlisted at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, in the Thirty-sixth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteers, on the 29th day of February, 1864, to serve three years or during the war, is hereby permitted to go to Burlington, in the County of Chittenden, State of Vermont, he having received a furlough from the 1st day of February to the 20th day of February, 1864, at which period he will rejoin his company or

regiment at ..... or wherever it then may be, or be considered a deserter.

Subsistance has been furnished to said J. Madison Aubery to the 20th day of February, and pay to the ..... day of ..... both included.

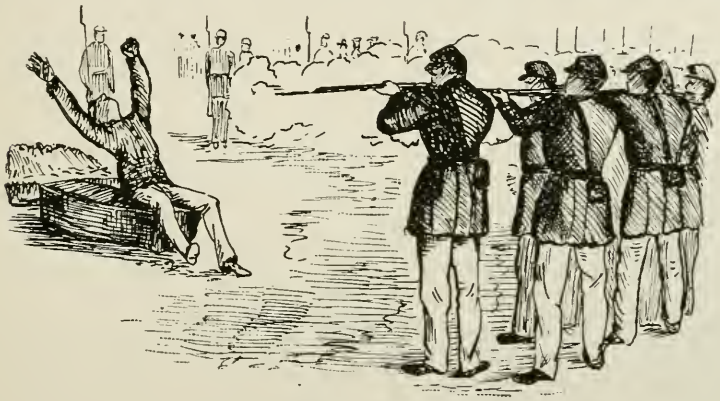
Given under my hand at near Petersburg, Va., this 31st day of January, 1864. C. E. WARNER,

Lieutenant-Colonel Commanding the Regiment.

B. D. ATWELL,

Lieutenant and Adjutant.

With this in my pocket I was the happiest man in the whole Army of the Potomac. I had not been to my Vermont home for



EXECUTION OF A DESERTER.

over a year, so I must leave the regimental diary and take from the official reports the movements of the regiment while I was away. Like a soldier I was ready to move at a moment's notice—had nothing to pack. I shook hands with all the boys, who were envious of my good luck, for furloughs were not easy to get. I did not wait for the 1st of February, but started for City Point early in the morning of the 30th. Took the steamer "Robert Colyer" for Annapolis. Arrived at Fortress Monroe at 5:30 P. M. same day; Old Point Comfort is one of the handsomest and most comfortable places I ever saw. Here General Scofield and staff came on board.

At 5 A. M. on the 31st, we anchored off Annapolis. I endeavored to write my diary while on board, but Chesapeake Bay was angry. I cannot decipher it except this: "Tuesday, at break of day, I heard a child cry. We must be near to civilization. It sounds good. I went to look at the babe and found it to be a pickaninny, the first child I had seen for a year."

Arrived at Washington at 7 P. M. next morning (February 1st). As I did not get my pay at the front, I went to the pay-

master for transportation and pay, which I received after the usual "red tape," and if anyone can put it on it's a paymaster. I would have liked to have seen him at the front with a musket in his hands to see how he liked it, though they were the most welcome visitors we had. One can imagine the good times I had at home. Soldiers from the front were the heroes of the day. The fourteen days I was at Burlington, eating turkey and chicken and pies that "mother made" will always be remembered as the happiest and brightest time of my life. It is not necessary to say "the girl I left behind me" was as happy to see me as I was to be there, but how quickly the time passed. On the 14th I must start back or be treated "as a deserter." Arriving at New York I went to the Lovejoy Hotel and visited my relatives, arriving at Washington to meet my brothers, who had just served their three years with the Second Vermont. From there I went to Annapolis, where I took the steamer "City Point" for City Point. A soldier's money goes fast. When I arrived at Annapolis I had but twenty-five cents, which I had to pay for checking my baggage on the steamer, but as I brought a good bit of home-made things for some of my soldier friends I fared well. It was fortunate, for I would have had to depend upon the cold charity of the world for my rations. A soldier below the rank of brigadier did not amount to much when he got to Washington, there were so many of them. At City Point I saw Generals Grant, Crook, Ingals and others of his staff who looked as if they meant business. Arrived at the front with the regiment, better for my trip and on time. Since I had been away the regiment had been on another Hatcher Run affair. I will now take up the daily movements of the regiment from the official reports of the Second Corps.

February 5th. "At 7 A. M. the Second and Third Divisions advanced to the crossing of Hatcher's Run on the Vaughn road and at Armstrong's Mill. The enemy in small force were driven across the run at 9 A. M. by the skirmishers of the First Brigade, Third Division. The first and Second took position with its left on the run and the right on Armstrong's Mill. At 5:15 P. M. the enemy in strong force attacked the right of Smyth's division * * * * and was finally repulsed, the action having been continued until after 7 P. M.

February 6th. "Reconnaiceurs were sent out by the Third Division without finding any force, except the enemy's pickets who were drawn inside their main works. At the same time all three divisions of the corps were held in reserve to attack the enemy, if found inside his works.

February 11th. "The Second Division was assigned a position in the new line of works along Hatcher's Run, which position the corps now (February 28th) holds with headquarters near the site of the Wilkinson house."

From adjutant-general's report:

"On the 5th of February, 1865, the Second Corps and the Fifth Corps moved to the left flank about three miles, and engaged the enemy, the left of the Second Corps resting on Hatcher's Run, where the Thirty-sixth was subjected to a heavy artillery fire. The rebels charged on our line to the right of the regiment. Were repulsed with severe loss. During the night our picket line was broken by the rebels and two men of the regiment captured and three wounded. By this movement our lines were advanced about three miles and extended six. Having spent a very unpleasant day on the 7th, exposed to a cold, wintry rain, the regiment next morning again commenced to build winter quarters, they being the fifth they had constructed during the winter. Here the regiment remained until the 25th of March, at which date Fort Stedman, having been captured by the enemy and retaken by our forces, a general demonstration was made along the line in front of the Second Corps. The regiment participated in this engagement without loss, and returned on the 27th to camp.

"March 25th. Enemy broke through at Fort Stedman on Ninth Corps' front. The Second and Third Divisions of the corps (Second) in afternoon attacked enemy's entrenched picket line, capturing it with many prisoners."

LOST THE DAY FOR A BREAKFAST—HOW THE HISTORY OF THE CIVIL WAR WAS CHANGED.

Utica Observer: "Charging is the last resort of brave but baffled commanders," said a local critic of military affairs, "and it almost always results disastrously." Thirty-one years ago to-day the affairs of the Confederate Army of Northern Virginia were desperate enough to warrant its brave commander, General Robert E. Lee, to resort to charging. So it came to pass on the morning of the 25th day of March, 1865, he made a break through the Union lines and opened the way to City Point, which, if he could have reached and held, would have prolonged the Civil War for at least another year. The preliminaries were well arranged. First of all a hundred men appeared in front of our picket line and announced themselves as North Carolina deserters. They were all armed, but the officer in charge of our pickets welcomed them and told them to bring in their guns, as General Grant had recently issued an order commanding his quartermaster to pay for all guns brought in from the rebel ranks. So this hundred of armed men were graciously invited to march in behind our pickets. When once there they turned suddenly upon the astonished Union troops and requested them to surrender in words too impolite to print. And the picket had no choice but to obey. In the rear of the picket line stood Forts Haskell and Stedman, garrisoned by the

Fourteenth New York Artillery, several of whom belonged in Utica. In the early dawn of that mild March morning the sleeping members of the Fourteenth were awakened by the sharp "Yi! yi!" of the rebel troops, who pounced in upon them 10,000 strong or more. They were under the command of General William Mahone of Virginia. After capturing the Fourteenth they were to move forward to City Point. But here an obstacle arose that neither Mahone nor General Lee had forseen. That obstacle was our supplies of food. It was utterly impossible to get the Confederates, who were actually starving, beyond our soft bread and coffee, our fresh beef and salt pork. The whole body paused and went to eating, drinking, and making merry without regard to the conclusion of that well-known saying, "For to-morrow we die." It was all in vain that General Mahone threatened and swore and coaxed his men. They simply would not stir till they had satisfied their appetites. The pause was the salvation of the Union Army. It enabled not only the majority of the Fourteenth to escape from their captors, but allowed the other divisions of the Ninth corps to come to their relief, so that when the rebels were ready to advance they found the way blocked, and they were compelled to retire from the scene of their victory and their breakfast table back to Petersburg badly beaten, and carrying with them nothing but full stomachs. The foregoing is a brief but truthful account of General Lee's last charge. In a little more than a week from that day he evacuated Richmond and Petersburg, and in less than another week surrendered his entire army to General Ulysses S. Grant.

From General Humphrey's "The Virginia Campaign of '64 and '65," I find the following: "There had been indications for some time past that General Lee would abandon his Petersburg and Richmond entrenchments for the purpose of uniting with General Johnson, then in front of Sherman, and General Grant was apprehensive this might be done before he was prepared for an effective pursuit. Accordingly, on the 24th of March, he issued the order for the movement to the left on the 29th by the armies operating against Richmond, with a view to destroy the Danville and the South Side (Lynchburg) Railways, turn Lee's right and force him to abandon his entrenchments. Indeed, as early as the 14th of March, instructions had been issued to the Army of the Potomac for its guidance, in anticipation of a general movement. Early in March, it was determined in a conference between Mr. Jefferson Davis and General Lee, that as soon as the roads would permit, the Richmond and Petersburg lines should be abandoned and the Army of Northern Virginia move to Danville, unite with General Johnston and attack General Sherman. Preparations were made accordingly. General Lee proposed in the meantime to make a sortie in order to gain some of the works on the right of

the line, held by the Army of the Potomac near the Appomattox River, and the ridge in their rear, with the expectation that this would oblige General Grant to concentrate there by drawing in the left, and thus postpone the threatened necessity for abandoning Richmond and Petersburg until the weather was favorable for falling back to Danville. This being assented to, General Gordon was selected for the service, and his corps was brought to the entrenchments nearest Petersburg with its left on the Appomattox. The point of attack was Fort Stedman, where the opposing lines were only one hundred and fifty yards apart; the pickets fifty yards apart. General Gordon was sanguine that this redoubt could be taken by night assault, and that through the breach thus made a sufficient force could be thrown to disorganize and destroy Grant's left wing before he could recover and concentrate his forces from the right.

"General Gordon says General Lee placed at his disposal, in addition to his own corps, a portion of A. P. Hill's and a portion of Longstreet's and a detachment of cavalry, in all one-half of the army. The attack was well arranged; picket men preceded the storming party to cut away the fraise and abatis in front of the entrenchments. The storming party was followed by three columns which were to push through the gap made by the capture of Fort Stedman and seize three forts on the high ground that commanded Fort Stedman and the lines on the right and left of it. These forts were supposed to be open at the gorge. But, in point of fact, there were no such forts. The redoubts that had a commanding fire upon Fort Stedman and the lines and open batteries on its right and left, were on the main line. In front of them was the line of entrenchments, erected by our troops on the 18th of June, which probably led to the misapprehension of General Gordon. A division of infantry, moving by its left flank, was to follow the three detachments, and when halted and fronted was to move down over our entrenchments to our left, being joined by the other troops as their fronts were cleared. Next were the cavalry who were to cut our telegraph lines and destroy the pontoon bridges across the Appomattox. Next, all the remaining force was to unite in the attack. * * * Taking advantage, General Parks says, of the order allowing deserters to bring their arms with them, the enemy at half-past four in the morning of the 25th, quietly gained possession of several picket posts, the storming party instantly followed, and with a rush overpowered the trench guard, broke the main line between Batteries 9 and 10, turned to the right and left, gained Battery 10, overpowered the garrison of Fort Stedman after a spirited resistance, capturing the greater part of it, and then turning its artillery, four 12-pounders and the guns of Battery 10 against Wilcox's troops; but not until they had been used effectively by the garrison. Batteries 11 and 12, open works,

were also captured. It was so dark that friends could not be distinguished from foes, and artillery could not therefore at first be used, but Brigadier-General McLaughlin, whose brigade occupied this part of the line, opened a mortar fire on Battery 11 and recaptured it with the bayonet, but entering Fort Stedman in ignorance of its capture was himself taken prisoner. * * * The enemy now moved from Fort Stedman and assaulted the forts on the right and left of it, but were repulsed. By half-past seven General Park had regained Batteries 11 and 12, had drawn a cordon of troops around Fort Stedman and Battery 10, had forced the enemy back into them and had concentrated a fire upon them from all the artillery in the works and on the high ground in rear that bore upon them. General Hartranft was assigned to the recapture of Fort Stedman and Battery 10. At 7:45 o'clock he advanced to the attack and carried the fort with comparatively small loss. The cross-fire of the artillery and infantry on the space between the lines, prevented the enemy who were in our works from escaping, and reinforcements from coming to them. Many were killed and wounded trying to get back to their own lines; 1,949 prisoners, including 71 officers and 9 stand of colors, fell into General Park's hands. His loss was 494 killed and wounded and 523 missing; total, 1,017. General Gordon says that guides were sent with the commanders of the detachments that were to seize the forts in rear of Stedman, but that the guides were lost or had deserted and that the commanders could not find the forts. * * Nearly all of the troops composing these detachments were killed or captured. * * At a quarter before six I received a telegram from General Hunt, chief of artillery, informing me that the enemy had broken through our right, captured Fort Stedman and were moving towards City Point. I at once got the Second Corps under arms ready to move, ordered the division commanders to make strong reconnoisances and ascertain the condition of the enemy in front, and to attack their entrenched picket line with view to assaulting their main works, if the force holding them had been materially weakened. The entrenched picket line of the enemy was captured, and our line was advanced beyond it under the close fire of the artillery and musketry of their main works, which proved to be held by a force sufficient to maintain them against assault. In fact, General Hill's force here had not been reduced, probably in expectation of a counter-attack. Under cover of the artillery and musket fire of their works the enemy moved out repeatedly with strong force at several points to recapture their picket entrenchments, but were always driven back. The loss of the Second Corps was 513 killed and wounded and 177 missing; total, 690. The total loss of the enemy in the operations of the 25th of March, must have been nearly 4,000; ours about 2,000."

March 26-29th. In camp.

From my diary I find the following: "March 25th, Fort Stedman taken by the enemy at about 5 o'clock A. M.; recaptured before 8 A. M. Our corps put under arms soon after. Quite a battle by our corps and the Fifth. Our line advanced and held the enemy's picket line."

March 28th. Had orders to be ready to move at 6 A. M. in the morning. Went to City Point (I).

March 29th. Broke camp at 6 A. M. Crossed Hatcher's Run at Vaughn road. Formed line with right resting on the Run at Vaughn crossing, left connecting with Fifth Corps near the Quaker road. Occupied the first line of rebel works. Fifth Corps attacked by the enemy in the Quaker road. The regiment bivouacked in a drenching rain.

March 30th. Advanced and occupied the second line of works. Skirmishing all day. About a mile in advance was the main rebel line with forts, mounting guns and commanding not only the approaches, but so arranged that might enfilade their own lines.

The Army of the James is said to have arrived this side of the James on the 28th. It is reported that the South Side Railroad was captured yesterday by Sheridan. Ambulances are passing with the wounded of the First Division, Fifth Corps, from the fight they had yesterday. There were about 80 ambulances, being about 200 wounded. There were also some prisoners. This is nothing unusual now, as they are being taken in fast and there are many deserters. It looks as if the rebellion is on its last legs. The enemy will no doubt soon reach their "last ditch." It has rained nearly all day and it's horrid, but it does not stop the fighting.

March 31st. It rained nearly all night. Second Corps relieved part of the Fifth Corps. Skirmishing all day, feeling the enemy's position. No doubt there is to be soon a grand advance all along the line.

Report of Colonel William A. Olmstead, Fifty-ninth New York Infantry, commanding First Brigade, Second Army Corps, of operations February 5th-7th:

February 13th, 1865.

MAJOR: In compliance with circular of the 11th, Second Division Headquarters, I report the part taken by this brigade on the 5th, 6th and 7th inst.

February 5th, the brigade was formed at its old camp and marched at 7 A. M. down the Vaughn road, where we halted for the Third Division, Second Army Corps, to pass. The Nineteenth Massachusetts, Lieutenant-Colonel Rice, was advanced as skirmishers in front of a brigade of the Third Division. The balance of the brigade moved on the Vaughn road, and changed directions to the right through the woods, arriving at or near Hatcher's Run, crossed over Wild Cat Run, and formed line of battle, facing the woods and westward, as follows:

The One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Pennsylvania on the left, Thirty-sixth Wisconsin, One Hundred and Fifty-second New York, Fifty-ninth, the Seventh Michigan

and First Minnesota were thrown out as skirmishers to the left and front, with their left resting on Hatcher's Run. The Nineteenth Massachusetts connected with the First Minnesota, picketing to the Nineteenth Maine, who advanced and carried the works on Hatcher's Run. Along the base of Hatcher's Run the Twentieth Massachusetts was sent, by order of General Smyth, to support a brigade of the Third Division. They were relieved after the engagement on Sunday, February 5th.

February 5th and 6th, no material change of troops.

I have the honor to report that during the engagement Sunday, the 5th, on our right, and Monday, the 6th, on our left, the conduct of officers and men was more than could be expected. Their coolness and contentment and patient waiting attracted the attention of myself and staff; and I can safely say, had an opportunity offered itself, they would have done credit to the general commanding the division. * * *

I am, major, yours respectfully,

WILLIAM A. OLMSTEAD,
Colonel Fifty-ninth New York, Commanding Brigade.

MAJOR JOHN N. NOWELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Division.

CASUALTIES IN THE SECOND DIVISION, SECOND CORPS, OPERATION FEBRUARY, 5, 1864.

	Killed.		Wounded.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
Second Division	3	4	8	25	40

HEADQUARTERS THIRTY-SIXTH REGIMENT WISCONSIN VOLUNTEERS,
February 13, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following account of the operations of this regiment on the 5th, 6th and 7th of this month. The regiment left camp at 7 o'clock on the morning of the 5th marched about three miles west, and formed a line of battle in an open field near the Armstrong house. Seventy men were sent forward into the woods as skirmishers; the rest of the regiment threw up breastworks and occupied them. On the evening of the 5th two men were captured by the enemy and one slightly wounded. On the 6th and 7th the regiment remained in the same position and sustained no casualties.

Very respectfully,
C. E. WARNER,
Lieutenant-Colonel Commanding.

CAPTAIN WILL GILDER,
Asst. Adj.-Gen. First Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
March 7th, 1865.

[GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 10.]

In accordance with the requirements of General Orders, No. 19, of 1862, from the War Department, and in conformity with the reports of boards convened to examine into the services rendered by the troops concerned, and by authority of the lieutenant-general commanding Armies of the United States, it is ordered that there

shall be inscribed upon the colors or guidons of the following regiments and batteries of this army the names of the battles in which they have borne a meritorious part, and as hereinafter specified, viz.: * * * *

Thirty-sixth Wisconsin Volunteers—North Anna, Totopotomy, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Deep Bottom, Ream's Station, Boydton Road.

* * By command of Major-General Meade.

GEORGE D. RUGGLES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS C. S. ARMIES,
March 24th, 1865.

HIS EXCELLENCY, JEFFERSON DAVIS,
President of the Confederate States, Richmond.

MR. PRESIDENT: I have the honor to ask that you call upon the governor of the State of Virginia for the whole number of negroes, slave and free, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, for services as soldiers, authorized by the joint resolution adopted by the Senate and House of Delegates of the state (Virginia) on the 4th of March. The services of these men are now necessary to enable us to oppose the enemy.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

RICHMOND, VA., March 25th, 1865.

HIS EXCELLENCY WILLIAM SMITH,
Governor of Virginia:

GOVERNOR: Herewith I transmit the requisition made by General Lee in accordance with the suggestion I lately received from you. He informs me that it would have been made sooner if he had known that action on his part was waited for. He had previously written to you, but I infer, from the fact that you did not mention the letter, that it had failed to reach you. You have probably noticed that the order issued from the adjutant-general's office for the organization of colored troops looks only to the acceptance of volunteers, and, in a letter received this evening from General Lee, he expressed the opinion there should be compulsory enlistment in the first instance. My idea has been that we should draw into our military service that portion of the negroes which would not be most apt to run away and join the army of the enemy, and that this would be best effected by seeking volunteers for our own army. If this plan should fail to obtain the requisite number there will still remain the process of compulsory enlistment.

Very respectfully, yours, etc.,

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

HEADQUARTERS, March 29th, 1865, 1:45.

Enemy are reported to have crossed Hatcher's Run at Monk's Neck Bridge with infantry and cavalry moving toward Dinwiddie Court House.

R. E. LEE.

HON. J. C. BRECKENRIDGE,
Secretary of War, Richmond.

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES,
March 29th, 1865, 11:15 P. M.

The enemy crossed Hatcher's Run this morning at Monk's Neck Bridge with a large force of cavalry, infantry and artillery, and to-night his left extended to Dinwiddie Court House. Gregg's cavalry advanced a mile and a half on Ford's road towards the South Side Railroad. General Anderson moved out from his position and struck his column near the intersection of the Quaker road and Boydton plank road, but did not succeed in driving him back. R. E. LEE.

HON. J. C. BRECKENRIDGE,
Richmond.

(Copy sent to the President.)

March 31st, 1865, our commanders were:
The Corps—Major-General, Andrew A. Humphreys.
The Division—Brigadier-General, William Hays.*
The Brigade—Colonel, William Olmstead.
The Regiment—Lieutenant-Colonel, C. E. Warner.
*Brevet Major-General, T. W. Egan, absent.

The aggregate strength of the corps on the 31st of March, 1865, was 45,923; the "present for duty," 21,171.

While we were going on so swimmingly, what were the enemy doing to find their "last ditch?" The following correspondence explains itself:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
April 1st, 1865.

SIR: After my dispatch of last night I received a report from General Pickett, who with three of his own brigades and two of General Johnson's supported the cavalry under General Fitz Lee near Five Forks, on the road from Dinwiddie Court House to the South Side road. After considerable difficulty, and meeting resistance from the enemy at all points, General Pickett forced his way to within less than a mile of Dinwiddie Court House. By this time it was too dark for operations and General Pickett resolved to return to Five Forks to protect his communication with the railroad. He inflicted considerable damage upon the enemy and took some prisoners. His own loss was severe, including a good many officers. General Terry had his horse killed by a shell and was disabled himself. General Fitz Lee's and Rosser's divisions were heavily engaged, but their loss was slight. General W. H. F. Lee lost some valuable officers. General Pickett did not return from the vicinity of Dinwiddie Court House until early this morning, when his left flank being threatened by a heavy force, he withdrew to Five Forks, where he took position with General W. H. F. Lee on his right, Fitz Lee and Rosser on his left, with Roberts' brigade on the White Oak road connecting with General Anderson. The enemy attacked General Roberts with a large force of cavalry and after being once repulsed finally drove him back across Hatcher's Run.

A large force of infantry, believed to be the Fifth Corps, with other troops, turned General Pickett's left and drove him back on White Oak road, separating him from General Fitz Lee, who was compelled to fall back on Hatcher's Run. General Pickett's present position is not known. General Fitz Lee reports that the enemy is

massing his infantry heavily behind the cavalry in his front. The infantry that engaged General Anderson yesterday has moved from his front toward our right, and is supposed to participate in the operations above described. Prisoners have been taken to-day from the Twenty-Fourth Corps, and it is believed that most of that corps is now south of the James. Our loss to-day is not known. A report from Stanton represents that the Eighth Corps passed over the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad from the 20th to 25th ult. General Hancock is at Harper's Ferry with 2,000 men.* One division of the Nineteenth Corps is at Winchester with about 1,000 cavalry. The infantry at Winchester have marching orders, and all these troops are said to be destined for General Grant's army. The enemy is also reported to have withdrawn all his troops from Wolf Run Shoals and Fairfax Station and to be concentrating them at Winchester. Very respectfully,

R. E. LEE.

HON. SECRETARY OF WAR,
Richmond.

*Note.—General Hancock was organizing a new corps.

"While the battle of Five Forks was fought (March 31st), General Grant sat in his distant headquarters (at City Point) outside of his tent wrapped in the blue overcoat of a private soldier, which he wore in this campaign. Two or three staff officers were with him, hovering around the camp-fire in the wet and gloomy woods. Two had remained all day with Sheridan to bring the earliest reports. Suddenly the cheers of the troops were heard in the distance, as they gathered from an officer while he rode along, the character of his news. Everyone at headquarters knew what it must be. Soon the aide-de-camp came up and before he had dismounted had told a part of his story. 'The rebels didn't run,' he said, 'on any particular road.' Five Forks was won, but the completeness of the success was still not known. Grant at once sent word to Meade, 'Humphreys (Second Corps) must push now, or everything will leave his front and be concentrated against Sheridan.' * * * Before long another officer arrived in great excitement, having ridden hard from the field. He brought the full intelligence. Grant listened calmly to the report, only now and then interrupting to ask a question. When all was told, he rose, and without saying a word, entered his tent where a candle flickered on the table. He invited no one to join him, but wrote a dispatch in sight of the officer outside, and gave it to the orderly. Then, coming out to the fire again, he said calmly, 'It is a windy night. I have ordered an immediate assault along the lines.' "—Badeau.

April 1st. The left line of the corps rests on Gravely Run. The whole of the Second Division was ordered to be ready to attack the enemy's redoubt in front of the Crow house at daylight this morning, but was afterwards countermanded. The right wing of the regiment, under Major Hamilton, was thrown forward, advancing the picket line within about three hundred yards of the

forts. The left wing of the regiment advanced as a support to the skirmish line, subjected during the time to a severe artillery shelling which wounded two men.

April 2nd. At 4 o'clock the left wing of the regiment, under Captain Cannon, advanced with the Nineteenth Massachusetts Regiment to charge the enemy's line at this point, consisting of a redoubt or fort, mounting three guns, which was connected by strong works with others, the front of which was protected by strong abatis of large trees. They advanced as near as they could through a ravine close to the foot of the works and were placed in position by Colonel Warner, division officer of the day. The order was given to advance and with a cheer they promptly obeyed, moving forward and through the abatis in fine form. The enemy fired a few volleys and swung out the white flag and in a minute the men were swarming over the works. About 150 prisoners were captured with three guns. The regiment immediately advanced, securing many stragglers. At 9 o'clock the whole line to the right and left was evacuated by the enemy. On this day I saw about 7,000 rebel prisoners who had been captured by Sheridan and others, in these engagements. They were a sorry looking lot. No doubt we have them on the run all along the line.

April 3rd. A great rejoicing. Petersburg is captured by the Twenty-fifth Corps. The Second Corps is again together and continue the pursuit of Lee's army.

April 4th. Moved on River road and Namozine roads to Namozine Church. Camped near Deep Creek.

April 5th. Crossed the Danville Railroad. Left camp at 1:30 A. M. with slow progress on account of the cavalry occupying the road. Issued rations and resumed the march, passing through Dennisville, and reached the Richmond and Danville Railroad at Jettersville Station. Halted in line of battle with two divisions, First and Second on left of Fifth Corps with Third on the right, which was afterwards relieved by the Sixth Corps and was placed on the left of the corps.

April 6th. Moved at 6:30 in direction of Amelia Court House in three columns, with deploying distance—Second Division on the right, First in center, Third on left. At 9 o'clock discovered the enemy moving past Amelia Springs (sulphur). 9:30 o'clock Mott's division moved down the Jettersville and Deatonsville road; cross Flat Creek and skirmish with their rear guard. At Deatonsville they made a stand. At 2 P. M. we charged and drove them. At 4:40 o'clock connected with Sixth Corps and moved down the Farmville road to Sailor's Creek where the enemy made a stand; drove them, taking 250 wagons, 75 ambulances, several battle flags, and between 600 and 700 prisoners. The enemy's route was strewn with wagons, camp and garrison equipage. General Barlow reported early in the morning and was assigned to the command of the Second Division.

ON TO RICHMOND.

April 7th. And still we advance. Everything is moving in front of us. Crossed the Appomattox at High Bridge, where the regiment participated in a severe skirmish; a company of sharpshooters passed out on the bridge, which had been fired by the enemy and engaged a line of sharpshooters who were disputing the passage of troops below. At Farmville the enemy was found in force and their flank was not found, so no general attack was ordered, but the regiment participated in a severe engagement in which two men were wounded. The division forced the enemy and destroyed 150 wagons. Brigadier-General Thomas A. Smyth, commanding the Second Division, Second Army Corps, was mortally wounded near Farmville, Va., by a shot from a sharpshooter, on the 6th day of April, and died at Petersburg. He was born in Ireland, but emigrated to this country when a boy and settled in Wilmington, Del., where he engaged in coach-making business. At the opening of the war he recruited a company in Wilmington and proceeded to Philadelphia and joined a three months' regiment then leaving for the Shenandoah Valley. Returning home he was made major of the Delaware Regiment, then leaving for the seat of war, and rose gradually from that position to lieutenant-colonel and to colonel, and soon was put in charge of a brigade, where he won a high reputation for his daring and skill. He was appointed to the rank of brigadier-general in the summer of 1864 for his gallant conduct at Cold Harbor. From this point the regiment continued in the pursuit, being frequently in sight of the enemy's retreating columns. The roads were completely strewn with debris of the fleeing Army of Northern Virginia. The Second Division was on the extreme right of the corps.

April 8th. Broke camp at 7 A. M. Marched down the Farmville and Lynchburg stage road one mile and a half toward the right on the road leading to Buckingham Court House, at Coal Pit turned to the right and marched on a road running parallel to plank road, and marched through New Store. Rested two hours and a half. Received orders to march until we had the enemy on our immediate front. Left at 9:30 o'clock; marched until 12:30 o'clock. The men were so exhausted for want of something to eat that halt was ordered; went into camp and rations were issued.

April 9th. Left camp at 9 o'clock and marched within four miles of Appomattox Court House; halted. At 4 o'clock received news that General Lee had surrendered his army.

Lee's army was once more brought to a stand and the regiment had the proud satisfaction of being present at its surrender. During the whole march the regiment was very short of rations, subsisting part of the time on corn in the ear and such provisions as could be found.

This whole march from Hatcher's Run to Appomattox was a running fight and different from any we had before experienced. The country was beautiful. The excitement of pursuing kept the army in good cheer, for we saw that the backbone of the rebellion was broken and we would soon be on our homeward trip. The song of "When Johnny Comes Marching Home Again" was popular. The country there is rolling. As our army moved from one position the enemy would leave theirs. The artillery was right up in the picket line, which of course is unusual. From after we broke the lines at Petersburg every man killed was murdered. What hopes the enemy had of recovering I could never see. The country was a very rich one, fine plantations. Around Farmville is the best tobacco-raising community in Virginia. I was told that Farmville was the greatest tobacco market in the country, if not the largest in the world. It is a beautiful town. There were enormous warehouses filled to the roof with the finest of tobacco. As I had charge of the regimental wagons, I appropriated some caddies for my own use as well as for the regiment's. On the 5th we were just twenty-five miles from Petersburg, near the South Side Railroad. I went up to a large planter's house which was about forty rods from the road. It was a very large one and from appearance the owner and family hurriedly left. There were thousands of pounds of tobacco in hogsheads which was very fine. It was here we made our first cigars. There were fifty-one slaves on this place. Further on I visited a house which was once a very fine one, owned by Mrs. Hobbs. There was fine furniture and I had the pleasure of a short rest on a fine sofa. Stopped at a plantation on the 8th, owned by Major Watson, on which was the battle of the 6th inst. Here is where I saw the genuine plantation "nigger," the most ignorant I had ever met. I asked one of them if the sun set in the west: "Ah, done know, boss; tink it does. It did whar ah uster live." The army was moving so fast that rations were hard to get to them. We were hungry. On passing a plantation I spied a hen house. I have no colored blood (black), but I had some of the instinct which is said to be in that blood and crawled into the house. I found, not what I sought, but did find a nest of eggs. Some other "nigger" had been there first. I carefully put the eggs in my haversack and

ADJT. BEN ATWELL'S "BEN."

carried them until we reached camp, anticipating a good supper of them. When I arrived where we camped my expectations were quickly shattered. When I broke the eggs I found I had what would soon be spring chickens. I learned General Egan had cooked hen that night for his supper, for John Ford was the "nigger" in the hen house before me. John N. Ford was "purveyor" to the general. All the good things which were anywhere around John could smell out, and it is said there was reciprocity in it. John got along easy. While on this campaign we came to a plantation where there were a number of negroes who wanted to go along with us. Ben. Atwell, the adjutant, picked out the biggest and blackest one of them all and took him along to take care of his horse. He kept and took him home with him to Wisconsin, where he stayed on the Atwell farm for a number of years. Atwell also took his horse home and pensioned him, until he died. What became of "Ben," the darkey, I don't know. I took a little, smart darkey boy, but I could not take him home. He was so attached to me that he cried when I had to leave him. I wanted to take him as much as he wanted to go.

HEADQUARTERS,

April 2nd, 1865 (via Petersburg, received 10:40 o'clock).

I see no prospect of doing more than holding our position here till night. I am not certain that I can do that. If I can I shall withdraw to-night north of the Appomattox, and, if possible, it will be better to withdraw the whole line to-night from James River. The brigades on Hatcher's Run are cut off from us; enemy have broken through our lines and intercepted between us and them, and there is no bridge over which they can cross the Appomattox this side of Goodes' or Beaver's, which are not very far from the Danville railroad. Our only chance then, of concentrating our forces, is to do so near Danville railroad, which I shall endeavor to at once. I advise that all preparations be made for leaving Richmond to-night. I will advise you later, according to circumstances. R. E. LEE.

GENERAL J. C. BRECKENRIDGE.

HEADQUARTERS,

April 2nd, 1865 (Received 4:55 o'clock).

I think the Danville road will be safe until to-morrow.

R. E. LEE.

GENERAL J. C. BRECKENRIDGE,
Secretary of War, Richmond.

PETERSBURG, April 2d, 1865, (Received 7:00 o'clock.)

It is absolutely necessary that we should abandon our position to-night, or run the risk of being cut off in the morning. I have given all the orders to officers on both sides of the river, and have taken every precaution that I can to make the movement successful. It will be a difficult operation, but I hope not impracticable. Please give all orders that you find necessary in and about Richmond. The troops will all be directed to Amelia Court House. R. E. LEE.

GENERAL J. C. BRECKENRIDGE.
Secretary of War, Richmond.

RETURN OF CASUALTIES FROM MARCH 29TH TO APRIL 9TH, 1865.

	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
Thirty-sixth Wisconsin.....	.....	.....	.....	3	....	... .	3
Total First Brigade.....	1	1	3	21	.....	....	26

NOTE.—This is the last casualty report made. The last man to get hit was Corporal Alfred D. Hamilton of Company D, in action at Farmville, April 5th, 1865. The first killed were Thomas Morris and William Tisdale of Company H, on May 24th, 1864.

"Gunpowder had finished its work, now the final and critical question of the surrender and future of the country must be done by those who invented it."

Report of Colonel William A. Olmstead, commanding First Brigade:

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE,
April 10th, 1865.

In compliance * * * * * * * * * I moved the brigade following the Second Brigade, and moved from camp by the left flank down the Vaughn road, through the picket-line over Hatcher's Run. A line of battle was formed by the Third and Second Brigades, leaving this brigade in reserve. The Seventh Michigan was temporarily detached to the Third Brigade. At 2 P. M. I was ordered to make a reconnaissance toward Dabney's Mill and capture a fort supposed to be there—the Nineteenth Maine, commanded by Colonel Starbird, supported by the Fifty-ninth New York Veteran Volunteers, commanded by Captain Ludgate. * * * * We advanced and took Dabney's Mill. The brigade was then advanced to the old line of the enemy's breastworks and bivouacked for the night. March 30th, at 7 A. M. the command, with the rest of the division, advanced and carried the enemy's works at Hatcher's Run and at the Crow house; took up our position on the left of the Second Brigade and relieved Pierce's brigade, Third Division; threw out the Nineteenth Maine as skirmishers, supported by the One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers and Thirty-sixth Wisconsin Volunteers to find out the position of the enemy's works in our front. * * * * The brigade advanced about three-quarters of a mile through heavy slashing of woods; found the enemy in position, with a fort mounting two guns and with a fort in supporting range; this was mounted with one gun, with forks forming the angle over the extreme right of the main line of works of the enemy from Petersburg. March 31st: Remained in same position and at 4 P. M. we marched to the left and reported to Third Division, General Mott commanding; deployed the brigade in a thin line to occupy the works of Pierce's brigade. April 1st, at 6 P. M., reported back to General Hays and occupied the old line of works we left when we marched to report to General Mott. At 2 P. M. advanced the brigade and threw up strong lines of works, so as to connect with Second Brigade and it with Twenty-fourth corps. Received orders at

11 P. M. to advance a strong skirmish line, with supports, and attack the enemy's works in our front. April 2nd, at 6 A. M. advanced the Seventh Michigan (without knapsacks, by order of Captain Dalton, division staff), and about twenty men of the First Minnesota with telescope rifles, to attack the fort. * * * At 8 A. M. Lieutenant-Colonel LaPoint reported that he captured the fort, also the one in the rear, and kept advancing by the left flank, capturing six forts, with prisoners, in front of the Third Division. * * * * We captured 400 prisoners and turned them over to the provost guard. At 8 A. M. the brigade marched by the left flank in connection with the Second Brigade down the Vaughn road to Burgess' Mill, then marched up the Boydton road to within a mile and a half of Petersburg, crossed over and marched west from Petersburg on Cox's road to the house of Widow Kidd; bivouacked for the night. April 3rd, moved back over Cox's road to Coggswell's house; at 11 A. M. marched back on Cox's road and struck the Namozine road; moved in a southwestern direction. Bivouacked at 9 P. M. on the farm of Mrs. Burke. April 4th and 5th we marched to Amelia Station on the Danville road. April 6th, General Hays ordered the Seventh Michigan to advance as skirmishers; the brigade followed the division column. * * * * April 7th, advanced with the brigade, my brigade marching in column on the right flank of the road; arrived near High Bridge; reported to General Barlow that a rebel wagon train was in sight; was ordered to advance a regiment of skirmishers to take a supposed work of the enemy near and southwest of High Bridge, all on Danville road; deployed the Nineteenth Maine; they advanced and afterward moved to the right and saved the High Bridge, also a smaller bridge for crossing below the bridge; formed line of battle on left of railroad and advanced the Seventh Michigan and Fifty-ninth New York as skirmishers and flankers. Just as the brigade moved I was ordered to move by the right flank, cross the railroad and march in column in rear of Second Brigade to support Smyth. Advanced about two miles, when we met the enemy; the skirmish line moved promptly in advance to within rifle range of Farmville, where part of the skirmish line was captured. After the position was carried, was ordered to advance down the railroad to Farmville; after the men had mealed for dinner, took the advance and moved to the right and formed line of battle on the right of First Division; at sundown changed front and formed line facing the enemy. April 8th, moved in column of fours, marching then through heavy woods on the right of road. April 9th, marched in column of fours down Lynchburg road and participated in the grand and glorious surrender of Lee's Army of Northern Virginia to the Army of the Potomac; went into camp, where we now remain.

The following is a correct list of casualties, on the days they occurred.* April 9th, all the prisoners captured on the 7th were recaptured and reported to their regiments, and are now doing duty. The brigade captured three guns (12-pounders, light) at Crow's house, and eighteen of all calibres at High Bridge, and about 1,000 prisoners in all.

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM A. OLMSTEAD,

Col. Fifty-ninth N. Y. Vet. Vols., Commanding Brigade.

In concluding my report I wish to call the attention of the major-general commanding the division to the promptness of the commanding officers of regiments in this brigade in promptly obeying each and every order given, and to the officers and men for their steadiness on the march and earnestness to do their every duty

under all circumstances. The following are the officers who commanded these regiments during the whole campaign from March 29, 1865, to April 9, 1865, inclusive. * * * * Colonel I. W. Starbird, commanding Nineteenth Maine; Colonel Stover, commanding One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Pennsylvania; Lieutenant-Colonel Warner, commanding Thirty-sixth Wisconsin; Lieutenant-Colonel Curtis, commanding Twentieth Massachusetts; Lieutenant-Colonel LaPointe, commanding Seventh Michigan; Major Curtis, commanding One Hundred and Fifty-second New York; Captain William Ludgate, commanding Fifty-ninth New York; Captain Palmer, commanding Nineteenth Massachusetts; Captain F. Houston, commanding First Minnesota. * *

All of which is respectfully submitted.

WILLIAM A. OLMSTEAD,
Col. Fifty-ninth N. Y. Vet. Vols., Commanding Brigade.

MAJOR JOHN M. NORVELL,
Assist. Adjt.-Gen. Second Div., Second Army Corps.

*Embodied in table.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
April 10th, 1865.

[GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 9.]

After four years of arduous service, marked by unsurpassed courage and fortitude, the Army of Northern Virginia has been compelled to yield to overwhelming numbers and resources. I need not tell the brave survivors of so many hard fought battles, who have remained steadfast to the last, that I have consented to the result from no distrust of them. But, feeling that valor and devotion could accomplish nothing that could compensate for the loss that must have attended the continuance of the contest, I determined to avoid the useless sacrifice of those whose past services have endeared them to their countrymen.

By the terms of the agreement officers and men can return to their homes and remain until exchanged. You will take with you the satisfaction that proceeds from the consciousness of duty faithfully performed; and I earnestly pray that a merciful God will extend to you his blessing and protection.

With an increasing admiration of your constancy and devotion to your country, and a grateful remembrance of your kind and generous considerations for myself, I bid you all an affectionate farewell.

R. E. LEE,
General.

Near APPOMATTOX COURT HOUSE, Va.,
April 12th, 1865.

MR. PRESIDENT: It is with pain that I announce to your excellency the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia. The operations which preceded the result will be reported in full. I will therefore only state that, upon arriving at Amelia Court House on the morning of the 4th with the advance of the army, on the retreat from the lines in front of Petersburg and Richmond and not finding the supplies ordered to be placed there, nearly twenty-four hours were lost in endeavoring to collect in the country subsistance for men and horses. This delay was fatal, and could not be retrieved. The troops, wearied by continual fighting and marching for several days and nights, obtained neither rest nor refreshments; and on moving, on the 5th, on the Richmond and Danville Railroad, I found at Jettersville

the enemy's cavalry and learned the approach of his infantry, and the general advance of his army towards Barksville. This deprived us of the use of the railroad and rendered it impracticable to procure from Danville the supplies ordered to meet us at points of our march. Nothing could be obtained from the adjacent country. Our route to the Roanoke was therefore changed, and the march directed on Farmville, where supplies were ordered from Lynchburg. The change of route threw the troops over the roads persued by the artillery and wagon-trains west of the railroad, which impeded our advance and embarrassed our movements. On the morning of the 6th, General Longstreet's corps reached Rice's Station, on the Lynchburg road. It was followed by the commands of General R. H. Anderson, Ewell and Gordon, with others to close upon it as fast as the progress of the trains would permit or as they could be directed on roads farther west. General Anderson, commanding Picket's and B. R. Johnson's divisions, became disconnected with Mahone's division, forming the rear of Longstreet. The enemy's cavalry penetrated the line of march through the interval thus left, attacked the wagon-train moving towards Farmville. This caused serious delay in the march of the center and rear of the column, and enabled the enemy to mass upon their flank. After successive attacks, Anderson's and Ewell's corps were captured or driven from their position. The latter general, with both of his division commanders Kerslaw and Curtis Lee and his brigades, were taken prisoners. Gordon, who all the morning, aided by General W. H. F. Lee's cavalry, had checked the advance of the enemy on the road from Amelia Springs and protected the trains, became exposed to his combined assaults, which he bravely resented and twice repulsed; but the cavalry having been withdrawn to another part of the line of march, and the enemy massing heavily on his front and both flanks, renewed the attack about 6 P. M. and drove him from the field in much confusion. The army continued its march during the night, and every effort was made to reorganize the division which had been shattered by the day's operations, but the men being depressed by fatigue and hunger, many threw away their arms, while others followed the wagon-trains and embarrassed their progress. On the morning of the 7th, rations were issued to the troops as they passed Farmville, but the safety of the trains required their removal upon the approach of the enemy—all could not be supplied. The army, reduced to two corps, under Longstreet and Gordon, moved steadily on the road to Appomattox Court House; thence its march was ordered by Campbell Court House through Pittsylvania, toward Danville. The roads were wretched and the progress slow. By great efforts the head of the column reached Appomattox Court House on the evening of the 8th and the troops were halter for rest. The march was ordered to be resumed at 1 A. M. on the 9th. Fitz Lee, with the cavalry, supported by Gordon, was ordered to drive the enemy from the front, wheel to the left, and cover the passage of the trains; while Longstreet, who from Rice's Station had formed the rear guard, should close up and hold the position. Four batteries of artillery and the ammunition wagons were directed to accompany the army, the rest of the artillery and wagons to move towards Lynchburg. In the early part of the night, the enemy attacked Walker's artillery-train near Appomattox Station, on the Lynchburg Railroad and were repelled. Shortly afterwards their cavalry dashed toward the Court House, till halted by our line. During the night there were indications of a large force massing on our left and front. Fitz Lee was directed to ascertain its strength, and to suspend his advance till daylight if neces-

sary. About 5 A. M. on the 9th, with Gordon on his left, he moved forward and opened the way. A heavy force of the enemy was discovered opposite Gordon's right, which, moving in the direction of Appomattox Court House, drove back the left of the cavalry and threatened to cut off Gordon from Longstreet, his cavalry at the same time threatening to envelop his left flank. Gordon withdrew across the Appomattox River, and the cavalry advanced on Lynchburg road and became separated from the army.

Learning the condition of affairs on the lines, where I had gone under the expectation of meeting General Grant to learn definitely the terms he proposed in a communication received from him on the 8th, in the event of the surrender of the army, I requested a suspension of hostilities until these terms could be arranged. In the interview which occurred with General Grant in compliance with my request, terms having been agreed on, I surrendered that portion of the Army of Northern Virginia which was on the field, with its arms and artillery, and wagon-trains, the officers and men to be paroled, retaining their side arms and private effects. I deemed this course best under all the circumstances by which we were surrounded. On the morning of the 9th, according to the reports of the ordnance officers, there were 7,892 organized infantry with arms, with an average of seventy-five rounds of ammunition per man. The artillery, though reduced to sixty-three pieces, with ninety-three rounds of ammunition, was sufficient. These comprised all the supplies of ordnance that could be relied on in the State of Virginia. I have no accurate report of the cavalry, but believe it did not exceed 2,100 effective men. The enemy were more than five times our numbers. If we could have forced our way one day longer it would have been at a great sacrifice of life, and at its end I did not see how a surrender could have been avoided. We had no subsistence for man or horse, and it could not be gathered in the country. The supplies ordered to Pamlin's Station from Lynchburg could not reach us, and the men, deprived of food and sleep for many days, were worn out and exhausted.

With great respect your obedient servant, R. E. LEE,
General.

HIS EXCELLENCY JEFFERSON DAVIS.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
[GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 15.] April 16th, 1865.

The major-general commanding announces to the army that official intelligence has been received of the death, by assassination, of the President of the United States. The President died at 7:22 on the morning of the 15th inst.

By this army this announcement will be received with profound sorrow, and deep horror and indignation. The President, by the active interest he ever took in the welfare of this army, and by his presence in frequent visits, especially during the recent operations, had particularly endeared himself to both officers and soldiers, all of whom regard him as a general friend.

An honest man, a noble patriot and sagacious statesman has fallen! No greater loss at this particular moment could have befallen our country. Whilst we bow with submission to the unfathomable and inscrutable decrees of Divine Providence, let us earnestly pray that God, in His infinite mercy, will so order that this terrible calamity shall not interfere with the prosperity and happiness of our beloved country.

GEORGE G. MEADE,
Major-General Commanding.

The best report on the pursuit of Lee's army I find in General Walker's "History of the Second Corps," from which I have so frequently quoted as the most reliable:

"The Pursuit—Appomattox, April 3rd to 9th, 1865.

"Pickett's defeat at Five Forks had rendered it impossible that General Lee should longer hold Richmond and Petersburg. Had he retreated during the night of the 1st, in such order as he might, he would have carried out of his unbroken lines an army still dangerous to attack when in position, and not to be hurriedly pursued without great risk. But the crushing in of his lines from the Appomattox to far beyond Burgess' Mill, and the grevious losses sustained during the close and fierce fighting of the 2nd of April, had greatly facilitated the work which the Union Armies had yet to do, when, on the morning of the 3rd, it found that Richmond and Petersburg had been abandoned and that all that could be gathered together of the once mighty Army of Northern Virginia was in full retreat with the single object by a rapid march around Grant's left flank to gain North Carolina and there unite with Johnston, retreating before the victorious troops of Sherman.

"The story of that great pursuit, in which the endurance of both armies was taxed to the utmost, forms one of the most striking chapters in the history of modern warfare. It is my simple task only to recite the part taken by the Second Army Corps. General Lee's immediate objective was Burksville Junction, about midway between Petersburg and Lynchburg. If, by rapid movements, he could reach this point in advance of the Union troops, his road to Danville would be open and his immediate escape would be effective. To cut him off from this point the utmost energies of the Armies of the Potomac and the James were bent. throughout the days immediately following, stung into the keenest activity by the urgent demands of their tireless and unrelenting commander-in-chief, worthily seconded by Sheridan and Orderlies Humphreys and Wright.

"April 3d to 5th. On the 3d the Second Corps, followed by the Fifth, moved out the river road toward the west, crossed Namozine Creek and camped for the night at Nintermock Creek. On the 4th the corps, still holding close to the Fifth Corps, moved over roads rendered almost impassable by rain, reaching Deep Creek at 7 P. M., the infantry having been delayed many hours by the cavalry, which had the right of way. Marching again at 1 A. M. of the 5th the head of the column reached Jettersville at three o'clock in the afternoon, the road having again been taken from the infantry by the cavalry for many hours. At Jettersville the Second Corps went into position on both right and left of the Fifth Corps.

SAILOR'S CREEK—APRIL 6.

"Thus far the armies had pursued their races westward in nearly parallel lines, without collision, except as our cavalry, wrought to the intensest activity by their fiery commander, improved every occasion to charge the trains and the moving columns of the retreating army. On the afternoon of the 5th of April, however, Lee's army was concentrated about Amelia Court House, while the Second Corps and Fifth Corps at Jettersville, stood across the Danville Railroad, midway between Amelia Court House and Burksville Junction. Thus the first stage of these hurried movements had resulted in shutting Lee off from his most direct route to Burksville. Not only so, but the Union commanders were, on the night of the 5th, confident that they would be able to bring the Confederates to a stand and to an action about Amelia Court House on the following day. In accordance with this purpose at six o'clock on the morning of the 6th the Second, Fifth and Sixth Corps, in the order named, from left to right, moved northeast up the lines of the Danville road toward Amelia Court House, where it was hoped to enclose Lee's army. The Confederate commander, however, ascertaining that he could not break through Jettersville to Burksville, had all night been continuing his flight westward, and so, while the three Union corps were actually moving backward in line of battle toward Richmond, the long Confederate columns, passing around Meade's left flank, were already directed on Rice Station, northwest of Burksville, where Longstreet, in advance, had arrived at daylight of the 6th. The discovery of the Confederate columns moving around the left flank of the Union army caused a change of direction. The advance on Amelia Court House was abandoned, and the three corps —the Fifth, the Second and the Sixth—dashed into a race to see which should be foremost in striking the Confederates in flank or rear, while Sheridan, with the cavalry, moving by the left, undertook to head off their columns should they seek to turn south, harassing them meanwhile with the fire of his artillery and with threats of attack as they moved wearily on their westward way. The day thus opened was one of the most memorable in the history of warfare. For many hours portions of the Union army were marching in lines parallel to those taken by the Confederates, never at a great distance, often in plain sight; each column so intent upon reaching its goal as to be unwilling to lose the briefest time in collisions which could not effect the grand result. While thus portions of the Union army were stretched out in this great race, neck and neck with the hostile column, other corps, fastening upon the rear of the Confederates, maintained a running fight from morning until night. To bring Lee's army to a stand was now the supreme object of every officer, high or low, and of every soldier of the ranks. So intense was the pursuit that men forgot

fatigue, and wherever an opportunity to strike a blow was offered, either by change of direction or by some check to the movement of the Confederate columns, attacks were made upon the instant without preparation, and without regard to opposing numbers. Doubtless a broken and demoralized army has more than once been thus pursued by victorious forces hanging upon its flanks and rear. That which makes the 6th of April altogether unique in war is that the Confederate army was not demoralized. Its valiant regiments and brigades were still full of the spirit which had animated them on a score of battlefields; its seemingly wild and unregarding rush westward was no suave qui pent of terror-stricken men, but was ordered throughout by the same sagacious, resolute commanders who had so often led that army to victory, and who, amid the appalling exertions and privations of this bitter retreat, still kept their bold spirit unbroken in their faithful soldiery. In the advance upon Amelia Court House in the early morning, the Second Corps, as we saw, held the left of the line. It was, therefore, the first to discover the Confederate columns escaping around our left flank. General Humphreys immediately directed Miles to bring up artillery and open upon the enemy, and ordered General Mott, who was up to the Sulphur Springs road, to send a brigade across and attack the moving troops, with a view to developing their numbers and purpose. Word was at once sent to the headquarters of the army of what had been observed and done. It was nearly ten o'clock before the orders were received from General Webb, who had succeeded Humphreys as chief of staff to General Meade, directing the abandonment of the movement on Amelia Court House and the immediate pursuit of the retreating enemy. Mott's division was at once put in motion past the sulphur springs toward Dentonsville, his right resting on the road. Miles was directed to cross that creek above Mott and move in pursuit in the same direction, his left resting on the road. Barlow, who had just returned from his long absence, and taken command of the Second Division, relieving General William Hays, was to move in rear of the right of Miles. Of the two leading divisions each was to have two-thirds of its force in line of battle. Humphreys' fierce pursuit soon encountered a check upon the banks of Flat Creek, a tributary of the Appomattox, eighty or one hundred feet wide, and so deep that in its shallowest spaces the water came up to the armpits of the infantry. The bridge over this creek had been destroyed by the Confederates after their own passage. Ordinarily such an obstacle would have caused a long delay, but the spirit of the men was now so buoyant that they were almost ready to fly. A portion of the command waded across, holding their guns and cartridge boxes over their heads. In an 'incredibly short space of time,' as General Humphreys relates, a bridge was thrown over the stream by which the artillery and remaining infantry could cross.

"The brief delay had only stimulated the ardor of the troops, and commanders and men flung themselves into the race with a spirit that defied fatigue. The enemy immediately in front was the corps of Gordon. For fourteen miles this gallant body of men, gallantly commanded, maintained a running fight with their fiery pursuers. Again and again the Confederates attempted to stand and every time were swept off their feet by the furious rush of the Union division. 'The country,' says General Humphreys, 'was broken, and consisted of open fields, alternating with forests, with dense undergrowth and swamps, over and through which the lines of battle followed closely on the skirmish line, with a rapidity and nearness of connection that I believe to be unexampled, and which I confess astonished me.

"The last attempted stand of the enemy was in Sailor's Creek, where a short but sharp contest yielded the corps thirteen colors, three pieces of artillery and several hundred prisoners, with more than two hundred wagons and seventy ambulances. The entire captures of the day on the part of the corps had embraced 1,700 prisoners, four guns and more than three hundred wagons and ambulances with their contents.

"For miles the line of the Confederate retreat had been strewn with tents, baggage, limbers and battery forges. Throughout this long running fight the artillery of the Second Corps kept its place in advance of the infantry, often abreast of the skirmish line. Here, too, were found all the general and commanding officers directing the pursuit and heading every charge in person.

FARMVILLE—APRIL 7.

"After the terrible disasters which the Confederate army had sustained on the 6th Longstreet, with the troops of Field, Heth and Wilcox, marched to Farmville, crossed there to the north bank of the Appomattox, and on the morning of the 7th began to move out on the road which runs through Appomattox Court House to Lynchburg. All hope of reaching Danville had now to be abandoned. The only possible escape of Lee's fearfully depleted army was through Appomattox Court House to Lynchburg, and thence into the mountains. While thus Longstreet with one-half of the remaining Confederate forces crossed to the north bank of the Appomattox at Farmville, Gordon with the other half crossed at High Bridge. The withdrawal of both wings to the north bank of the Appomattox gave a temporary advantage in time to them, as against our troops which, up to this point, had been bending everything to prevent Lee's escape southward. The Confederates now had the river between themselves and their pursuers, and, by making the utmost use of this might gain distance in their further flight. Generals Ord and Wright, with their commands, soon reached Farmville, but were unable to cross, the bridges having

been destroyed. Humphreys having resumed the pursuit at half past five on the morning of the 7th and moving by the roads nearest the river, came up to High Bridge just at the moment when Gordon's corps and Mahone's division, having crossed by the railroad and the wagon road bridges, had blown up the redoubt that formed the bridge head and were setting fire to both bridges. Barlow, whose division had the advance, with the utmost promptness threw forward the head of his column and drove away those of the enemy who were engaged in the destruction of the wagon-road bridge. Surprised at this interruption of their works, the Confederate commanders sent back reinforcements, but Barlow had now arrived upon the ground with troops enough to seize and hold the bridge against all interference. While thus the wagon-road was saved by the opportune arrival and prompt action of Barlow, under the immediate direction of General Humphreys, who was literally at the head of the column, Colonel Thomas L. Livermore of the corps staff led a party for the preservation of the railroad bridge, which was already on fire. This, the proper High Bridge, was an open deck bridge, built on pines about sixty feet high across the river and the marshy ground on the north side. Colonel Livermore with his party, with the utmost gallantry, put out the fires while fighting almost hand to hand with the enemy's skirmishers and saved the bridge with the exception of four spans over the marsh. The enemy's object of destroying the bridge having been foiled, Barlow's division commenced to move over the wagon-road bridge. Mahone's division, drawn up on the opposite bank, resting upon two redoubts, at first seemed prepared to dispute the crossing, but soon moved away towards Farmville and the Second Corps passed over without opposition. Taking with him the divisions under Miles and DeTrobriand, General Humphreys moved along the road running northwest, to follow what he believed to be the line of retreat of the main body of the enemy, but sent Barlow with his division along the railroad track toward Farmville. Arriving at Farmville, General Barlow found the place in possession of a strong force of the enemy. The troops of Ord and Wright, on the south bank, had been unable to cross on account of the destruction of the bridges. Barlow, although unsupported, attacked with great impetuosity and succeeded in cutting off a large wagon-train which he destroyed. Here fell General Thomas A. Smyth of Delaware, an officer whose name has been frequently mentioned in these pages, distinguished in nearly every battle of the Second Corps for his courage, energy and devotion to duty. This disaster led to the loss of a portion of Barlow's skirmish line and to temporary check in the division. Meanwhile, General Humphreys, with the other two divisions, was pressing forward to the Lynchburg stage road, where about 1 o'clock he came in contact with the enemy in a strong entrenched

position covering both the stage and plank roads to Lynchburg. It was, in fact, the entire remaining infantry of Lee's army at bay. General Humphreys had rightly apprehended the real meaning of the Confederate movements and his vigorous advance had found the vital point. Unfortunately, the Second Corps was entirely isolated, Wright's and Ord's commands not being able to cross to its support. With the two divisions in hand, however, Humphreys searched the whole length of the enemy's line, while sending word to Barlow to rejoin him and dispatching messages to General Meade urging a prompt advance of the other corps.

"While General Humphreys, in his isolated position, was waiting the advance of Wright's and Ord's troops, which, for the reason that we have stated, was not destined to take place, he observed movements upon the enemy's right which appeared to indicate that our troops were crossing at Farmville, and firing was soon heard in that direction.

"The commotion observed in the enemy's ranks and the firing which ensued were, in fact, caused by the cavalry division of Crook, which had, with great difficulty, waded the river, which was too deep for the infantry. General Humphreys, however, being unadvised of the destruction of the bridges below, and nothing doubting that Ord's and Wright's commands were getting to work in that direction, contracted his own left and extended his right the length of a division front, hoping thereby to get on the left flank of the enemy,* and then throw forward three regiments of Miles' division. The Confederates were, however, found in force and unshaken, so that Miles' attack was thrown off. It being now about nightfall, affairs remained in this condition. Barlow had come up from the river, but too late to justify a renewal of aggressive operations on Humphreys' part.

"The captures of the corps during this day included nineteen guns, most of which were taken in the redoubts commanding High Bridge, and one hundred and thirty wagons, which were destroyed. The loss of the Second Corps was 571 officers and men killed, wounded and missing, of whom the First Division lost 424; Second, 131; the Third, 16.

NOTE—General Humphreys quotes, with great apparent satisfaction, an extract from "McGowan's South Carolina Brigade," as showing how fully the attention of the Confederate force on the north bank of the Appomattox on the 7th of April, was occupied by the movements of the two divisions under his command: "The enemy seemed ubiquitous. We were instructed to be prepared to fight on either flank. On our right flank firing was pretty steadily kept up; in our front a regular battle was going on. Mahone's division was engaged, and a portion of Fields'. * * * The firing increased in rapidity and extent until three sides were

at once set upon by the enemy. * * * I never was so bewildered as on this occasion."

"The pursuit continued April 8th. General Humphreys, in his history, attributes great importance to the crossing of the Appomattox on the 7th. But for the promptitude and energy of General Barlow and his command, the wagon-road bridge could not have been saved; and the Second Corps would have been compelled, like the troops of Ord and Wright, to remain helpless on the south bank, while Lee's army was gaining distance on its way to Lynchburg. 'If,' says General Humphreys, 'no infantry had crossed the Appomattox on the 7th, he (General Lee) could have reached New Store that night, Appomattox Station on the afternoon of the 8th, obtained rations there and moved that evening toward Lynchburg. A march the next day, the 9th, would have brought him to Lynchburg.' By the detention at Farmville, on the other hand, General Lee, in General Humphreys' judgment, lost time which he could not regain by night marches, failed to obtain the much needed supplies awaiting him at Appomattox Station and gave opportunity to Sheridan and Ord to post themselves across his path at Appomattox Court House.

"It was while Humphreys was in close contact with Confederate forces at Farmville, as described, that, at half-past eight o'clock the evening of the 7th, General Williams, adjutant-general of the Army of the Potomac, brought to the Second Corps headquarters, Grant's first letter to Lee, demanding the surrender of the Confederate army. This letter, General Humphreys, in compliance with instructions, immediately sent across the brief space of but a few hundred yards, which separated the two armies. General Lee's reply was brought back within an hour, showing his presence upon that part of the field; and General Williams immediately set out with it by way of High Bridge to join General Grant at Farmville, where he was making his headquarters with Generals Ord and Wright. In the early morning of the 8th it was ascertained that, as anticipated, the Confederate forces had moved off during the night; and pursuit was accordingly taken up by the Second Corps at half-past five o'clock, while the Sixth Corps, under Wright, now crossing to the north bank of the Appomattox by a pontoon bridge, also followed hard on Lee's rear. Sheridan with the cavalry and the Fifth Corps of the Army of the Potomac, and with all the troops of the Army of the James, pushed rapidly along the south bank of the river, with a view to getting first to Appomattox Court House and heading off the retreating Confederates. While Humphreys was still in hot pursuit along the north bank of the river, Grant's second letter to Lee was sent through the lines; but no delay was permitted pending the reply of the Confederate commander-in-chief, which was not received until afternoon. In this letter General Lee expressed the opin-

ion that the exigency had not arisen which required the surrender of his forces, but indicated a willingness to meet General Grant in an interview which should have for its object the restoration of peace. Meanwhile, Sheridan was pressing relentlessly westward, urging his men to the utmost endurance in the effort to get first to Appomattox Court House. Late in the afternoon the dashing Custer seized Appomattox Station, four miles to the southwest of the Court House, capturing here the trains loaded with supplies for Lee's famishing troops, together with a large park of artillery and many prisoners. The end was now clear in view; and, inspired by the prospects of final victory, the cavalry still pushed forward and by nightfall had gained a position on the west of the Court House, cutting off Lee's army from Lynchburg, as before it had been cut off from Danville.

"Whether, however, the cavalry should be able to hold this position on the following morning, would depend on the infantry of Ord and Griffin, already worn to the limit of human endurance by the unceasing marches of this and the preceding days. It scarcely seemed possible that the troops should compass the distance still remaining to place them on the line of the Confederate march; but Sheridan was relentless in his demands, and the infantry, full of hope to end the war by one supreme effort, toiled onward through the long hours of the night.

Both Grant and Meade, feeling that they could well leave to Sheridan the enterprise of cutting off Lee's retreat, continued all the day of the 8th to accompany the columns of the Second and Sixth Corps, which kept marching, with almost the speed of cavalry, in the direct pursuit of the enemy along the stage road. Hundreds of the best and bravest men fell out, utterly exhausted from want of sleep and food; but it was not until full midnight that the regiments at the head of the column were allowed to throw themselves upon the ground to get such repose as they might before morning. Even so, it was not until daybreak that the rear of the column was closed up and all the troops were at rest.

"The last day, April 9th. With a view of whatever duty, whether marching or of fighting, the desperate resolution of the Army of Northern Virginia might require of their pursuers, it was deemed best to ration the troops out of the wagons which had rolled into camp after the last infantry had arrived at daybreak; and it was, accordingly, not until 8 o'clock that the Second Corps again took up the chase. Prior to this, Grant's third letter to Lee had been taken through the lines by Colonel Whittier, adjutant of the corps; but, without waiting for a reply, Humphreys pushed steadily forward and at 11 o'clock came up with the skirmishers of Longstreet. As full of fire as when, ten days before, he led his corps across Hatcher's Run, Humphreys at once

essayed to attack the enemy, whom he found in position, but refrained on receiving positive assurances from the Confederate officers on his front that the conditions of surrender were being arranged, and that no advantage would be taken of the suspension of the attack. For now it had become known to both armies that the gallant Fifth and Twenty-fourth Corps, pressing onward all night against indescribable fatigues, had not halted until they arranged themselves behind the cavalry, which, to complete the good work it had begun on the 29th of March, had, the evening before, drawn its bold array across Lee's path, cutting off the last chance of escape from that undaunted army which had done and dared and endured so much in a cause which was not the cause of peace, freedom and righteousness. At 4 o'clock in the afternoon the glad news was received that the Army of Northern Virginia had capitulated, and that the long struggle for the maintenance of the Union of the States was virtually ended. Of the magnanimity with which the conqueror bore this triumph and hastened to lift his fallen foe, it is not necessary to speak. The world knows the story well; and in both sections of the reunited country this will ever be among his chiefest titles to fame.

"The captures of the Second Corps during the campaign had embraced 35 guns, 16 battle flags, 4,600 prisoners, and over 400 wagons. Its losses had been about 1,900."

"At daybreak the tremendous drama began. Lee made a stubborn resistance, but his works were carried. It was during this movement that General Miles (Third Division, Second Corps) was highly praised by General Grant for 'the pertinacity with which he clung to the enemy and wrung from him victory.' During the night Richmond and Petersburg were penetrated, and Grant, instead of marching to Richmond for a grand entry, ordered Meade as follows: 'You will march immediately with your army, upon the Appomattox, taking the river road.'

"From the beginning of the movement Lee was outnumbered, out-maneuvered, and out-generaled. Grant's only purpose was to reach Lee's army, he said; it was his objective point, and to capture it is all we want. Pursuit, capture, destruction of ammunition and supplies, constant harassing, skirmishes and contests, hunger, living on parched corn found in the fields, Lee was in command of a ruined army, rapidly showing every sign of disintegration.

"Speaking of the surrender, he says: 'The conversation was protracted, and the restless Sheridan, not used to waiting, at last rode up and asked permission to cross the lines and visit some of his old comrades in the rebel army. Leave of course was given, and with him went General Ingalls and Seth Williams, both men of the old army with as many personal friends among the rebel officers as under the national flag. They soon found acquaint-

ances, and when the interview between Grant and Lee was over, the three returned, bringing with them nearly every officer of high rank in the rebel army to pay their respects to Grant and to thank him for the terms he had accorded them the day before. * * * They all expressed their appreciation of his magnanimity. To be allowed not only their lives and liberty, but their swords, had touched them deeply. One said to him in my hearing: 'General, we have come to congratulate you on having wound us up.' 'I hope,' replied Grant, 'it will be for the good of us all.'

THE RESULTS OF THE SURRENDER.

"Twenty-seven thousand five hundred and sixteen officers and men were paroled at Appomattox Court House. In addition to these, 46,495 rebels were captured by the Armies of the Potomac and the James and the cavalry between the 29th day of March and the 9th of April, 1865, making a total of 74,011 prisoners in the campaign. The wounded were probably all paroled, but it is hardly possible that fewer than 5,000 were killed. The losses of the National Army during the same period were 10,066; of these 2,000 were killed, 6,500 were wounded and 2,500 reported missing."—Badeau.

When we learned of the surrender of Lee, which we knew was the end of the war, our army was overwhelmed with joy. Words cannot express the scenes. Old veterans embraced his comrades as if he was his "best girl," hats were thrown into the air and they did not care if they never came down. The whole army was crazy with delight. The feeling that the war was over, that we were soon to return to our homes, was too much for us to believe or realize. The days and nights marching, the hunger we had suffered, the thought of being at any time killed or wounded, the rebel prisons always staring us in the face, all of these were in the past. It was like a dream, it was too good news to believe.

From my diary:

April 10th. It rained nearly all night. Remained quiet.

April 10th, 8 P. M. A general shouting all along the line. The official report of the surrender was received.

April 11th. The roads are very bad. Left camp at 10:30 o'clock, marched to New Store and camped for the night.

April 12th. Left camp about 6:30 o'clock, marched through Curdsville, crossed Little Willis River, passed through Farmville; encamped near Bush River.

April 13th. Had a good night's sleep. Rained nearly all night. Quartermasters ordered to go to their commands and ascertain the wants of the troops. Report is that Fitz Hugh Lee surrendered with his forces yesterday and that our corps was to go to Danville. Left camp at 8 o'clock, moved to Burksville. This town, if it can be so termed, is nothing more than a junction

of the South Side and the Danville Railroads. There are but three or four houses.

April 14th. Headquarters wagons ordered to the regiments. Received the sad news of the assassination of President Lincoln at Ford's Theatre at 9:30 P. M. What a change in the army, but four days since and we were rejoicing, to-day we are mourning. Can it be possible? It is well for Lee's surrendered army that this was not before the surrender. It would be hard to hold the army. They are mad. They feel like annihilating Lee's army.

SICK RATE OF THE THIRTY-SIXTH WISCONSIN VOLUNTEERS FOR MONTH OF APRIL, 1865.

Command.	Average strength present during April, 1865.	Average Number on Sick Report Daily During month.			Daily rate of sick per 1,000 men of average strength present.
		In Hospital.	In Quarters.	Total.	
Thirty-sixth Wisconsin	373	3	9	12	32

WE BOTH SMILED, FOR WE WERE NEAR WASHINGTON.

CHAPTER IX.

SHORT time after General Grant assumed personal supervision of Meade's Army, General Oglesby asked him what he thought of its personnel. 'This is a very fine army,' he replied, 'and these men fought with great courage and bravery. I think, however, that the Army of the Potomac has never fought its battles through.' It certainly fought them through at the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, and on the Appomattox, and fully confirmed Grant's faith in the superior endurance of the men."—From Harper's Recollections of Grant.

From my diary:

April 16th. Received official notice of the assassination of President Lincoln from Headquarters Army of the Potomac. All kinds of rumors about it have been circulating around camp.

Organization of troops in the Army of the Potomac, commanded by Major-General Geo. G. Meade, United States Army, April 30th, 1865:

Second Army Corps.—Major-General Andrew A. Humphreys.
Second Division.—Brevet Major-General Francis C. Barlow.
First Brigade.—Colonel Wm. A. Olmstead.
Thirty-sixth Wisconsin.—Major Wm. H. Hamilton.

RICHMOND, VA., April 30th, 1865, 4 P. M.

MAJOR-GENERAL MEADE: You will move the Army of the Potomac, excepting General Wright's corps, from its present position to Manchester, preparatory to marching to Alexandria. The Sixth Army Corps will guard the railroad to Danville and south till further orders. You will bring with you only such supplies as may be required on the march. All ammunition and stores of all kinds not required by General Wright will be returned to City Point. Your staff officers will prepare at Manchester supplies of prisoners and forage for your march to Alexandria. No private property of any kind will be molested in the country passed over. In this respect the strictest discipline must be observed. The Army of the Potomac has shown Virginians how they were to be treated as enemies. Let them now prove

that they know equally well how to treat the same people as friends. All condemned and captured horses, mules, harness and wagons may be sold at such times and places en route, as you may deem most advantageous to farmers. Implements that can be used for agricultural purposes may be sold in the same way. Please advise me of your movements.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General Commanding.

May 1st. Still at Burksville. Captain Griffin, Lieutenants Matthews, Parker and Sholes, paroled prisoners, and who were captured at Ream's Station, returned to the regiment.

May 2nd. Marched from Burksville to Jettersville.

May 3rd. Arrived at Jettersville at 10 A. M. At Amelia Court House at 6 P. M. Camped for the night.

May 4th. Crossed the Appomattox at 10 A. M. Camped five miles from Richmond.

May 5th. Moved to Manchester. Was inside rebel works at 10:30 A. M.

May 6th. Lay at the outskirts of Manchester nearly all day. Started through Richmond at 3 P. M. Passed Libby Prison and Castle Thunder. March by Brook road to Brook Creek, twelve miles, and went into camp.

May 7th. Crossed the Chickahominy at Winslow's bridge via Hanover Court House, which we passed at 10 o'clock P. M.

May 8th. Started northward at 3 P. M. Marched till midnight. Crossed the Paumonkey and went into camp. Passed Concord Church, Chesterfield Station, Mount Carmel Church.

May 9th. Crossed the Mat. Ta. Po. Ny. before noon to Massaponax and camped.

May 10th. On the move at 8 o'clock; 9 o'clock at Gerald's Mill on the River Ta, at River Po at 10 o'clock, Smith's Mills at 10:30, 12 M. at Massaponax Church; 4 P. M. stopped for the night three miles from Fredericksburg.

May 11th. Passed through Fredericksburg at 8 o'clock.

May 12th. Forded Cedar Creek at 5 o'clock; passed over the battlefield of Bristoe Station at — o'clock and camped for the night.

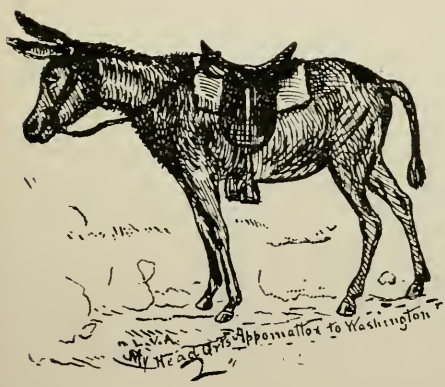
May 13th. Passed through Manasses Junction at 9 A. M. The country here is rolling and very beautiful. Forded Bull Run at 11 A. M. Entered Fairfax at 3 o'clock. This town is much larger than I imagined. It is very finely situated on a hill. Went into camp nine miles from Alexandria for the night. Fairfax Court House is the county seat of Fairfax County; is 120 miles from Richmond, 21 miles from Washington and 14 miles from Alexandria. Alexandria to Manasses Junction is 27 miles. From Manasses Junction to Bull Run battlefield is about 7 miles. From Centerville to Fairfax is 10 miles.

May 14th. Took dinner at Centerville. The fortifications at Bull Run and Manasses were very formidable and seem to me

naturally adapted for an army acting on the defensive. Bull Run is quite a stream. The road or pike, as it is called, from Centerville is very fine. Is wide enough for two wagons to go along abreast. It is a macadamized road. The country is beautiful, but shows how the army passing and repassing through has left nothing. Not a fence is to be seen nor any buildings.

At 11 o'clock A. M., came in sight of the dome of the National Capital building, and what a sight! Never did it look so grand to us. It is just a year to-day since the regiment passed through Washington for the front, but how few are there left of us to rejoice. Went into camp at Bailey's Cross Roads.

On May 14th, 1865, just one year from the time we left Washington, the Regiment arrived at Centerville on our way back to Washington, with a lighter step and heart than when we were on our way to the front. The war was over. We were on our way home—what there was left of us. All of the way from the North Anna to Appomattox were the bleaching bones of many who but twelve months since were with us, each thinking he was not the one to be hit. We moved out of our camp at 9 A. M. on the 15th, and at 11 o'clock sighted the dome of the Capital at Washington, and what a sight and a shout. Tears came to the eyes of many of the brown, hardy faces to again get the sight of that dome, though at that time it was not completed. It was one of the happiest moments of our lives. Our march from Appomattox was, comparatively speaking, an easy one. Certainly it was for me. Quartermaster Capron was detailed to take charge of the brigade wagon train, therefore I had charge of the regimental wagons. There not being a horse at brigade headquarters for me, I was furnished with about the smallest specimen of mule flesh I ever saw, too small for a leader on a wagon, but being not very stout myself, I fitted the mule to perfection. When we got through to Washington my "Jennie" had grown fat, when the horses of the other officials were back-sore. Since then I have always been a



good friend of a mule. We marched from Bull Run and Centerville over one of the best "pikes" I ever saw, and I could imagine some five years previous a great army retreating pell-mell over the pike after the battle of Bull Run. We went into camp at Munson's Hill, where we were visited by our governor, James T. Lewis, Brigadier-General Bragg and Mr. Selleck, of Wisconsin, who received us and welcomed us back to God's country. We spent the time at this point resting and cleaning up preparatory to the grand review of the armies by President Andrew Johnson and cabinet. On the 18th I drew and issued clothing, for we were dirty, ragged and saucy. The following orders were issued by Generals Grant and Humphreys:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, May 18th, 1865.

[SPECIAL ORDERS, NO. 239.]

* * * * * *

6. A review, with marching salute of the Army of the Potomac, the Army of Tennessee, the Army of Georgia, and General Sheridan's cavalry will take place on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 23d and 24th instants. On Tuesday, the 23d instant, will be reviewed the Army of the Potomac, General Sheridan's cavalry, and the Ninth Corps, all under the command of Major-General George G. Meade, commanding the Army of the Potomac. On Wednesday, the 24th instant, will be reviewed the Army of Tennessee, Major-General O. O. Howard commanding, and the Army of Georgia, Major-General H. W. Slocum commanding, the whole under the command of Major-General W. T. Sherman. The following will be the order of march: The head of the column will each day rest on Maryland Avenue at foot of Capitol Hill, moving precisely at 9 A. M., passing around the Capitol at Pennsylvania Avenue, thence up the avenue to Aqueduct Bridge and cross to their camp. The troops will be without knapsacks, marching at company front, closed in mass, and at route step, except between Fifteenth Street and New York Avenue and Seventeenth Street, where the cadence step will be observed. Each brigade will be accompanied by six ambulances, passing three abreast.

The reviewing officer will be stationed in front of the president's house, where provision will be made for members of the cabinet, heads of military and civil departments, governors of States, members of congress and corps diplomatic. The Ninth Army Corps, Major-General Parks commanding, will report to Major-General Meade for the review. Major-General C. C. Augur, commanding Department of Washington, will have the necessary guards posted in the streets along the route keeping the streets clear of all horsemen and carriages, except those of the proper officers, heads of military or civic departments or corps diplomatic, and such other arrangements as are necessary to facilitate the review.

By command of Lieutenant-General Grant.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
May 20th, 1865.

[GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 27.]

In accordance with instructions received from Headquarters Armies of the United States, the Army of the Potomac will be passed in review through Washington City on Tuesday, the 23d instant, in the following order, viz.: First, Headquarters Army of the Potomac and escort; second, Cavalry Corps, Major-General Merritt commanding; third, Provost Marshal General's Brigade, Brevet Brigadier-General Macy commanding; fourth, Engineer Brigade, Brigadier-General Benham commanding; fifth, Ninth Army Corps, Major-General Parke commanding, with division of Nineteenth Corps, Brigadier-General Dwight commanding; sixth, Fifth Army Corps, Brevet Major-General Griffin commanding; seventh, Second Army Corps, Major-General Humphreys commanding.

The artillery of each corps will follow its corps, except that of the Second Corps, which will follow the leading division of its corps.

The cavalry corps will form on Maryland Avenue with the head of the column abreast of the northern entrance to the Capitol, prepared to move at precisely 9 A. M.

The Ninth Army Corps will be marched across Long Bridge on the 22d instant, and will bivouack on the ground east of the Capitol, to be designated by its commanding general. It will form on East Capitol Street, the head of the column on First Street, east, at 6 A. M., on the 23d instant, prepared to follow the cavalry.

At 4 A. M. of the 23d instant, the Fifth Corps will be put in motion and, crossing Long Bridge and the Canal Bridge in Maryland Avenue, will then move easterly sufficiently far to counter-march and to form in Pennsylvania Avenue, with the head of the column on first street east, prepared to follow the Ninth Army Corps.

The Engineer Brigade and the Provost Marshal-General's Brigade will bivouack on the evening of the 22d instant near the Long Bridge and, moving over that and the Canal Bridge in Maryland Avenue at 3:30 A. M. on the 23d instant, will take position on A Street north, prepared to follow the cavalry.

The Second Army Corps will move at 7 A. M. on the 23d instant, and crossing Long Bridge and the Canal Bridge in Maryland Avenue, will form column on the streets of the Fifth Ward, south of Pennsylvania Avenue, prepared to follow the Fifth Corps on First Street east.

The formation of the column will be as designated in Special Orders, No. 239, current series, Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant-General's Office, May 18th, 1865, by companies, closed in mass, with shortened intervals between regiments, brigades and divisions. For the sake of uniformity and to pass narrow portions of the street, the company front will be, through the army, twenty files. Brigade commanders will see that the regimental commanders adopt this formation. The number of companies must depend upon the number of men in the regiment. Each brigade of infantry will be accompanied by six ambulances, passing three abreast.

Mounted officers only will salute on passing the reviewing officer. The staff of the major-general commanding, after passing the reviewing officer, will be formed in the street to be hereafter designated. Corps commanders will direct their staff officers, after passing the reviewing officer, to continue in lead of their respective corps over the routes hereinafter designated.

The cadence step will be taken from the capital until after passing Seventeenth street. Arms will be carried at right-shoulder shift from the Capitol to the front of the State Department.

After passing the reviewing officer and Seventh street, the cavalry, moving briskly for 600 or 800 yards, will proceed to the circle, and thence, through K street north to its camp.

The Provost Marshal-General's Brigade, the Engineer Brigade, and the Fifth Army Corps will march via Bridge street, Georgetown, and the Aqueduct Bridge to Ball's Cross Roads, and thence to their camp. The Ninth Corps and Second Army Corps will move across the Potomac, via the Pontoon bridge at the foot of High street, Georgetown, turning off at the circle through K street, and, taking the lower road past Arlington House to Columbia Pike, will move to their camps.

Corps commanders will see that after passing Seventeenth street the gait be increased by regiments, and will take advantage of any of the side streets to mass their commands or portion of them. Should the column, moving past the reviewing officer, be checked, they will employ their staff officers to prevent any recurrence of the kind, and will send officers in advance to examine well the ground near the bridges, available for the placing their troops in mass.

When practicable, batteries will form battery front.

The unarmed men of the several commands, and such men as may be excused from duty by the medical officers, will constitute the guard to be left in camp.

By command of Major-General Meade.

GEORGE D. RUGGLES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
May 22nd, 1865.

[GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 26.]

The troops of this corps will pass in review to-morrow in the following order: The First Division, the Artillery Brigade, the Second Division, the Third Division. They will move at 7 o'clock in the morning.

1. At this hour the First Division will take the road from Fort Reynolds to Fort Albany, leaving Fort Barnard and Fort Richardson on the left and take the Columbia Pike, thence to the Long Bridge.

2. At the same time the Second Division will move by the Columbia Pike and follow the First Division when the two come into the same road.

3. The Third Division will follow the Second.

4. The artillery will follow the Third Division, until the troops are formed in column in mass in the streets of the Fifth Ward, south of Pennsylvania avenue. When the column moves to pass in review the artillery will follow the First Division, as prescribed at the head of this order and in order from headquarters of the Army of the Potomac.

5. Following the route prescribed in the orders from the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, the First Division will form in column of companies in mass in Fourth street, east, south of Pennsylvania avenue, the head of the column resting near Pennsylvania avenue. The Second Division will form in similar manner on Third street, east, and the Third Division on Second street, east. The artillery will mass on the open space between New Jersey avenue and Second street.

6. When the rear of the Fifth Corps passes out of Pennsylvania avenue, east, into First street, the First Division will move, following the Fifth Corps. The Second Division will allow space for the artillery to come into the column after the First Division; will then move. The Third Division will follow closely on the Second.

7. The reviewing officer being on the left flank the guide will be on that flank. In passing the reviewing officer, colors will drop and the drums beat a march. The music will turn out on the right flank.

8. When the head of each regiment reaches Eighteenth street, its commander should order its pace quickened. The quickened pace should be continued until the circle is reached. Division commanders should have a staff officer posted at Eighteenth street to see that this order is carried out, and one should also be stationed at Fifteenth street near the State Department to check the advancing column in time in the event of any check occurring in the troops passing before the reviewing officer.

9. The bridge over Rock Creek at the termination of K street, should be passed in column of fours. To prevent any delay to the troops in rear, the leading division should double its column on this street while crossing, and the artillery should do the same. To avoid any check arising from this the Second Division will probably be obliged to move out of Pennsylvania avenue when near the circle and mass in the streets and vacant lots on the left of the avenue and the left of K street. If K street should not be clear for the Third Division when the head of its column reaches the circle, it can double its column on Pennsylvania avenue, using as much of K street for that purpose as may be found available, or use the street on its left.

By command of Major-General Humphreys.

CHARLES A. WHITTIER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
[GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 27.] May 22nd, 1865.

By direction of Headquarters Army of the Potomac, received since the issuing of the order of march of to-night from these headquarters, the bands will continue with the column through the city and not turn out opposite the reviewing officer.

2. The troops will be marched to Washington by easy stages, with halts at every hour of at least ten minutes.

3. Division commanders and commandant of Artillery Brigade will send, after reaching the city to-morrow, to the assistant adjutant-general, a field return showing number of officers and men in their respective commands out for review.

By command of Major-General Humphreys.

CHARLES A. WHITTIER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
[CIRCULAR.] May 22nd, 1865.

To-morrow, after crossing Long Bridge and the bridge over the canal in Maryland avenue, the corps will move south of the Capitol and will form as follows, being ready to follow the Fifth Corps: The First Division on Fourth street, east, right resting near Pennsylvania avenue, the left extending towards the river; the Second Division on Third street, east, right resting on Pennsylvania avenue, the

left extending towards the river; the Third Division on Second street, east, right resting on Pennsylvania avenue, the left extending toward the river; the Artillery Brigade will mass in the open ground south of Carroll place, between New Jersey avenue and Second street. Division commanders and Artillery Brigade commandant will send staff officers to-day to examine the ground assigned to each command and the approaches to it, and will cause all necessary repairs to be made. The officers sent will also examine the open lots on the south side of K street, between the circle and the bridge over Rock Creek, with a view to moving the commands there if it should be made necessary from any blocking up of the streets.

By command of Major-General Humphreys.

CHARLES A. WHITTIER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

May 23rd the regiment moved out of camp and marched to Washington, seven miles, our regiment taking position on a side street on Capital Hill, where we had to wait until 3 o'clock before we took our position in the line, which had been passing from morning. As we turned around the Capitol and looked down Pennsylvania avenue, which is one mile long, such a sight as this country never saw before or since, met our view. The avenue from curb to curb was a mighty sea of soldiers, their bayonets glistening in the sunshine, and hundreds of regimental, brigade, division and corps flags fluttering in the breeze. It is impossible to describe it. "Two hundred thousand bronzed and scarred veterans who had fought for the unity of the republic" were seen in the parade, which occupied two days to review. Sherman, in speaking of his own soldiers, said:

"It was in my judgment the most magnificent army in existance—65,000 men in splendid physique, who had just completed a march of 2,000 miles in a hostile country in good drill, and who realized that they were being closely scrutinized by thousands of their fellow countrymen and by foreigners. Division after division passed each commander of an army corps or division coming on the stand during the passage of his command to be presented to the President, cabinet and spectators. The steadiness of the tread, the careful dress on the guides, the uniform intervals between the companies, all eyes directly to the front, and the tattered and bullet-riven flags, festooned with flowers, all attracted universal attention. Many good people up to that time had looked upon our Western army as a sort of mob; but the world then saw and recognized the fact, that it was an army in the proper sense—well organized, well commanded and disciplined; and there was no wonder that it had swept through the South like a tornado. For six hours and a half that strong tread of the West resounded along Pennsylvania avenue. Not a soul of that vast crowd of spectators left his place, and when the rear of the column had passed by, thousands of the spectators still lingered to express their sense of confidence in the strength of a government which could claim

such an army. Some little scenes enlivened the day and called for the laughter and cheers of the crowd. Each division was followed by six ambulances as a representation of its baggage train. Some of the division commanders had added, by way of variety, goats, milch cows, and pack mules, whose loads consisted of game-cocks, poultry, hams, etc. And some of them had the families of freed slaves along, with the women leading their children. Each division was preceded by its corps of black pioneers, armed with picks and spades. These marched abreast in double ranks, keeping perfect dress and step, and added much to the interest of the occasion. On the whole, the grand review was a splendid success, and was a fitting conclusion to the campaign and the war."

General Grant, describing the scene, says: "The sight was varied and grand: nearly all day, for two successive days, from the Capitol to the Treasury building, could be seen a mass of orderly soldiers marching in columns of companies. The national flag was flying from almost every house and store; the windows were filled with spectators; the doorsteps and sidewalk were crowded with colored people and poor whites, who did not succeed in securing better quarters from which to get a view of the grand armies. The city was about as full of strangers who had come to see the sights as is usually in on inauguration day when a new president takes his seat. It has been my fortune to see the armies of both the West and East fight battles, and from what I have seen I know there is no difference in their fighting qualities. All that it is possible for men to do in battle they have done." After passing the reviewing stand, which was located opposite the President's house, we started back, "route step," to camp, where we arrived about 9 o'clock, tired and hungry. This was the first march from which I had to fall out; the one mile over the paved street of the avenue, after having for the year past been on the dirt roads, was too much for my feet. I arrived with them very badly blistered and I was not the only one who "straggled."

It is said of General Grant that after looking intently for some time at the men marching in final review, as soldiers, at Washington, in May, 1865, he drew a deep sigh and exclaimed: "These men and their dead comrades have done more for the human race the past four years than all of the other armies that have fought since the world began."

We were soon to leave the Army of the Potomac of which we had been a part for over a year. We certainly had done our part to "fight its battles through."

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,

[ORDERS.] May 29th, 1865.

In anticipation of a discharge, under recent orders of a large portion of the corps, the major-general commanding desires to see it together once more before parting, and with this view a review of it will take place to-morrow at 2 P. M. on

the ground and with the position indicated to-day to commanders of divisions and of the Artillery Brigade. The line will be formed by battalions in column of divisions, closed in mass, and will pass the reviewing officer in that formation in quick time, mounted officers only saluting. The artillery will follow the rear division. As the ground upon which the review takes place is somewhat contracted, the First Division will be upon the ground so as to be formed at 12:30, the Second Division so as to be formed at 1, the Third at 1:30 and the artillery immediately after the Third Division.

By command of Major-General Humphreys. CHARLES A. WHITTIER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, May 30th, 1865.

[GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 101.]

Retention of arms by soldiers on being honorably discharged from service:

Upon an honorable muster-out and discharge from the service of the United States, all volunteer soldiers desiring to do so are hereby authorized to retain their arms and accoutrements on paying therefor their value to the Ordnance Department. The payments will be made under the regulation of the Ordnance Department to the officer or representative thereof, at the rendezvous in the State to which the troops are ordered for payment and final discharge.

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

NOTE.—The above order was made on recommend of General Grant, May 29th. Price fixed by the Ordnance Department was: Muskets, all kinds, with or without accoutrements, $6; Spencer rifles, $10; all other carbines and revolvers, $8; sabers, swords with or without belts, $3.

One o'clock in the army means, not as in court or when civic parades are reviewed, i. e., "one means two." The divisions were at the points on time designated above. Having been excused from participating in this review I had the pleasure of a reviewer, and truly it was a grand sight, and was more like war than the review of the 23d. The corps seemed more at home in the open field than in the streets of Washington, but one could hardly realize that it was the last of the Second Army Corp's movements, when but in a very short time it would be scattered from the Atlantic to the Mississippi, when their "swords would be turned into pruning hooks," etc., when they were to take up civil life; many to take part in the great political life and become rulers of states and of the nation.

Lieutenant-General Grant issued the following address to all armies:

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 2nd, 1865.

SOLDIERS OF THE ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES: By your patriotic devotion to your country in the hour of danger and alarm, your magnificent fighting, bravery and endurance, you have maintained the supremacy of the Union and the Constitution, overthrown all armed opposition to enforcement of the laws and of the proclamations forever abolishing slavery—the cause and pretext of the rebellion—and

opened the way to the rightful authorities to restore order and inaugurate peace on a permanent and enduring basis on every foot of American soil. Your marches, sieges and battles in distance, duration, resolution, and brilliancy of results, dim the lustre of the world's past military achievements and will be the patriot's precedent in defence of liberty and right in all time to come. In obedience to your country's call you left your homes and families and volunteered in its defense. Victory has crowned your valor and secured the purpose of your patriotic hearts; and with the gratitude of your countrymen and the highest honors a great and free nation can accord, you will soon be permitted to return to your homes and families, conscious of having discharged the highest duty of American citizens. To achieve these glorious triumphs and secure to yourselves, your fellow-countrymen and posterity the blessings of free institutions, tens of thousands of your gallant comrades have fallen and sealed the priceless legacy with their lives. The graves of these, a grateful nation bedews with tears, honors their memories and will cherish and support their stricken families.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE,
Louisville, Ky., June 3rd, 1865.

[GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 26.]

In compliance with telegraphic communications from the adjutant-general of the army, of date July 1st, 1865, all the remaining troops of the Fourteenth, Fifteenth and Seventeen Army Corps and the Provisional Division of the Army of Tennessee, not included in the muster out ordered in General Orders, No. 24, from these headquarters, will at once be mustered out of the service of the United States and placed en route for their respective state rendezvous, there to be paid off and finally discharged. The muster-out will be made in accordance with the provisions of General Orders, No. 94, Current Series, from the adjutant-general's office, and of General Orders, No. 24, Current Series, from these headquarters. No more leave of absence will be granted. All officers and men now absent, whose leave will expire before the muster out of their command has been completed, will report to their regiment at Louisville, Ky., otherwise to the rendezvous in their respective states to which their commands may be sent.

By command of Major-General John A. Logan.

MAX WOODHULL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
June 5th, 1865.

COMMANDING OFFICER FIFTH CORPS.

GENERAL: The Fourth Ohio, Twentieth Indiana, First, Fifth, Seventh and Sixteenth Michigan, Sixth, Seventh and Thirty-sixth Wisconsin and First Minnesota Volunteers are to be ordered to Louisville, Ky., to report to Major-General John A. Logan, commanding Army of Tennessee. They will go under the command of Brevet-General H. A. Morrow, Twenty-fourth Michigan, now commanding First Brigade, Third Division, Fifth Corps, to whom the commanding officers of the regiments named will report at once for instructions. * * * *

By command of Major-General Meade.

GEORGE D. RUGGLES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
[GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 114.] Washington, June 15th, 1865.

Soldiers honorably discharged will be permitted to retain, without charge, their knapsacks, haversacks, and canteens.

By order of the Secretary of War. E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

After we arrived at Washington, and in fact as soon as Lee's surrender, there was much gossip as to what would be done with us: "We were to be sent to Lynchburg," "to the Southwest," to here and there, but the days went by and we received the good news of the surrender of the several Confederate commands. The above order settled our minds and satisfied us that we were bound for home.

June 17th. Moved out in the morning for Washington. Took the B. & O. Railway.

As the war was ended, so ended my diary. The above date was the last note I made in it. Through the State of Maryland we went singing "My Maryland." We passed over a bridge about 90 feet high, constructed over a river, I think the Potomac, which had been destroyed when Early made his raid, and had been reconstructed by the army, of comparatively green timber. It was a "spooky" place. It cracked and swayed as we passed over it. Our train was made up the same as when we came to the front—freight cars and one common passenger coach for the officers. The weather being warm, all who could, took the upper berth, which were the tops of the cars. Those who could not and were obliged to stay in the car, made ventilation by tearing the siding off the cars. Everyone was as happy as those who returned from the late Spanish war, who required Pullman sleepers. Wherever we stopped we were given a perfect ovation. Arriving at Parkersburg, West Virginia, we embarked and descended the Ohio River. This was a fine change and we enjoyed the trip and scenery very much. We ran ashore several times for fuel, and of course a few of us went ashore. At one point, I cannot recall the place, a coal town in Ohio, I, with two others, went ashore while the steamer was "coaling up." I cannot now recall who was with me, but if they happen to read this it will remind them of the good time we had there. Soldiers were privileged characters. We soon made the acquaintance of some young ladies, daughters of mine owners, etc., and I think if we were not "on leave" we might be living there now. We heard the whistle of the steamer for us and almost tried to get left. We were disappointed to find they were waiting for us. Not long since my wife came across a number of letters postmarked from that Ohio town, but they were so old they made no trouble. We arrived at Louisville, Ky., on the 21st of June and went into camp on the north bank of the Ohio River at Jeffersonville, Indiana. We were nicely located here,

but we were uneasy and "wanted ter go home." We visited Louisville frequently under leave of absence. Every day there was a passenger packet passed us on its way to St. Louis which had on board a steam calliope. As it passed they would play "Johnny Comes Marching Home" and "Dixie." I forgot to note above, our stop at Cincinnati, which was in the night. The officers, many of them, went ashore, and it is not necessary to say Captains Fisk, Cannon. Adjutant Atwell, Lieutenant Sholes and others, who always enjoyed themselves when they had a chance, and this was the first one they had had. They did see the sights and they were entitled to do so after the terrible campaign and prison life they had experienced.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE,
[SPECIAL ORDERS, NO. 83.] Louisville, Ky., June 26th, 1865.

1. The troops formerly belonging to the Army of the Potomac that have reported to these headquarters under the command of Brevet Brigadier-General Henry A. Morrow, U. S. Vols., in accordance with Paragraph 10, Special Orders, No. 274, Current Series, Adjutant-General's Office, are hereby organized into a provisional division to be styled the Provisional Division of the Army of the Tennessee, to the command of which Brevet Brigadier-General Morrow is assigned. The division will consist of two brigades as follows: First Brigade * * * * Thirty-sixth Wisconsin volnteers. Second Brigade * * * *

By command of Major-General John A. Logan. MAX WOODHALL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
June 28th, 1865.

SOLDIERS: This day, two years ago, I assumed command of you under the orders of the President of the United States. To-day, by the same authority, this army ceasing to exist, I have to announce my transfer to other duties and my separation from you. It is not necessary to enumerate here all that has occurred in these two eventful years, from the grand and decisive battle of Gettysburg, the turning-point of the war, to the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia at Appomattox Court House; suffice it to say that history will do you justice, a grateful country will honor the living, cherish and support the disabled, and sincerely mourn the dead.

In parting from you your commanding-general will ever bear in memory your noble devotion to your country, your patience and cheerfulness under all the privations and sacrifices you have been called on to endure.

Soldiers! having accomplished the work set before us, having vindicated the honor and integrity of our Government and flag, let us return thanks to Almighty God for his blessing in granting us victory and peace, and let us earnestly pray for strength and light to discharge our duties as citizens, as we endeavored to discharge them as soldiers. GEORGE G. MEADE,
Major-General United States Army.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE,
[GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 24.] Louisville, Ky., June 28th, 1865.

In accordance with telegraphic instructions from the adjutant-general of the army, of date of June 22nd, 1865, ordering the reduction of the effective strength of

the Army of the Tennessee 15,000 men, the following-named regiments will be at once mustered-out of the service of the United States in the manner herein indicated. The necessary rolls and papers will be prepared under the supervision of the corps, division and brigade commanders, and the muster-out will be performed by the assistant commissary of musters of divisions, who will be guided by the instructions in General Orders, No. 84, Current Series, Adjutant-General's Office. As soon as the troops herein designated shall have been mustered out of the service, they shall be placed en route for their respective state rendezvous, there to be paid off by paymasters especially designated for that purpose, and finally discharged from the United States service. While the troops are en route for their states and after their arrival therein, prior to their final payment and discharge, they will be under the control of their respective officers, still being liable to trial and punishment for any breach of military discipline. The following-named rendezvous are indicated as those to which the troops will se sent: * * * * * Wisconsin, Madison and Milwaukee.

By command of Major-General Logan. MAX WOODHULL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Memorandum of troops to be mustered out in accordance with General Orders, No. 26:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE,
Louisville, Ky., July 5th, 1865.

[CIRCULAR, NO. 9.]
* * * * * * * * * * * * * Thirty-sixth Wisconsin Volunteers.

To finally wind up the affairs of the regiment was not a small matter. Every officer must account to the government for everything used by his men. The muster-out roll was a long, tedious job. Every man's name who had ever been with the regiment must appear on it with his record and be made in triplicate, one for the state, the other for the government, which meant for our regiment 1,014 names written three times. The quartermaster must make his final statement on blanks furnished, all stores, etc., if lost in action, or how, and the balance turned in to the government. Quartermaster Capron was detailed as brigade commissary, therefore I was kept very busy in winding up the regimental quartermaster's accounts. Adjutant Atwell had to fill out and sign for every man his final discharge, of which the following is a copy, and which the soldier appreciates his whole life:

To Whom it May Concern:

Know Ye, That....., a ..... of Captain ....., Company ..... (—) Thirty-sixth Regiment of Wisconsin (Infantry) Volunteers who was enrolled on the ..... day of ....., one thousand eight hundred and ....., to serve 3 years or during the war, is hereby Discharged from the service of the United States this ..... day of ....., at ....., ..., by reason of G. O. 21, C. S., 1865, Hd. Qu's A of Tennessee (no objections to his re-enlistment is known to exist.)

Said ..... was born in ..... in the State of ....., is .... years of age, ... feet .... inches high, ... complexion, ... eyes, ... hair, and by occupation a .....

Given at Jeffersonville, Ind., this 12th day of July, 1865.

C. E. WARREN,
Lieutenant-Colonel Commanding Regiment.

JOHN W. SHARP,
Maj. 20th Ind. Vet. Vols. and A. C. M. Prov. Div. A. of T.

The regiment left Jeffersonville on the 12th of July for Madison, when it went into camp at the place where we were mustered into the service, where it received final payment and disbanded on the 24th. While in camp at Jeffersonville I received, with others, my commission as Second Lieutenant of my company (G), which is as follows and which is similar to all which were issued to every officer:

STATE OF WISCONSIN.

WYMAN SPOONER, ACTING GOVERNOR.

To all to whom these presents shall come, Greeting:

Know Ye, That reposing special Trust and Confidence in the Patriotism, Fidelity and Good Conduct of Sergeant J. Madison Aubery, I have appointed and constitute, and by these Presents do appoint and constitute him Second Lieutenant of Company G of the Thirty-sixth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry—vice Lane, promoted—to date from June 15th, 1865, and I do hereby authorize and empower him to execute and fulfill the duties of that office according to law; and he is required to observe and follow such orders and directions as he shall from time to time receive from the Commander-in-Chief, or any other his Superior Officer, according to the Rules and Discipline of War and in accordance with the Constitution and Laws of the State.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name, and caused the Great Seal of the State of Wisconsin to be affixed.

Done at Madison, this fifteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eighteen Hundred and Sixty-five.

(Great Seal of Wisconsin.)

By the Governor,

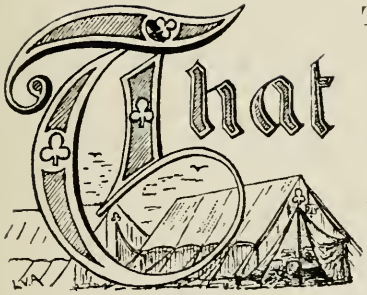
WYMAN SPOONER,
Acting Governor.

LUCIUS FAIRCHILD,
Secretary of State.

S. NYE GIBBS,
A. Adjutant-General.

THE
BLESSINGS
OF
VICTORY.
VICTORY BRINGING US PEACE.
UNION
FOR
EVER.
THE TRAITORS.
NO MORE SLAVERY.

CHAPTER X.



THE reader may better appreciate the heavy casualties of the Thirty-sixth Wisconsin, I have taken from that elaborate and carefully compiled book, "Regimental Losses In the Civil War," by Colonel W. F. Fox, U. S. Vols., from the "Three hundred fighting regiments," for comparison. First, the Second Vermont Infantry of the noted Vermont brigade of the Sixth Corps, in which I had four brothers. It was the first regiment raised in Vermont for three years. Then I take the Second Wisconsin, which sustained the greatest percentage of loss of any in the entire Union Army, who had such commanders as Governor Lucius Fairchild—S. Park Corn was its first colonel; and last, the Sixth Wisconsin, of which our colonel, Frank A. Haskell, was adjutant, and whose commanders were Colonel Lysander Cutler, who was breveted brigadier-general and of whom it is said could stand before his command and call every man by name, and afterwards it was commanded by that little fighter, Edward S. Bragg, who "loved President Cleveland for the enemies he had made," and was Minister to Mexico under his (Cleveland's) administration and at this writing is president of the Iron Brigade Society. He also was made brigadier-general and commanded the Iron Brigade. After him came Colonel Rufus R. Dawes, who was breveted brigadier-general. General Dawes is father of Mr. Charles R. Dawes, comptroller of the currency under President McKinley. Colonel J. A. Watrous, now a major and paymaster in the regular army, was of this regiment.

All three of these regiments were in the service three years, the Thirty-sixth Wisconsin but one. Therefore, the time of service must be taken into consideration in the comparison. In other

words, our casualties were made in one, while those of the three regiments were three years. I take the tables from "Fox's reports," considering them the most reliable, where I find some slight difference between his and mine as regards the Thirty-sixty regiment. The cause is that the losses are differently credited in the engagements. Mr. George Smith of Racine, Wisconsin, has favored me with some valuable statistics on the regiment, which I use. He has gone very thoroughly into the records of Wisconsin regiments. Colonel Fox wrote in the Century of 1888, an interesting study, "The Chances of Being Hit in Battle," "A Study of Regimental Losses in the Civil War," from which I copy.

Second Wisconsin Infantry.

Iron Brigade. Wadsworth Division. First Corps.

Col. S. Park Coon. Col. Lucius Fairchild.
Col. Edger O'Connor (killed). Col. John Mansfield.

Killed and Died of Wounds.			Died of Disease, Accident, Prison, etc.			Total Enrollment.
Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.	
10	228	238	.....	77	77	1203

238 killed—19.7 per cent.

Total of killed and wounded, 753; of missing and captured, 132; died in Confederate prison, 17. This regiment sustained the greatest percentage of loss of any in the entire Union Army. It was a fine regiment and well officered. Leaving the state in June, 1861. Mustered out about June 11th, 1864.

Sixth Wisconsin Infantry.

Iron Brigade. Wadsworth Division. First Corps.

Col. Lysander Cutler, Brevet Brigade General.
Col. Rufus R. Davis, Brevet Brigade General.
Col. Edward S. Bragg, Brigadier General.
Col. John A. Kellogg.

Killed and Died of Wounds.			Died of Disease, Accident, Prison, etc.			Total. Enrollment.
Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.	
16	228	244	1	112	113	1940

244 killed—12.5 per cent.

Total of killed and wounded, 867; missing and captured, 112; died in Confederate prison, 20. This regiment left Wisconsin, July 28th, 1861.

Second Vermont Infantry.

Vermont Brigade. Getty's Division. Sixth Corps.

Col. Henry Whiting. Col. Newton Stone (killed).
Col. Jas. H. Walbridge. Col. John S. Tyler (killed).
Col. Amasa S. Stacy.

Killed and Died of Wounds.			Died of Disease, Accidents, Prison, Etc.			Total Enrollment.
Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.	
6	218	224	.....	175	175	1811

224 killed—12.3 per cent.

Total of killed and wounded, 887; loss by disease includes 22 deaths in Confederate prisons. Second Wisconsin left state, June, 1861. Three years in the service.

Thirty-Sixth Wisconsin Infantry.

McKeen's Brigade. Gibbon's Division. Second Corps.

Col. Frank A. Haskell (killed).
Col. Harry M. Brown (wounded).
Col. John A. Savage (killed).
Col. Clement E. Warner (wounded).

Killed and Died of Wounds.			Died of Disease, Accidents, Prison, Etc.			Total Enrollment.
Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.	
7	150	157	3	182	185	1014

157 killed—15.4 per cent.

Total of killed and wounded, 578; died in Confederate prisons, 102. Left the state May 10th, 1864. Mustered out July 12th, 1865. One year in the service, from Washington to Washington.

Again, for comparison, I take one of the three-year regiments of our own brigade, from Colonel Fox's regimental losses.

The Eighty-second New York was recruited, May, 1861. Their term of service expired June 25th, 1865.

Losses.	Officers.	En. Men.	Total.
Killed and mortally wounded	10	171	181
Died of disease, accidents, etc	5	59	64
Died in Confederate prisons	0	24	24
	15	254	269
36th WISCONSIN:			
Killed and died of wounds	7	150	157
Died of disease, accident and in prison	3	182	185
Died in prison, 102.	10	332	342

	Enrolled.	Killed.	Per cent.
82d New York	1452	181	12.0
36th Wisconsin	1014	157	15.4

The Thirty-sixth Wisconsin was in service from May, 1864, to July 12th, 1865. One year and two months.

(Century, May, 1888.)

THE CHANCES OF BEING HIT IN BATTLE.

A Study of Regimental Losses in the Civil War.

If a man enlist in time of war, what are the chances of his being killed? When a new regiment leaves for the front, how many of its men will probably lose their lives by violent deaths? What are the battle losses of regiments in active service—not in wounded and captured, but in killed and died of wounds? A very good answer to these or similar inquiries is found in the records of the Northern troops in the war of 1861-65. It was a war so great, so long and desperate, it employed so many men, that these records furnish of themselves a fair reply.

A soldier of the late Civil war is often questioned as to how many men his regiment lost. His answer is always something like this: "We left our barracks 1,000 strong; when we returned there were only 85 left." Few people have the hardihood to dispute the old veteran, who testily fortifies all of his assertions by the argument that he was there and ought to know. So the story of the 1,000 who went and the 85 who returned is accepted without reply. Now this peculiar form of statement as made by the old soldier is apt to be correct so far as it goes, but the inferences are invariably wrong. So few are aware of the many causes which deplete a regiment, that these missing men are generally thought of as dead. A better way for the veteran to answer the question would be to state that in round numbers his regiment lost 100 men killed; that 200 died of disease; that 400 were discharged for sickness or wounds; that 100 deserted; that 100 were absent in hospital or on furlough; and so only 100 remained as present at the musterout.

Of course, there are many regiments whose brilliant records would require a different statement, but as regards three-fourths of the troops in the late war it would fairly approximate the truth. Of the 2,000 regiments or more in the Union army, there were 45* only in which the number of killed and mortally wounded exceeded 200 men. Such statements must not be regarded as derogatory nor belittling; for the simple facts are such as need no exaggeration, and the truth only need be told to furnish records unrivaled in military history.

As regards the number killed in regiments, the prevailing ideas are indefinite or incorrect, seldom approaching the truth. Nor are these errors confined to civilians alone; they are prevalent among the officers and men who were there and would be supposed to know. All this is largely due to the reckless and careless statements too often made regarding such losses. The error is a somewhat excusable one, as neither officers nor men have the means of knowing the actual loss in every engagement. They remember, perhaps, some of the official reports of their colonel as rendered at the close of certain battles, but not all of them. These casualty reports, as given in, are divided into killed, wounded, and missing, the latter term generally including the captured. Many of these wounded and missing return; some of them during their abscence die in hospitals or military prisons; nothing is definitely known about them at the time; so the tendency is to consider only the total of these casualties, and in time to think of them as all killed or lost.

There is fortunately, however, one reliable source of information as to the number of men in a regiment who were killed in action, and that is the regimental muster-out rolls. Every regiment before disbanding was required to hand in company rolls, made out in triplicate, bearing the names of all who had ever belonged to the company from first to last. Opposite each name were remarks showing what became of the man, such as: "killed," "died of wounds," "died of disease," "transferred," "discharged," "deserted," or "present at muster-out." So these rolls, when properly made out, form a reliable basis for ascertaining the number killed in a regiment. Many of the rolls, however, were defective, and some were lost. But the various States, through their respective military bureaus have regained the desired information, and, with few exceptions, have completed their rolls, although this involved in some States years of clerical research and large appropriations of money. Some of these final rolls have been put in print, while the others are on file in the various offices of the States' adjutants-general. In some of the States there are a few rolls missing, but the duplicates are on file in the War Department at Washington. The remark has been made concerning muster-

*Does not include heavy artillery organizations.

out rolls that they are not always accurate. This was true to a certain extent at the close of the war, but for twenty years a clerical force has been busy in correcting and perfecting them. Certainly but few errors can remain as regards the killed, for the pension claims soon called attention to nearly all of such omissions. Hence these rolls, together with certain other sources of information, furnish a reliable source for ascertaining the relative losses of every regiment and battery in the Northern army.

"THREE HUNDRED FIGHTING REGIMENTS."

Thirty-Sixth Wisconsin Infantry.

McKeen's Brigade. Gibbon's Division. Second Corps.

Col. Frank A. Haskell (killed).
Col. John A. Savage (killed).
Col. Harry M. Brown (wounded).
Col. C. E. Warner (wounded).

Companies.	Killed and Died of Wounds.			Died of Disease, Accident, Prison, etc.			Total Enrollment.
	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.	
Field and Staff..	2	.....	2	1	1	2	12
A.....	.....	10	10	.....	25	25	103
B.....	1	20	21	.....	22	22	104
C.....	.....	18	18	.....	20	20	100
D.....	.....	14	14	1	12	13	95
E.....	1	23	24	.....	13	13	102
F.....	1	10	11	.....	11	11	96
G.....	1	14	15	.....	20	20	98
H.....	.....	13	13	.....	25	25	101
I.....	.....	12	12	.....	17	17	102
K.....	1	16	17	1	16	17	101
Total.....	7	150	157	3	182	185	1014

Killed, 157—15.4 per cent.

Total killed and wounded, 578; died in Confederate prisons, 102.

Battles.

North Anna, 7; Jerusalem Road, 2; Totopotomy, 2; Siege of Petersburg, 9; Bethesda Church, 49; Deep Bottom, 12; Cold Harbor, June 3rd, 26; Ream's Station, 9; Cold Harbor Trenches, 6; Boydton Road, 1; Petersburg Assault, 32; Farmville, 1; Chickahominy, 1.

Present also at Strawberry Plain, Hatcher Run, Sailor Creek, High Bridge, Appomatox.

NOTES—Recruited under call of February 1st, 1864, for 500,000 men. It was organized at Madison, leaving Wisconsin, May 10th. Colonel Haskell was transferred from Sixth Wisconsin, in which he was adjutant. Immediately after arriving in Virginia, the regiment joined the Army of the Potomac, then at Spotsylvania, having been assigned to the First Brigade (Webb's), Second Division (Gibbon's), Second Army Corps. The regiment was under fire for the first time at Spotsylvania, May 19th, 1864 (Fredericksburg Pike), where it was held in reserve. It was engaged a few days later at North Anna, and also at Totopotomy Creek; on June 1st at Bethesda Church, four companies—B, E, F, G—while in the skirmish line made a dashing charge, but with heavy loss: of 240 men engaged in the charge, 128 were killed and wounded, 38 missing. Two days later the regiment was engaged in the storming of Cold Harbor, a desperate fight, in which it sustained a loss of 17 killed, 53 wounded and 5 missing. The brigade commander, Colonel H. B. McKeen of the Eighty-first Pennsylvania, was killed in the assault, whereupon the command devolved upon Colonel Haskell, who fell dead a few minutes later. Colonel Savage succeeded to the command of the regiment, but fell mortally wounded in the assault on Petersburg, June 18th, 1864. In that engagement the regiment lost 16 killed and 107 wounded. It became so reduced by death, wounds and disease, that it carried only 11 officers and 175 men into the fight at Ream's Station, August 25th; it lost in that action 134 men taken prisoners.

The total of killed during the whole war was, on the Union side, 110,070, out of about 2,200,000 men. To be exact, there were 2,778,304 enlistments; but, after deducting the re-enlistments and reducing the short-term numbers to a three years' basis, the round numbers would not be very much in excess of the figures stated. This would indicate that the number killed during the war was, on the Northern side, very close to five per cent. of those engaged, and which is, by the way, a greater percentage than that of the Crimean or Franco-Prussian wars.

Although the average loss of the whole army was five per cent., it must be borne in mind that the percentage was very unevenly divided among the various regiments, ranging from twenty per cent. down to nothing. In most of the commands, the percentage of killed would naturally be the same as that of the whole army, but there were some in which the rate was not necessarily large to offset that of those whose ranks sustained little or no loss. This increased percentage fell heavily on the Army of the Potomac, and on certain divisions in that army.

This subject of percentage is an interesting one, creating heroic records which might otherwise be overlooked, and adding fresh laurels when many would think the whole story had been told. There is something pathetic in the story of the Pennsly-

vania Reserves, when one studies the figures and thinks how thin were the ranks that furnished so many dead Pennsylvanians. The percentage list also shows plainly that the brunt of battle fell much heavier on some regiments than on others, and requires that such ones be known, so that the credit so justly due them may be fully acknowledged.

First of all, in this respect, stands the Second Wisconsin Infantry, it having lost the most men, in proportion to its numbers, of any regiment in the whole Union army. The mortuary records of the State of Wisconsin furnish the information from which the following statement of their loss is made:

SECOND WISCONSIN INFANTRY.

Wadsworth's Division, First Corps.

(1) Colonel S. Park Coon.
(2) Colonel Edgar O'Connor (killed).
(3) Colonel Lucius Fairchild, Brigadier-General.
(4) Colonel John Mansfield.

LOSSES.

	Officers.	En. Men.	Total.
Killed or died of wounds	10	228	238
Died of diseases, accidents, etc.		77	77

1188 enrolled; 238 killed=20 per cent.

Battles.	Killed.
Blackburn's Ford, Va.	1
First Bull Run, Va.	29
Catlett's Station, Va.	1
Gainesville, Va.	81
Manassas, Va.	2
South Mountain, Md.	12
Antietam, Md.	30
Fredericksburg, Va.	3
Gettysburg, Pa.	49
Wilderness, Va.	13
Spotsylvania, Va.	7
Petersburg, Va.	2
Weldon Railroad, Va.	1
Hatcher's Run, Va.	1
Gun-boat, *Mound City*	6
Total of killed and died of wounds	238
Killed and wounded, 753; missing and captured	132

The following regiments were also remarkable for their percentage of killed in action; remarkable because the general average was five per cent. They were all infantry commands:

Regiment.*	Corps.	Enrolled.	Killed.	Per cent.
26th Wisconsin (Germans)	Twentieth	1089	188	17.2
11th Pa. Reserves	Fifth	1179	196	16.6
142d Pennsylvania	First	935	155	16.5
141st Pennsylvania	Third	1037	167	16.1
36th Wisconsin	Second	1014	157	15.4
5th Kentucky	Fourth	1020	157	15.3
27th Indiana	Twelfth	1101	169	15.3
24th Michigan	First	1238	189	15.2
1st Minnesota	Second	1242	187	15.0
93d Illinois	Seventeenth	1011	151	14.9
8th Pa. Reserves	Fifth	1062	158	14.8
126th New York	Second	1036	153	14.7
55th Illinois	Fifteenth	1099	161	14.6
63d Pennsylvania	Third	1308	186	14.2
4th Michigan	Fifth	1325	189	14.2
37th Wisconsin	Ninth	1110	156	14.0
1st Michigan	Fifth	1346	187	13.8
73d Ohio	Twentieth	1267	174	13.7
6th Iowa	Sixteenth	1102	152	13.7
14th Indiana	Second	1134	152	13.4
44th New York	Fifth	1365	182	13.3
32d Indiana	Fourth	1285	171	13.3
22d Illinois	Fourth	1123	147	13.0

*Each of the 45 regiments previously mentioned as having lost 200 or more in killed has a place in this table.

In these enrollments no account is taken of men transferred to a regiment after the war had closed.

But the above enrollments include the non-combatants and absentees. The maximum of effective strength was fully one-fifth less and the actual percentage of loss correspondingly greater. A new regiment may leave its barracks 1,000 strong, and yet, within 30 days, go into action with less than 800 muskets. The process of depletion begins with the very first day of service. Men are detailed as cooks, teamsters, servants, and clerks; the sick-list then appears, and the thousand muskets are never seen together again. So the percentage of killed, as based on a total enrollment, does not render justice to the survivors. Still, it is the only definite basis for such figures, and is sufficient in estimating the comparative losses of the various commands. This point is better understood when the losses in certain actions are considered by themselves. There are many regiments which lost one-fourth of their men killed, or three-fourths, including the wounded, in some one engagement.

The following instances of excessive loss in particular actions may be of interest in connection with this topic. They represent the maximum of loss, and may be of interest to such historians as

persist in telling of regiments that were all cut to pieces or completely annihilated.

Regiment.	Battle.	Present.	Killed and wounded.*	Per cent.
25th Massachusetts	Cold Harbor, Va	302	215	71
36th Wisconsin (4 Co's)	Bethesda Church, Va	240	166	69
12th Massachusetts	Antietam, Md	334	224	67
81st Pennsylvania	Fredericksburg, Va	261	176	67
5th New Hampshire	Fredericksburg, Va	303	193	64
15th New Jersey	Spotsylvania, Va	432	272†	63
9th Illinois	Shiloh, Tenn	578	366	63
9th New York (‡8 Co's)	Antietam, Md	373	235	63
69th New York	Antietam, Md	317	196	61
121st New York	Salem Heights, Va	453	276	61
97th Pennsylvania	Berm'a Hundred, Va	311	188	60
2d Wisconsin	Gettysburg, Pa	302	181§	60
7th Ohio	Cedar Mountain, Va	307	182	59
63d New York	Antietam, Md	341	202	59
49th Pennsylvania	Spotsylvania, Va	478	274‖	57
37th Wisconsin	Petersburg Mine, Va	251	145	57
12th New Hampshire	Cold Harbor, Va	301	167	55
141st New York	Peach Tree Creek, Ga	142	80	56
111th New York	Gettysburg, Pa	450	249	55
26th Pennsylvania	Gettysburg, Pa	382	213	55
8th Kansas	Chickamauga, Ga	406	220	54
14th Ohio	Chickamauga, Ga	449	245	54
10th Wisconsin	Chaplin Hills, Ky	276	150	54
22d Indiana	Chaplin Hills, Ky	303	159	52
32d Iowa	Pleasant Hill, La	420	210	50

* Includes a few missing ones; but they were, undoubtedly, killed or wounded.
† Includes 116 killed or mortally wounded.
‡ "Hawkins's Zouaves."
§ All killed or wounded; missing not included.
‖ Includes 109 killed or mortally wounded.

The foregoing lists indicate fairly the limit of injury which a regiment will endure, and also the capacity of modern fire-arms for inflicting the same when used subject to the varying conditions of a battlefield.

Loss in action properly includes all of the wounded, and so where only the number of killed is stated, as in some instances here, there should be added a certain proportion of wounded, in order fully to comprehend what is implied in the statement. This proportion, after deducting from the wounded those fatally injured and adding their number to the killed, is something over two wounded to one killed and died of wounds. Before such deduction, the usual proportion is a fraction over four to one. The number of killed, as officially reported at the close of a battle, is generally increased over fifty per cent. by those who die of their wounds. This statement is based upon an extended and careful comparison of official reports with final muster-out rolls. It will always be found correct as to an aggregate loss of any large number of regiments, although it may not always hold true as to some particular one.

CONFEDERATE LOSSES.

But how fared the Confederate regiments amidst all this fighting?

The official casualty lists of the Confederate forces are not so trustworthy as those of the Union side because they have not had the same careful revision since the war closed, but the tables, now accessible, show that the Northern aim was equally true, and that the Northern nerve was equally steady. The Twenty-sixth North Carolina—Pettigrew's Brigade, Heth's Division—lost at Gettysburg 86 killed and 502* wounded; total, 588, not including the missing, of whom there were about 120. In one company, 84 strong, every man and officer was hit; and the orderly sergeant who made out the list did it with a bullet through each leg. This is by far the largest regimental loss on either side during the war. At Fair Oaks the Sixth Alabama, John B. Gordon's regiment, sustained a loss of 91 killed, 277 wounded, and 5 missing; total, 373. One company in this regiment is officially reported as having lost 21 killed and 23 wounded out of 55 who were in action. The First South Carolina Rifles encountered the Duryea Zouaves at Gaines's Mill, and retired** with a loss of 81 killed and 225 wounded. The Zouaves, in turn, vacated their position at Manassas in favor of the Fifth Texas, but not until they had dropped 261 of the Texans.

The following tabulation of remarkable losses is compiled from the Confederate official reports of regimental commandants:

Regiment.	Battle.	Killed.	Wounded *	Total.
4th North Carolina	Fair Oaks	77	286	363
44th Georgia	Mechanicsville	71	264	335
14th Alabama	Seven Days†	71	253	324
8th Tennessee	Stone's River	41	265	306
20th North Carolina	Gaines's Mill	70	202	272
Palmetto Sharpshooters	Glendale	39	215	254
4th Texas	Gaines's Mill	44	208	252
42d Mississippi	Gettysburg	60	205	265
29th Mississippi	Stone's River	34	202	236
2d Mississippi	Gettysburg	49	183	232
57th North Carolina	Fredericksburg, 1862	32	192	224
45th North Carolina	Gettysburg	46	173	219
4th Tennessee	Shiloh	36	183	219
13th Georgia	Antietam	48	166	214
2d North Carolina	Chancellorsville	47	167	214
5th Alabama	Fair Oaks	29	181	210
30th Mississippi	Stone's River	63	146	209
11th Georgia	Gettysburg	42	162	204
17th Mississippi	Gettysburg	40	160	200
8th Georgia	First Bull Run	41	159	200
16th Tennessee	Chaplin Hills	41	151	192
2d Florida	Fair Oaks	37	152	189
3d Arkansas	Antietam	27	155	182
2d Louisiana	Malvern Hill	30	152	182

* Includes the mortally wounded. † The missing are not included in these figures; there were but few of them, and in most of these instances there were none.

** This loss occurred at Gaines's Mill and Glendale.

There were other losses in the Confederate ranks which were equally severe if considered in connection with the number engaged, and the percentage of loss in their regiments appears to have been as large as that of their adversaries. In many instances the Confederate colonels in their official report state, together with their loss, the number of men taken into action. In making a compilation from these reports, some heroic records are revealed. For instance:

Regiment.	Battle.	Present in Action.	Killed and Wounded.	Per Ct.
1st Texas	Antietam	226	186	82
21st Georgia	Manassas	242	184	76
8th Tennessee	Stone's River	444	306	69
17th South Carolina	Manassas	284	189	67
23d South Carolina	Manassas	225	149	66
44th Georgia	Mechanicsville	514	335	65
16th Mississippi	Antietam	228	144	63
15th Virginia	Antietam	128	75	58
18th Georgia	Antietam	176	101	57
10th Georgia	Antietam	147	83	56
12th Tennessee	Stone's River	292	164	56
16th Tennessee	Stone's River	377	207	55
3d Alabama	Malvern Hill	354	200	56
7th North Carolina	Seven Days	450	253	56
18th North Carolina	Seven Days	396	224	56
1st S. C. Rifles	Gaines's Mill	537	306	56
4th North Carolina	Fair Oaks	678	369	54
12th South Carolina	Manassas	270	146	54
4th Texas	Antietam	200	107	53
27th Tennessee	Chaplin Hills	210	112	53
1st South Carolina	Manassas	283	151	53
49th Virginia	Fair Oaks	424	224	52
12th Alabama	Fair Oaks	408	215	52
7th South Carolina	Antietam	268	140	52
7th Texas	Raymond	306	158	52
11th Alabama	Glendale	357	181	51

With these should be again mentioned the Twenty-sixth North Carolina, whose official report shows a loss of over 85 per cent. at Gettysburg.

Many important instances are necessarily omitted from the preceding list, as the Confederates issued an order in May, 1863, forbidding any further mention, in regimental battle-reports, "of the number of men taken into action," alleging as a reason "the impropriety of thus furnishing the enemy with the means of computing" their strength. The same order required "that in future the reports of the wounded shall only include those whose injuries, in the opinion of the medical officers, render them unfit for duty," and deprecated "the practice of including cases of slight injuries which do not incapacitate the recipient for duty."

The total number of killed in the Confederate armies, including deaths from wounds, will never be definitely known. From a careful examination of their official reports, or, in case of the

absence of such reports, a consideration of the accepted facts, it appears that their mortuary loss by battle was not far from 94,000.

In 1866, General Fry, U. S. provost marshal general, ordered a compilation made from the Confederate muster-rolls, then in possession of the government, from which it appears that they lost 2,086 officers and 50,868 enlisted men, killed; 1,246 officers and 20,324 enlisted men, died of wounds; total, 74,524.** Deaths from disease, 59,297. These rolls were incomplete; the rolls of two states were almost entirely missing; and none of them covered the entire period. Still they develop the fact that the number of killed could not have been less than the figures given above.

It does not follow that, because the Confederate armies were smaller, their losses were smaller. Their generals showed a remarkable ability in always having an equal number of men at the points of contact.

Upon tabulating the casualties of each battle, using official reports only—and, in absence of such, allowing one loss to offset the other—the aggregate casualties up to April, 1864, show that the Union loss in killed and wounded is about 11,500 in excess of the Confederate, a very small amount as compared with the totals. But this difference in favor of the Confederates would disappear if their official reports were subjected to a revision of the nominal lists, as has been done lately with the Union reports. For several years past the War Department has had a clerical force at work in comparing the official battle-reports of Union generals with the regimental nominal lists of casualties, and in each case the total of casualties, as reported by the general, is largely increased.

Up to 1864 the losses on each side were, in the aggregate, substantially the same, with a slight difference, if any, in favor of the Confederates. Then came a frightful discrepancy.

From May 5th to June 30th, in their operations against Richmond, the Armies of the Potomac and the James lost 77,452 men —a greater number than were in Lee's army. Of this number the Army of the Potomac lost 54,925 in its return to the Peninsula by the overland "line."

Whatever excess there may be in killed on the Union side during the war is chargeable to the campaigns of 1864-65.

The heaviest losses by brigade are credited to the Iron Brigade of the First Corps and the Vermont Brigade of the Sixth Corps, both having a continuous unbroken organization as brigades, which was a rare thing in the war. Their long list of killed was but the natural result of the courage with which they faced the musketry on so many fields.

It may be noticed by some that the regimental losses in killed as stated here, are greatly in excess of the figures as given in the "Official Records of the Rebellion," now in course of publication by the War Department. But it should be understood that those

official figures are the ones which were reported at the close of each action, and show only the nature of the casualties at that particular hour. Such reports were made up under the headings of "Killed," "Wounded," and "Missing." The number of those who died of wounds is not shown, but is covered up in each case under the general return of the wounded, although many of them die the same day. Again, the "missing" is an indefinite quantity, embracing, as it does, all those who were captured, together with a certain class which always turn up again within a few days. Official reports of wounded also were often far from correct, as in some commands men were not allowed to be considered as wounded unless the injury was a severe one, while in others orders were received to report every casualty, however slight. On account of this some are asking, How many of the regiment were actually killed, or died of their wounds? How many were buried as the result of the fight? They know that, however doubtful might be the classification of a slightly wounded or missing man, there can be no question as to the definite allotment of one that is buried. The "Official Records" constitute a wonderful work, highly creditable to the officer in charge, and of a magnitude that will require many years before the last volume can be printed. Its casualty lists, so far as reached, possess an intense interest and are tabulated in admirable form. Still, many will be interested in going farther, and noting the actual and largely increased number of killed as developed by the figures gleaned from the muster-out rolls.

The number of officers killed in battle was somewhat greater in proportion than that of the enlisted men, but often failed to bear any definite ratio to the loss of the regiment itself. In the Second Vermont Infantry 223 were killed, of whom 6 were officers, while in the Twelfth Massachusetts (Colonel Fletcher Webster) 194 were killed, of whom 18 were officers. Again, the Nineteenth Maine lost 192 killed, of whom 3 only were officers, while in the Twenty-second Indiana, out of 153 killed, 14 were officers.

In the aggregate, the proportion of officers to enlisted men killed was 1 officer to 16 men, but certain regiments and certain States show a wide variation. The Connecticut and Delaware officers had either an excess of bravery or a lack of caution, as their proportionate loss in battle far exceeds the average.

The surgeons and chaplains, although regarded as non-combatants, were not exempt from the bloody casualties of the battlefield. The medical service sustained a loss of 40 surgeons killed in action or mortally wounded. There were 73 more who were wounded in action, and, as in the case of those killed, they were wounded while in the discharge of their duties on the field. Many of the chaplains were also killed or wounded in battle. Some of them were struck down while attending to their duties with the

stretcher-bearers, while others, like Chaplain Fuller, fell dead in the front rank with a rifle in their hands.

Of the three principal arms of the service, the infantry loses the most men in action, the cavalry next, and the light artillery the least.

The number of officers killed in the regular regiments was in excess of their due proportion, and argues plainly better selected material. On the other hand, the number of enlisted men killed in the regular service was less in proportion to enrollment than in the volunteer. This may be due to the larger number of deserters which encumbered their rolls, or it may be that the regulars, being better officered, accomplished their work with a smaller loss, avoiding the useless sacrifice, which occurred too often, as the direct result of incompetency. In alluding to the regulars as being better officered, they are referred to as a whole, it being fully understood that in many state regiments commissions were held by those equally competent. In fact, it is doubtful if the regular army has a regiment which ever had at any time a line of officers which could equal those of the Second Massachusetts Volunteers. The number killed in action in the regular service was 144 officers and 2,139 enlisted men, the heaviest loss occurring in the Eighteenth Infantry.

In connection with the subject of regimental losses there is the important one of loss by disease. In our army there were twice as many deaths from disease as from bullets. In the Confederate army the loss from disease was, for obvious reasons, much less, being smaller than their loss in battle. This loss by disease was, in our Northern regiments, very unevenly distributed, running as low as 30 in some and exceeding 500 in others, while in some of the colored regiments it was still greater. There seems to be an impression that the regiments which suffered most in battle lost also the most from disease. This is an error, the direct opposite being the truth. The report of the War Department for 1866 says, regarding this subject, that "it is to be noted, that those states which show large mortality on the battlefield likewise show large mortality by disease." This may be true of the state totals, but is wholly incorrect as to the regiments themselves; for, with but few exceptions, the regiments which sustained the heaviest loss in battle show the smallest number of deaths from disease.

Still, in the whole army the aggregate loss by disease was double the loss in action, and the question arises, Where, then, did it occur?

In reply, a long list could be offered, in which regiments with a comparatively small loss in action would show a startling mortality from sickness; also many commands which performed garrison or post duty, and which show a long death-roll without having been engaged in any battle. The troops in the Departments

of the Gulf and the Mississippi were exposed to a fatal climate, but participated in few battles, the fighting there, aside from a few minor engagements, being over by August, 1863. Though but few battle names were inscribed upon their colors, it should be remembered that they went and came in obedience to orders; that the service they rendered was an important one; and that their comrades' lives were also lost while in the line of duty.

Still, the inference is a fair one that the fighting regiments owed their exemption from disease to the same pluck which made them famous, and which enabled them to withstand its encroachments without tamely giving up and lying down under its attack. It was a question of mental as well as bodily stamina, and hence there is found in certain black regiments a mortality from disease exceeding by far that of any white troops, a fact which cannot be accounted for by climatic reasons, because the particular regiments referred to were recruited from blacks who were born and raised along the Mississippi, where these troops were stationed, and where the loss occurred.

Throughout the whole army, the officers were far less apt to succumb to the fatalities of disease than were their men. While the proportionate loss of enlisted men in battle was 16 men to one officer, the loss by disease was 82 men, and in the colored troops 214 men—facts with ethnological features worth noting.

In addition to deaths from battle and disease there were other prolific sources of mortality, over 4,000 being killed by accidents, resulting mostly from a careless use of firearms or from fractious horses, while 3,000 more were drowned while bathing or boating. By the explosion of the steamer Sultana, loaded with exchanged prisoners, homeward bound after the war, 1,400 Union soldiers were killed—a loss exceeded in only a few battles of the war.

A regiment's greatest loss did not always occur in its greatest battle. The heaviest blows were often received in some fight which history scarcely mentions—some reconnoissance, ambuscade, or wagon-guard affair, entirely disconnected with any general engagement. With many commands this has been a misfortune and a grievance; something akin to that of the oft-quoted aspirant for glory who was slain in battle, but whose name was misspelled in the newspapers. The One Hundred and Seventh New York went through Gettysburg with a trivial loss, only to have 170 men struck down at Pumpkin Vine Creek, Ga. This regiment erected a monument, on the pedestal of which is chiseled a long list of battle names, remarkable for their euphony as well as their historic grandeur. The hand of the stonecutter paused at Pumpkin Vine Creek, and the committee substituted New Hope Church, the name by which the Confederates designate the same fight.

The word Gettysburg is not a musical combination, but many will thank fortune that the battle was fought there instead of at

Pipe Creek, the place designated in the general's orders. As it is, the essayist and historian will delight in referring to the grand victory as one which preserved unbroken the map and boundaries of the nation, but they would hardly care to do so if they were obliged to add that all this took place at Pipe Creek.

Soldiers love to point to the battle names inscribed upon their colors, and glory in the luster that surrounds them. It is natural that they should prefer well-known names or pleasant-sounding ones. The old soldier is something of a romancer in his way, and is alive to the value of euphony as an adjunct to his oft-told tale. The Michigan cavalrymen find willing ears for the story of their fight at Falling Waters, while the Jersey troopers find it difficult to interest hearers in their affair at Hawes' Shop. The veterans of the West find it easier to talk of Atlanta and Champion's Hill than of the Yazoo or Buzzard's Roost. Through coming years our rhyming bards will tell of those who fought at the Wilderness, or Malvern Hill, but cadence and euphony will ignore the fallen heroes of Pea Ridge and Bermuda Hundred.

WILLIAM F. FOX.

"It may be of interest to know the maximum of percentages, as based on the total of killed, wounded and missing, instead of on the killed and mortally wounded alone. Such percentages, however, are apt to be unsatisfactory, as the missing includes the captured men. In the following table the missing are mostly, if not all, killed or wounded men."

Maximum Percentage of Casualties—Fox.

Regiment.	Battle.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.	Engaged.	Per Ct.
1st Minnesota...	Gettysburg.....	47	168	.....	215	262	82.0
141st Penn.....	Gettysburg.....	25	103	21	149	198	75.7
101st New York	Manassas.....	6	101	17	124	168	73.8
25th Mass.....	Cold Harbor.....	53	139	28	220	310	70.0
36th Wis.....	Bethesda Church..	20	108	38	166	240	69.0
8th Vermont.....	Cedar Creek.....	17	66	23	106	156	67.9
2d Wisconsin.....	Gettysburg.....	26	155	.....	181	302	59.9
3d Wisconsin.....	Antietam.....	27	173	.....	200	340	58.8
2d Wisconsin.....	Manassas.....	53	213	32	298	511	58.3
5th Vermont.....	Savage Station....	31	147	31	209	400	52.2

The proper way to judge of the relative losses of regiments during their term of service is to accompany the statement of the losses with the figures of the total enrollment, and compare the percentages as well as the losses. The regiments in the following list can fairly claim the honor of having encountered the hardest fighting in the war. They may not have done the most effective fighting, nor the best fighting; but they evidently stood where the

danger was thickest, and were the ones who faced the hottest musketry. They were all well known, reliable commands, and served with unblemished records. The maximum loss is reached in this table:

KILLED AND DIED OF WOUNDS.

Maximum Percentages of Enrollments—Fox.

Regiment.	Division.	Corps.	Enrollment.	Killed.	Per Ct.
2d Wisconsin	Wadsworth's	First	1203	238	19.7
57th Massachuse's	Stevenson's	Ninth	1052	201	19.1
1st Maine H. Art'y	Birney's	Second	2202	423	19.2
140th Penn	Barlow's	Second	1132	198	17.4
26th Wisconsin	Schurz's	Eleventh	1089	188	17.2
7th Wisconsin	Wadsworth's	First	1630	281	17.2
69th New York	Hancock's	Second	1513	259	17.1
11th Penn. Reserves	Crawford's	Fifth	1179	196	16.6
142d Pennsylvania	Doubleday's	First	935	155	16.5
141st Pennsylva'a	Birney's	Third	1037	167	16.1
7th Michigan	Gibbon's	Second	1315	208	15.8
148th Pennsylv'a	Barlow's	Second	1339	210	15.6
83d Pennsylvania	Griffin's	Fifth	1806	282	15.5
22d Massachusetts	Griffin's	Fifth	1393	216	15.5
70th New York	Hooker's	Third	1226	190	15.4
36th Wisconsin	Gibbon's	Second	1014	157	15.4
27th Indiana	Williams'	Twelfth	1101	169	15.3
5th Kentucky	T. J. Wood's	Fourth	1020	157	15.3
24th Michigan	Wadsworth's	First	1238	189	15.2
79th U. S. Colored.	Thayer's	Seventh	1249	188	15.0
17th Maine	Birney's	Third	1371	207	15.0
1st Minnesota	Gibbon's	Second	1242	187	15.0

From the above it is seen there were but 14 having a greater per cent. than the 36th.

It is a mistake to think we did not have a foe worthy of our metal. From Col. Fox's report I take the following to compare with the above:

Regiment.	Battle.	Present	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Per Ct.
1st Texas	Antietam	226	45	141	.....	82.3
21st Georgia	Manassas	242	38	146	.....	76.0
26th North Caro	Gettysburg	820	86	502	.....	71.7
6th Miss	Shiloh	425	61	239	.....	70.5
8th Tenn	Stone River	444	41	265	.....	68.2

Ratio of wounded to killed in battle in which the 36th Wisconsin participated, according to Col. Fox:

Wilderness	5.3	Bethesda Church	4.9
North Anna	4.5	Deep Bottom	5.6
Totopotomy	4.5	Spottsylvania	4.9
Cold Harbor	4.9	Petersburg	5.0

Regimental Losses of Killed in Particular Engagements—Fox.

Regiment.	Battle.	Division.	Engaged.	Killed.	Per Ct.
1st Wisconsin.....	Chaplin Hills.....	Rousseau's ...	407	77	18.0
2nd Wisconsin.....	Manasses.....	Hatch's.....	511	87	17.0
2nd Wisconsin.....	Gettysburg.....	Wadsworth's	302	46	15.0
3rd Wisconsin.....	Antietam.....	Williams'.....	340	41	12.0
4th Wisconsin.....	Port Hudson.....	Paine's.....	222	45	20.0
10th Wisconsin.....	Chaplin Hill.....	Rousseau's....	376	52	13.0
14th Wisconsin.....	Vicksb'g, May22	McArthur's....	256	30	11.0
15th Wisconsin.....	Dallas.....	T. J. Wood's.	160	26	16.0
19th Wisconsin.....	Fair Oaks.....	Marston's.....	197	26	13.0
26th Wisconsin.....	Chancellorville...	Schurtz's.....	471	53	11.0
26th Wisconsin.....	Gettysburg.....	Schurtz's.....	508	61	12.0
36th Wisconsin.....	Bethesda Church	Gibbon's.....	240	49	20.0
37th Wisconsin.....	Petersburg Mine	Wilcox's.....	257	55	21.0

"The loss sustained by a regiment in battle can be properly estimated only when the number of men engaged is known and taken into consideration. The small battalion in which fifty men were killed must not be classed, in point of loss, with the large regiment losing the same number."

List of Battles, with the Regiments Sustaining Greatest Loss in Each—Fox.

Totopotomy, Va., Bethesda Church, May 29-31, 1864.

Regiment.	Division.	Corps.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Aggregate.
36th Wisconsin.....	Gibbon's.....	Second....	20	108	38	166
7th New York, H. A.....	Barlow's.....	Second....	22	97	16	135
2d New York, H. A.....	Barlow's.....	Second....	7	77	7	91

Petersburg, Va., June 17-18.

24th New York Cav.....	Wilcox's.....	Ninth.....	38	156	3	197
2d Michigan.....	Wilcox's.....	Ninth.....	21	170	13	204
187th Pennsylvania.....	Griffin's.....	Ninth.....	23	165	1	189
37th Wisconsin.....	Wilcox's.....	Ninth.....	33	122	2	157
170th New York.....	Gibbon's.....	Second....	22	111	3	136
27th Michigan.....	Wilcox's.....	Ninth.....	17	106	5	128
36th Wisconsin.....	Gibbon's.....	Second....	16	107	.....	123
7th Wisconsin.....	Cutler's.....	Fifth.....	12	52	.....	64

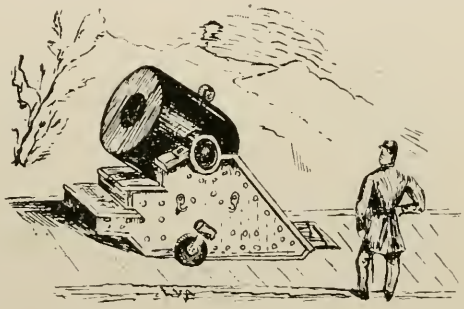
NOTE—I have only taken Wisconsin regiments, as the list is too great to take all the 300 regiments on the list. There are but 13 which show a higher percentage, and but 7 equaling the 36th Wisconsin in all of the Union regiments. There is but one with a greater, and but one equaling the per cent. of all of the the Wisconsin regiments.

Losses by Battles.—Fox.

"The figures are compiled from the battle reports and revised casualty list in the 'Official' Records of the Union and Confederate Armies."

Date.	Engagement.	Killed.	Wounded, including Mortally Wounded.	Captured and Missing.	Aggregate.
May 23 27	North Anna, Va	186	942	165	1,293
" 28-31	Totopotomy, Va	101	518	52	671
June 1	Bethesda Church, Va	194	824	348	1,366
" 2-4	Cold Harbor	1,844	9,077	1,816	12,737
" 15-19	Petersburg Assault	1,688	8,513	1,185	11,386
" 22	Jerusalem Road	142	654	2,166	2,962
" 20, 30	Petersburg Trenches	112	506	151	769
" 26-29	Strawberry Plain	62	340	86	488
" 30	Petersburg Mine	504	1,881	1,413	3,798
July 1-31	Petersburg Trenches	349	1,587	145	2,081
Aug. 14-16	Deep Bottom	327	1,851	721	2,899
" 25	Ream's Station	140	529	2,073	2,742
" 1-31	Siege of Petersburg	158	623	296	1,077
Sept. 1-3	Siege of Petersburg	74	304	424	802
Oct. 27	Boydton Road	166	1,028	564	1,758
" 1-31	Petersburg Trenches	159	520	633	1,312
Nov. 1-30	Siege of Petersburg	57	258	108	423
Dec. 1-31	Siege of Petersburg	66	278	269	613
Jan. 1-31	Siege of Petersburg	51	269	81	401
Feb. 5-7	Dabney's Mill	232	1,062	186	1,480
" 1-28	Siege of Petersburg	43	257	72	372
March 25	Fort Stedman	68	337	506	911
" 25	Petersburg	103	864	209	1,176
" 1-31	Siege of Petersburg	58	272	98	428
April 2	Fall of Petersburg	296	2,565	500	3,361
" 6	Sailor's Creek	166	1,014	.....	1,180
" 7	Farmville	58	504	9	571

Note.—I take only the battles which we were in or which the division participated in.—Aubery.



STATISTICAL RECORD OF THE ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

FREDERICK PHISTNER.

PERCENTAGE LOSSES.

Out of about every 65 men, 1 man was killed in action.
Out of about every 56 men, 1 man died of wounds.
Out of about every 13 men, 1 man died of disease and unknown causes.
Out of about every 15 men, 1 was captured or reported deserter.
Out of about every 10 men, 1 man was wounded in action.
Out of about every 7 men captured, 1 died in captivity.

I give herewith the per cent. of the 36th Wisconsin:

Out of about every 13 men, 1 was killed in action.
Out of about every 19 men, 1 died of wounds.
Out of about every 16 men, 1 died of disease.
Out of about every 7 men, 1 was captured.
Out of about every 3 men, 1 was wounded in action.
Out of about 185 captured, 106 died in captivity.—(Fox.)

More than every other man was killed, wounded or dead.

"The extent of these losses will be better understood if compared with some of the extraordinary cases cited in the histories of other wars. Take for instance the charge of the Light Brigade at Balaklava—the charge of the Six Hundred. Lord Cardigan took 673 officers and men into that action; they lost 113 killed and 134 wounded; total, 247, or 36.7 per cent. The heaviest loss in the Franco-Prussian war occurred at Mars-la-Tour in the Sixteenth German Infantry (Third Westphalian) which lost 49 per cent."

The Thirty-sixth Wisconsin, as is seen in the fighting list, lost of the 240, who went into the charge at Bethseda Church, 166, or 69 per cent.

"In the war for the Union there were scores of regiments, unknown or forgotten in history, whose percentage of killed and wounded in certain actions would far exceed that of the much praised Light Brigade; and nobody blundered, either."

During the late Spanish-American war, much was said about the great losses and suffering of the different regiments in Cuba and the Philippines. The First Nebraska was considered the banner regiment, it having the most fighting and heaviest losses in killed and wounded, etc. The time of service of this regiment was just about the time of service of the Thirty-sixth Regiment. I give below a comparative statement of the record of casualties. The number of wounded, except the officers of the First Nebraska, I am not able to give. One can draw his own inference from

this statement as to the claim that our soldiers suffered more in the war with Spain than in the Civil War.

	36th Wisconsin.		1st Nebraska.	
Left the state	May 10th, 1864		May 16th, 1898.	
Arrived at the front	May 19th, 1864		July 21st, 1898.	
Returned to state	July 12th, 1865		July 29th, 1899.	
Time	1 year, 2 mos. 2 days, 427 days		1 year, 2 mo. 13 days, 438 days.	
Killed in action		77		30
Killed and died of wounds		157		46
Died of disease, accident and prison		185		28
Total		342		74
Officers wounded	Commission'd, 15*		Commissioned... 9	
	Non Com.....60†	75	Non Com.....24	33
Total number of wounds	Once.....300			
	Twice..... 31	362		
Died in prison		102		
Total enrollment		1014		‡1028
Killed	157 15.4 per cent.		46 04.5 per cent.	
Total deaths	342 33.7 per cent.		74 07.2 per cent.	

*1 wounded twice. †4 wounded twice. ‡Estimated.

CASUALTIES BY COMPANIES AND PERCENTAGE OF REGIMENT.

36th Wisconsin.	Killed in Action.	Wounded.	Prisoners.	Died of Wounds.	Died in Prison.	Died of Disease.	Enrollment.
Field and Staff	1	5	3	1	0	1	12
Co. A	4	26	21	4	12	11	102
Co. B	14	28	22	3	13	8	104
Co. C	7	39	18	9	11	6	100
Co. D	9	25	9	3	5	5	106
Co. E	16	31	9	5	4	6	103
Co. F	1	36	18	6	7	3	97
Co. G	9	32	26	4	16	3	99
Co. H	5	38	24	6	18	8	101
Co. I	8	25	18	2	10	7	104
Co. K	5	43	22	11	10	6	102
Total	79	328	190	54	106	64	1014

Killed in action,	79— 7.7 per cent.	
† Died of wounds,	54— 5.3 per cent.	Not in prison.
Died of disease,	64— 6.3 per cent.	Not in prison.
‡ Died in prison,	106—10.4 per cent.	
§ Number taken prisoner,	190—18.6 per cent.	
‖ Died of disease,	168—16.5 per cent.	In and out of prison.
Died of wounds,	58— 5.3 per cent.	In and out of prison.
* Total deaths,	342—33.7 per cent.	

† Fox makes 80.
‡ Fox makes 102.
§ Smith makes 185.
‖ Smith makes 161.
* See "List of Regiments in Union Army," Fox.

See report of Colonel Fox on Thirty-sixth "Three Hundred Fighting Regiments," and compare with the percentages of losses with the whole United States Army. It is as follows:

U. S. Army per cent. of killed and wounded..... 4.3
36th Wisconsin.....15.4

U. S. Army per cent. of died of disease..... 8.6
36th Wisconsin per cent. of died of disease.....16.5 (102 in rebel prisons.)

U. S. Army per cent. of died, all causes.....15.5
36th Wisconsin per cent. of died, all causes.....23.8

It is hardly a fair showing to place those who died in Confederate prisons as having died of disease. It would be more proper to place the majority as having died of starvation.

Some interesting figures of casualties of commissioned officers of the Thirty-sixth Wisconsin:

Every field officer was killed or wounded.

Two surgeons were prisoners of war.

Left the state with full quota of field, staff and line officers.

Minimum number of commissioned officers for duty at one time, 3.

Field officers killed, 1; wounded, 5.

Line officers killed and died of wounds, 7; wounded, 12.

One line officer wounded twice (two different battles).

Nine line officers taken prisoners of war.

Three staff officers taken prisoners of war.

The Thirty-sixth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry was made up of men from all vocations of life, farmers predominating in per cent. Two hundred and seventy-six towns of forty-seven counties contributed, Sheboygan leading with 88, Dane 74, Dodge 59, Green 56, Trempealeau 53, Richland 50, the others from 47 down to 1; Door and Pierce each 1.

CASUALTIES OF COMMISSIONED OFFICERS 36TH WISCONSIN.

Killed.	Wounded.	Prisoners.	Died of Wounds.	Died in Prison.	Died of Disease.	Aggregate.
3	18	12	4	1	3	41

KILLED.

Col. Frank A. Haskell, Lieut. Wm. H. Lamberton, Lieut. H. B. Ginty.

WOUNDED.

Col. John Savage, Lt.-Col. Harry M. Brown, Lt.-Col. Clement E. Warner, Maj. Wm. H. Hamilton, Adjt. Benj. D. Atwell, Lieut. Luther B. Noyes, Lieut. James Greeley, Capt. P. B. Burwell, Capt. O. N. Russell, Capt. Ruben Lindley, Lieut. W. R. Newton, Lieut. Geo. Morris, Lieut. Chas. W. Skinner, Lieut. Joseph R. Ellis, Lieut. E. A. Galloway, Lieut. Joseph Harris, Lieut. Henry D. Shaefer, 2d time, Capt. Ruben Lindley.

PRISONERS.

Adjt. Benj. D. Atwell, Surgeon Alanson Miller, Ass't Surgeon E. A. Woodward, Capt. Chas. E. Griffin, Co. A, Capt. P. B. Burwell, Co. F, Capt. M. T. Matthews, Co. I, Lieut. Chas. L. Sholes, Co. A, Lieut W. H. Parker, Co. B, Lieut. Clarence E. Bullard, Co. C, Lieut. Geo. E. Albee, Co. F, Lieut. W. R. Newton, Co. G, Lieut. James G. Merrill, Co. H.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Col. John Savage, Capt. P. B. Burwell, Co. F, Capt. Ruben Lindley, Co. G, Lieut. E. A. Galloway, Co. K.

DIED OF DISEASE.

Lieut. O. L. Baldwin, Co. D, Surgeon Allanson Miller, Capt. Warren Graves, Co. K.

DIED IN PRISON.

Capt. P. B. Burwell, Co. F.

36 per cent. killed and wounded.
20 per cent. captured.
16 per cent. killed and died.

RECAPITULATION OF CASUALTIES, 36TH WISCONSIN VOLS., FROM TIME OF ENTERING SERVICE TO JULY 16TH, 1864.

Killed.		Missing.		Wounded.		Total.		Aggregate.
Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
5	56	1	62	5	207	11	325	336

The time of entering the service was at Madison, May 10th, 1864, but the casualties did not commence until the regiment arrived at the front (May 19th); therefore, the time was two months eight weeks.

273 killed and wounded in 8 weeks, equaling 34 a week, nearly 5 a day.

61 killed outright, nearly 8 each week, over 1 each day.

221 wounded, making 26½ each week, or nearly 4 each day.

336 killed, wounded and prisoners, making 42 each week, or 6 a day.

At the charge at Cold Harbor there were 17 killed and 53 wounded in not much longer time than it takes to tell it.

At Bethesda Church there were 49 killed at the charge on the works, 79 wounded.

It may be interesting to members of the regiment to know which of the companies were the heaviest losers. On the basis of "Casualties by companies and percentage of regiment," the following is the per cent:

Companies.	Deaths, All Causes.	Wounds.	Prisoners.	Disease Not in Prison.	Died in Prison.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
A	30.0	25 5	25.5	10 7	11.7
B	36.5	27.0	21.0	7.0	12.5
C	33.0	39.0	18.0	6.0	11.0
D	20.0	23.5	8.5	4.7	4.7
E	30.0	30.0	8.7	5 8	3.8
F	17.5	37.1	18.5	3.0	6.1
G	32.3	32.3	26.2	3.7	16.1
H	36.6	37.2	24.0	8.0	17.8
I	26.0	24.0	17.3	6.7	9.6
K	31.3	42.0	21.5	5.8	9.8
F & S	16.6	41.6	25.0	8.3	0.0

"LIST OF REGIMENTS IN UNION ARMY."—(Fox.)

Organized March, 1864. 36th Wisconsin Infantry.

Killed and Died of Wounds.			Died of Disease, Accident and Prisoners.			Total Deaths.	Division.	Corps.
Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.			
7	150	157	3	182	185	342	Gibbon.	Second.

"The question is often asked, Which corps did the most fighting in the war? So far as the casualty lists are an indication, the Second Corps is the one that can fairly claim that honor. Of the 100 Northern regiments which lost the most men killed in action during the war, 35 belonged to the Second Corps, while 17 is the highest number belonging to any other corps."

WHOLE ARMY OF THE NORTH—1861–65.—(Fox.)

KILLED OR DIED OF WOUNDS.

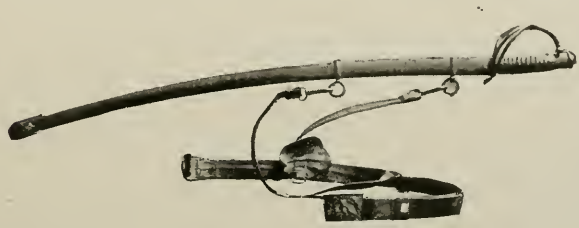
Class.	Enrollment.	Killed.	Per cent.
Volunteers	2,067,175	104,893	5.0
Regulars	67,000	2,283	3.4
Colored troops	186,097	2,894	1.5
	2,320,272	110,070	4.3

DIED OF DISEASE.

Class.	Enrollment.	Died.	Per cent.
Volunteers	2,067,175	167,510	8.1
Regulars	67,000	2,552	3.8
Colored troops	186,097	29,658	15.9
	2,320,272	199,720	8.6

DIED FROM ALL CAUSES.

Class.	Enrollment.	Died.	Per cent.
Volunteers	2,067 175	316,883	15.3
Regulars	67,000	5,798	8.6
Colored Troops	186,097	36,847	19.7
	2,320,272	359,528	15.4



CASUALTIES.

LIST OF KILLED IN ACTION.

FIELD AND STAFF.

Col. Frank A. Haskell, June 3, 1864, Cold Harbor.

COMPANY A.

John Black.....June 3, 1864, Cold Harbor, Va.
Daniel A. Dibol.....May 27, 1864, North Anna.
Henry J. Hayden.....June 18, 1864, Petersburg.
James C. McIntyre.....May 27, 1864, North Anna.

COMPANY B.

Lieut. Wm. H. Lamberton.....June 3, 1864, Cold Harbor.
Lewis H. Arnold..... " 1, 1864, Bethesda Church.
Jacob H. Dubois..... " 1, 1864, " "
Patrick Duffy..... " 1, 1864, " "
Henry P. Friday..... " 1, 1864, " "
James E. Fritts..... " 1, 1864, " "
Thos. Gunnell.....Aug. 14, 1864, Deep Bottom.
Geo. Hawser.....June 1, 1864, Bethesda Church.
Whitfield S. Newell..... " 1, 1864, " "
Wallace Older..... " 1, 1864, " "
Calvin G. Sholts..... " 1, 1864, " "
Robert W. Thompson..... " 1, 1864, " "
Robert Wixom..... " 1, 1864, " "
Milner Hawser.....August 25, 1864, Ream's Station.

COMPANY C.

Corydon L. Cleaves.....June 18, 1864, Petersburg, Va.
Darwin Cole..... " 18, 1864, " "
David Douglas..... " 18, 1864, " "
Sergt. Thomas W. Gallagher..... " 26, 1864, " "
Augustus B. Ingals..... " 18, 1864, " "
Charles L. McClure..... " 3, 1864, Cold Harbor, Va.
Perry C. Walker..... " 18, 1864, Petersburg, Va.

COMPANY D.

David H. Carle.....June 18, 1864, Petersburg, Va.
William H. Dennis..... " 18, 1864, " "
David Dyson.....August 25, 1864, Ream's Station.
George W. Frost.....June 19, 1864, Petersburg, Va.
Charles H. O'Connor.....August 14, 1864, Deep Bottom.
Sergt. Westey W. Patton.....June 5, 1864, Cold Harbor.
Godfrey Utiger..... " 6, 1864, " "
Milan D. Wright.....August 25, 1864, Ream's Station.
Corp. Henry Van Dyck.....June 3, 1864, Cold Harbor.

COMPANY E.

Lieut. Henry B. Ginty.....August 25, 1864, Ream's Station.
Christian Able.....June 1, 1864, Bethesda Church.
John W. Bacon.....August 25, 1864, Ream's Station.
Truman Baker.....June 13, 1864, Chicahominy, Va.
Ephraim H. Barber..... " 1, 1864, Bethesda Church.
George Bower..... " 1, 1864, " "
Richard Bradford..... " 1, 1864, " "
William H. Courtier..... " 1, 1864, " "
Corp. Henry P. Davidson..... " 1, 1864, " "
Jay P. Joslyn.....September 27, 1864, near Petersburg.

COMPANY E.—(Continued.)

Herbert Peck.....June 3, 1864, Cold Harbor.
Seymour Richmond.....June 1, 1864, Bethesda Church.
Robert Shepherd..... " 1, 1864, " "
Samuel W. Tiffany..... " 1, 1864, " "
Austin Conklin..... " 1, 1864, " "
G. M. Baker..... " 1, 1864, Totopotomy.

COMPANY F.

Frank Cassidy.....June 3, 1864, Cold Harbor.

COMPANY G.

Isaac Elm.....June 1, 1864, Bethesda Church.
Peter Endranger..... " 1, 1864, " "
Gotlieb Fenner..... " 1, 1864, " "
John Gannon..... " 1, 1864, " "
Henry S. Granolt..... " 1, 1864, " "
Henry Hanford..... " 6, 1864, Cold Harbor.
Isaac D. Stratton..... " 1, 1864, Bethesda Church.
David B. Willis..... " 1, 1864, " "
Theo. D. Wortman.....May 30, 1864, Totopotomy.

COMPANY H.

Thos. Morris.....May 26, 1864, North Anna.
Richard J. Passmore.....June 18, 1864, Petersburg.
William Tisdale.....May 26, 1864, North Anna.
Everett Woodburn.....June 5, 1864, Cold Harbor.
Frederick Acker..... " 6, 1864, " "

COMPANY I.

Truman P. Ball (Sergt.).....August 14, 1864, Deep Bottom.
Milton Brice.....June 3, 1864, Cold Harbor.
Franklin M. Bryant..... " 18, 1864, Petersburg.
Nathan Cram..... " 3, 1864, Cold Harbor.
Corp. Benjamin F. Grant..... " 18, 1864, Petersburg.
Cassius M. Odell..... " 3, 1864, Cold Harbor.
Oscar Reynolds.....September 30, 1864, Petersburg.
George E. White.....June 3, 1864, Cold Harbor.

COMPANY K.

William Butterfield.....June 18, 1864, Petersburg.
Walter L. Hobbs..... " 3, 1864, Cold Harbor.
Lars Johnson..... " 18, 1864, Petersburg.
Henry Wright..... " 18, 1864, "
Oliver Johnson..... " 18, 1864, "

LIST OF DIED OF WOUNDS.

FIELD AND STAFF.

Col. John A. Savage, July 4, 1864.

COMPANY A.

William J. Bills, June 10, 1864.
George W. Ferris, June 17, 1864.
Ezekiel Mead, July 5, 1864.
William Upright, June 22, 1864.

COMPANY B.

George W. Fennell, June 15, 1864.
Anthony Haney, Richmond Prison.
Adelbert Older, Richmond Prison June 15, 1864.

LIST OF DIED OF WOUNDS.—(Continued.)

COMPANY C.

Elijah H. Amidon, July 9, 1864.
Russell M. Balcom, July 31, 1864.
Huston Brown, August 24, 1864.
Thomas Casner, August 26, 1864.
William W. Dayton, June 26, 1864.
John Hopwood, August 20, 1864.
Henry W. Hudson, July 30, 1864.
Eldridge Rathborn, June 9, 1864.
John Wilkinson, June 30, 1864.

COMPANY D.

Nathaniel Adams, June 30, 1864.
Colby E. Fuller, June 13, 1864.
Charles A. Miles, August 14, 1864.

COMPANY E.

Joseph H. Chipman, October 17, 1864.
Edward W. Pray, July 13, 1864.
William Rood, July 14, 1864.
George Wilson, June 6, 1864.
George M. Barker, June 8, 1864.

COMPANY F.

Dewitt C. Atkins, August 1, 1864.
Leonard H. Johnson, July 8, 1864.
1st Sergt. Phineus E. Twining, October 16, 1864.
Capt. P. B. Burwell, June 28, 1864.
Capt. Charles H. Frank, July 25, 1864.
C. Wickes, July 15, 1864.

COMPANY G.

Capt. Ruben Lindley, August 14, 1864.
William R. Bartlett, June 22, 1864.
Charles Bergen, June 18, 1864.
Frederick Dorr, June 20, 1864.

COMPANY H.

Frederick Aiken, June 6, 1864.
George W. Earl, June 25, 1864.
Jesse Gootemant, August 26, 1864.
Corp. Samuel W. Hill, June 16, 1864.
Sergt. John E. Howell, August 1, 1864.
Morgan Vandusen, July 1, 1864.

COMPANY I.

John P. Lilly, ...
George T. Skilton, September 19, 1864.

COMPANY K.

1st Lieut. E. A. Galloway, June 19, 1864.
Reuben Biesecker, June 28, 1864.
Matthew Bittles, June 21, 1864.
George W. Campbell, June 27, 1864.
Charles Ermintinger, June 25, 1864.
Johnson Graham, December 9, 1864.
John Hill, June 8, 1864.
Phillips Lee, June 11, 1864.
Lars Pederson, June 13, 1864.
Lewis Pratt, August 31, 1864.
Albert B. Adams, June 12, 1864.

LIST OF DIED OF DISEASE—NOT IN PRISON.

FIELD AND STAFF.

Surgeon Clarkson Miller, Dec. 20, '64, Geneva, Wis.

COMPANY A.

Esra S. Bailey.....June 1, '65.....Washington, D. C.
James Bolton.....March 14, '64...Madison, Wis.
William W. Moon.....April 15, '64..... " "
Alonzo M. Moore..... " 4, '64..... " "
Benjamin B. Norris.....May 7, '64..... " "
John C. Staughter..... " 27, '64..... " "
Corp. Walter Walling.....July 19, '64.....Near Petersburg, Va.
William H. Wells.....March 18, '64...Madison, Wis.
George M. Wright.....April 26, '64..... " "
John G. Wood..... " 25, '64..... " "
Andrew J. Wood..... " 17, '64..... " "

COMPANY B.

George Corey.....July 20, '64.....Washington, D. C.
Ferdinand Grant.....April 4, '64.....Madison, Wis.
Edwin L. Jayne..... " 5, '64.....Washington, Wis.
Lauritz Larson..... " 1, '64.....Madison, Wis.
W. D. McEvony..... .....Sept. 18, '64.....Blackwell's Island, N. Y.
Gilbert S. Priest.....April 13, '64.....Excelsior, Wis.
Abraham Pultz..... ..... " 16, '64.....Madison, "
Hugh Williams.....Oct. 5, '64.....Alexandria, Va., wounded June 3.

COMPANY C.

Alfred O. Barnes.....April 10, '64.....Madison, Wis.
Samuel Smith.....May 25, '64..... " "
Corp. Willard B. Snider..... " 18, '64.....Pittsburg, Pa.
Cyrus Saur.....April 17, '64.....Madison, Wis.
Lawrence Van Vorst.....Jan. 5, '65.....Baltimore, Md.
Jerome B. Wolcott.....April 6, '64.....Madison, Wis.

COMPANY D.

2d Lieut. Oscar Baldwin.....Sept. 3, '64.....Washington, D. C.
Frederick Flemmer.....June 10, '64.....Madison, Wis.
John McJunkins.....Aug. 3, '64.....Cypress Hill, N. Y.
George McLain.....May 8, '64.....Madison, Wis.
Stafford D. Potter.....June 28, '64.....Near Petersburg, Va.

COMPANY E.

Phillip Haag.....July 21, '64.....Washington, D. C.
Henry Knoche.....March 29, '64...Madison, Wis.
Luie Loebs .....Oct. 5, '64.....Washington, D. C.
Myron L. Miller.....Sept. 6, '64.....Plymouth, Wis.
Henry H. Mitchell.....April 1, '64.....Madison, Wis.
Edward R. Paddock..... .....Aug. 28, '64.....At sea on transport Baltic.
William H. Boyer.....Aug. 30, '64.....Washington, D. C.

COMPANY F.

Sergt. Joseph L. Dailey.....Aug. 10, '64.....Washington, D. C.
John E. Foster.....March 28, '64...Madison, Wis.
John B. Marr.....Oct. 20, '64.....Philadelphia, Pa.

COMPANY G.

George Larabee.....July 19, '64.....Washington, D. C.
Freeman Peck.....April 12, '64.....Madison, Wis.
Henry A. Skinner.....March 22, '64...Madison, Wis.

COMPANY H.

John H. Boyd.....March 30, '64...Washington, D. C.
Thomas A. Dunston.....Oct. 9, '64.....Annapolis, Md.
Frederick Fisher.....Sept. 3, '64.....Alexandria, Va.
Joshua Kohler.....Aug. 14, '64..... " "
John Lee..... .....July 12, '64.....City Point, Va.
William C. Van Etten.....March 4, '64....Lowville, Wis.
Lorenzo D. Welcher.....April 29, '64.....Kingston, Wis.
Lewis Williams..... " 9, '64.....Madison.

COMPANY I.

William C. Barnes.....April 13, '64.....Madison, Wis.
George Brown..... " 26, '64..... " "
Riley Calkins.....June 10, '64.....Washington, D. C.
William W. Lathrop.....March 25, '65...Madison, Wis.
William Martin.....April 17, '64.... " "
John B. Nash.....June 17, '65.....Washington, D. C.
John W. Pobay.....Aug. 3, '64.....Davids Island, N. Y.

COMPANY K.

Capt. Warren Graves.....Aug. 29, '64.....Near Petersburg, Va.
Nathaniel H. Benner.....June 10, '65.....White House Landing, Va.
John B. Houn.....April 28, '65.....Madison, Wis.
John T. Laforge.....March 29, '65.. " "
Martin Appelt.....July 10, '65.....Washington, D. C.
John S. Rains.....June 28, '65..... " "

LIST OF PRISONERS.

Name.	Co.	Date.		Remarks.
D. E. Tichenor	Co H.	May 27th, 1864	Died Aug. 18th, 1864	Andersonville, D.
A. Blanchard	" B.	June 1st, "	Sick at M. O. Regt	
J. Hanan	" "	" 1st, "	M. O. May 26th, 1865	
A. Haney	" "	" 1st, "	Died June 15th, 1864	Richmand, W.
G. Hoadley	" "	" 1st, "	" " 28th, 1864	Richmond, D.
A. Mathien	" "	" 1st, "	" Hospital "Baltic" Dec. 1st, 1864	D.
A. Older	" "	" 1st, "	" June 15th, 1864	Richmond, D.
A. A. Perkins	" "	" 1st, "	" July 6th, 1864	Richmond, D.
H. A. Petley	" "	" 1st, "	" " 2d, 1864	Richmond, D.
I. N. Settle	" "	" 1st, "	M. O. July 12th, 1865	
J. L. Smith	" "	" 1st, "	Died Oct. 15th, 1864	Andersonville, D.
A. E. Totlen	" "	" 1st, "	M. O. July 12th, 1865	
A. D. Wiley	" "	" 1st, "	Died Aug. 15th, 1864	Prison, W.
Geo. M. Baker	" E.	" 1st, "	" June 8th, 1864	Richmond, W.
A. Chaplin	" "	" 1st, "	Disch. June 15th, 1864.	Disability.
J. Corwin	" "	" 1st, "	Died June 13th, 1864	Richmond, W.
C. T. Graves	" "	" 1st, "	Absent, sick, M. O.	
H. Hesler	" "	" 1st, "	M. O. July 12th, 1865	
P. Martch	" "	" 1st, "	Disch. May 26th, 1865.	Wounds.
C. H. Frank	" F.	" 1st, "	Died July 5th, 1864	Richmond, W.
F. Green	" "	" 1st, "	Absent, sick at M. O.	
H. Hackmeister	" "	" 1st, "	M. O. July 12th, 1965	
F. H. Holloway	" "	" 1st, "	" June 1st, 1865	
D. M. Kanouse	" "	" 1st, "	" July 12th, 1865	
H. Main	" "	" 1st, "	Died Oct. 26th, 1864	Andersonville, D.
C. Wicks	" "	" 1st, "	" July 15th, 1864	Richmond, W.
F. A. Wilde	" "	" 1st, "	Prom. to U. S. C. T.	
Lieut. W. R. Newton	" G.	" 1st, "	Disch. Jan. 2d, 1865	Wounds.
A. F. Adams	" "	" 1st, "	Died Sept. 14th, 1864	Andersonville, D.
John Austin	" "	" 1st, "	" Oct. 29th, 1864	Andersonville, D.
C. Bergen	" "	" 1st, "	" Aug. 25th, 1864	Andersonville, W.
J. Bowe	" "	" 1st, "	" Sept. 00th, 1864	Andersonville, D.
B. Dick	" "	" 1st, "	" Aug. 25th, 1864	Andersonville, D.
F. Dorr	" "	" 1st, "	" June 29th, 1864	Richmond, W.
H. Englehardt	" "	" 1st, "	" Dec. 14th, 1864	Andersonville, D.
C. Englehardt	" "	" 1st, "	M. O. July 12th, 1865	
John Goom	" "	" 1st, "	Died Aug. 22d, 1864	Andersonville, D.
Wm. Kruger	" "	" 1st, "	" Sept. 17th, 1864	Andersonville, D.
R. C. Moorhouse	" "	" 1st, "	M. O. July 12th, 1865	
C. A. Rundell	" "	" 1st, "	" " 12th, 1865	
W. H. Skinner	" "	" 1st, "	Disch. Mar. 23d, 1865	Disability.
Chas. A. Stork	" "	" 1st, "	M. O. May 24th, 1865.	
Dan'l Thurber	" "	" 1st, "	Died Oct. 21st, 1864	Andersonville, D.
Geo. W. Whipple	" "	" 1st, "	M. O. July 12th, 1864	
Capt. P. B. Burwell	" F.	" 1st, "	Died June 28th, 1864	Richmond, D.
D. D. Thompson	" B.	" ..... "	" July 9th, 1864	Andersonville, D.
Wm. Crane	" "	" 3d, "	M. O. July 12th, 1865	
John F. Davis	" "	" 3d, "	Died Sept. 1st, 1864	Andersonville, D.
J. D. Bradshaw	" K.	" 3d, "	" Dec. 00th, 1864	Salisbury, D.
A. M. Pyle	" "	" 3d, "	" " 00th, 1864	Salisbury, D.
J. W. H. Vanderbilt	" D.	" 12th, "	" Aug. 00th, 1864	Andersonville, D.
J. F. Allen	" K.	" 13th, "	M. O. May 30th, 1865.	
E. J. Nolan	" "	" 13th, "	" July 12th, 1865	
James Bagley	" I.	" 14th, "	Died Aug. 26th, 1864	Andersonville, D.
Chas. M. Laulin	" "	" 14th, "	" June 20th, 1864	Andersonville, D.
Geo. Parsons	" "	" 14th, "	" " 24th, 1864	Andersonville, D.
John Cunningham	" K.	" 14th, "	M. O. May 30th, 1865.	
H. J. Hoyt	" "	" 18th, "	Died Dec. 00th, 1864	Salisbury, D.
Adjt. B. D. Atwell		Aug. 25th, "	M. O. July 12th, 1865	
Surg. C. Miller		" 25th, "	Died Dec. 20th, 1864	Geneva, Wis., D.
Surg. E. A. Woodward		" 25th, "	Res. May 27th, 1865	
Lieut. Chas. Griffin	" A.	" 25th, "	M. O. July 12th, 1865	
Lieut. C. L. Sholes	" "	" 25th, "	" " 12th, 1865	
Chas. Bitney	" "	" 25th, "	Died Dec. 29th, 1864	Salisbury, D.
Capt. G. A. W. Bone	" "	" 25th, "	M. O. May 11th, 1865.	
Edward Brown	" "	" 25th, "	Died Flag of Truceboat.	D.
Corp. James Canon	" "	" 25th, "	M. O. May 11th, 1865.	
J. M. Catlin	" "	" 25th, "	Died Jan. 3d, 1865	Salisbury, D.
J. W. Chase	" "	" 25th, "	M. O. July 12th, 1864	
D. Coon	" "	" 25th, "	Died Nov. 2d, 1864	Salisbury, D.
J. B. Crall	" "	" 25th, "	M. O. May 12th, 1865.	
D. W. Davis	" "	" 25th, "	Died Dec. 17th, 1864	Salisbury, D.
J. Dyball	" "	" 25th, "	" " 5th, 1864	Salisbury, D.
Geo. C. Hand	" "	" 25th, "	" Nov. 17th, 1864	Salisbury, D.
J. Jacobs	" "	" 25th, "	" " 5th, 1864	Salisbury, D.
C. Kiser	" "	" 25th, "	M. O. June 14th, 1865	
Sergt. W. T. Lewis	" "	" 25th, "	Died Oct. 27th, 1864	Salisbury, D.
A. J. McNurlin	" "	" 25th, "	" Jan. 17th, 1865	Salisbury, D.

LIST OF PRISONERS.—(Continued.)

NAME.	CO.	DATE.		REMARKS.
C. F. Smith	Co A.	Aug. 25th, 1864	Died Feb. 19th, 1865	Salisbury, D.
W. W. Virgin	" "	" 25th, "	" Nov. 25th, 1864	Salisbury, D.
Lieut. W. H. Parker	" "	" 25th, "	M. O. July 12th, 1865	
H. Courtier	" "	" 25th, "	Died Oct. 26th, 1864	Annapolis, D.
S. Deming	" "	" 25th, "	M. O. July 12th, 1865	
J. V. Dubois	" "	" 25th, "	Died Feb. 28th, 1865	Salisbury, D.
W. Lyon	" "	" 25th, "	M. O. July 12th, 1865	
J. M. Wiley	" "	" 25th, "	" " 28th, 1865	
2d Lieut. C. E. Bullard	" C.	" 25th, "	Res. Dec. 5th, 1864	
D. A. Britton	" "	" 25th, "	Died Mar. 26th, 1865	Annapolis, D.
M. A. Butts	" "	" 25th, "	" Nov. 20th, 1864	Salisbury, D.
Sergt. A. Carnahan	" "	" 25th, "	M. O. June 10th, 1865	
H. Hathaway	" "	" 25th, "	Died Dec. 18th, 1864	Salisbury, D.
J. B. Howard	" "	" 25th, "	M. O. July 12th, 1865	
J. Hubbell	" "	" 25th, "	Died Jan. 14th, 1865	Salisbury, D.
D. Ingersoll	" "	" 25th, "	M. O. June 10th, 1865	
E. Nichols	" "	" 25th, "	Died Nov. 27th, 1864	Salisbury, D.
W. C. Patley	" "	" 25th, "	M. O. June 2d, 1865	
Corp. J. W. Potter	" "	" 25th, "	" " 10th, 1865	
J. Printz	" "	" 25th, "	Died Jan. 11th, 1865	Salisbury, D.
J. E. Stevens	" "	" 25th, "	" Nov. 28th, 1864	Salisbury, D.
W. M. Van Vickle	" "	" 25th, "	" Feb. 2d, 1865	Salisbury, D.
Chas. Young	" "	" 25th, "	" " 25th, 1865	Salisbury, D.
P. Farr	" "	" 25th, "	" Dec. 12th, 1864	Salisbury, D.
N. Graves	" "	" 25th, "	" " 14th, 1864	Salisbury, D.
H. Cone	" "	" 25th, "	M. O. May 24th, 1865	
M. Beckman	" D.	" 25th, "	Died Nov. 15th, 1864	Salisbury, D.
G. Dickerson	" "	" 25th, "	" Dec. 3d, 1864	Salisbury, D.
W. Kruger	" "	" 25th, "	" " 10th, 1864	Salisbury, D.
N. Peterson	" "	" 25th, "	" Nov. 20th, 1864	Salisbury, D.
Corp. W. D. Scott	" "	" 25th, "	M. O. May 23d, 1865	
S. Thompson	" "	" 25th, "	Died Nov. 12th, 1864	Salisbury, D.
A. W. Robinson	" "	" 25th, "	M. O. June 19th, 1865	
S. M. Aberz	" E.	" 25th, "	" " 11th, 1865	
J. A. Griggs	" "	" 25th, "	Died Jan. 18th, 1865	Salisbury, D.
C. S. Stagg	" "	" 25th, "	" Oct. 27th, 1864	Salisbury, D.
1st Lieut. Geo. E. Alber	" F.	" 25th, "	M. O. July 12th, 1865	
M. Brazee	" "	" 25th, "	Died Nov. 24th, 1864	Salisbury, D.
M. J. Chapin	" "	" 25th, "	" Mar. 31st, 1865	Leeds, Wis., D.
A. Eggabroad	" "	" 25th, "	M. O. May 23d, 1865	
J. Holloway	" "	" 25th, "	" " 22d, 1865	
E. W. Pierce	" "	" 25th, "	" July 3d, 1865	
G. Pillsbury	" "	" 25th, "	Died Dec. 25th, 1864	Salisbury, D.
L. Schofield	" "	" 25th, "	M. O. July 12th, 1865	
J. G. Slingerland	" "	" 25th, "	Abent sick at M. O. Rg't.	
S. H. Soper	" "	" 25th, "	Died Nov. 19th, 1864	Salisbury, D.
Sergt. R. C. Couch	" G.	" 25th, "	" Jan. 28th, 1865	Salisbury, D.
J. Crites	" "	" 25th, "	" " 25th, 1865	Salisbury, D.
T. E. Goom	" "	" 25th, "	" Dec. 9th, 1865	Salisbury, D.
J. Hall	" "	" 25th, "	" Jan. 19th, 1865	Salisbury, D.
H. H. Kins	" "	" 25th, "	M. O. May 25th, 1865.	
F. Kroenig	" "	" 25th, "	Died Jan. 20th, 1865	Salisbury, D.
J. Matthouse	" "	" 25th, "	" " 30th, 1865	Salisbury, D.
F. H. Mayberry	" "	" 25th, "	M. O. July 12th. 1865	
J. Tatro	" "	" 25th, "	" June 3d, 1865	
2d Lieut. J. G. Merrill	" H.	" 25th, "	" July 12th, 1865	
J. Brennan	" "	" 25th, "	Died Dec. 10th, 1864	Salisbury, D.
A. Daggett	" "	" 25th, "	" Nov. 12th, 1864	Salisbury, D.
P. Dorgan	" "	" 25th, "	" Dec. 2d, 1864	Salisbury, D.
T. H. Dunston	" "	" 25th, "	" Oct. 9th, 1864	Salisbury, D.
D. Ertel	" "	" 25th, "	" Dec. 11th, 1864	Salisbury, D.
J. Gordon	" "	" 25th, "	M. O. July 12th, 1865	
T. O. Hale	" "	" 25th, "	Died Nov. 18th, 1864	Salisbury, D.
S. H. Hayes	" "	" 25th, "	" Feb. 3d, 1865	Salisbury, D.
Corp. L. C. Jacobs	" "	" 25th, "	"	Richmond, D.
J. A. Keeler	" "	" 25th, "	M. O. July 12th, 1865	
Corp. M. S. Lull	" "	" 25th, "	Died Jan. 20th, 1865	Salisbury, D.
G. W. McDonald	" "	" 25th, "	" Dec. 31st, 1864	Salisbury, D.
Corp. Sam. Olson	" "	" 25th, "	" Nov. 25th, 1864	Salisbury, D.
T. Oscar	" "	" 25th, "	M. O. July 19th, 1865	
R. R. Parker	" "	" 25th, "	Died Jan. 16th, 1865	Salisbury, D.
S. A. Pease	" "	" 25th, "	"	Richmond, D.
J. Popp	" "	" 25th, "	M. O. May 19th, 1865	
R. H. Randolph	" "	" 25th, "	Died Nov. 29th, 1864	Salisbury, D.
S. D. Ripley	" "	" 25th, "	" Dec. 3d, 1864	Salisbury, D.
A. Smith	" "	" 25th, "	M. O. July 12th, 1865	
P. Thompson	" "	" 25th, "	Died Nov. 30th, 1864	Salisbury, D.
A. Wright	" "	" 25th, "	" " 22d, 1864	Salisbury, D.
Capt. M. T. Matthews	" I.	" 25th, "	M. O. July 12th, 1865	
A. Bagley	" "	" 25th, "	Died Nov. 23d, 1864	Salisbury, D.

LIST OF PRISONERS.—(Continued.)

Name.	Co.	Date.		Remarks.
C. E. Bump	Co. I.	Aug. 25th, 1864	Absent at M. O. of Rg't.	
F. Dougherty	" "	" 25th, "	Died Dec. 11th, 1864	Salisbury, D.
C. Eichner	" "	" 25th, "	.....	
E. Fourot	" "	" 25th, "	M. O. May 17th, 1865.	
W. Gaugh	" "	" 25th, "	Died Nov. 5th, 1864	Salisbury, D.
L. V. Howe	" "	" 25th, "	" Dec. 1st, 1864	Salisbury, D.
Sergt. D. Kribz	" "	" 25th, "	M. O. May 24th, 1865.	
M. McDonald	" "	" 25th, "	" " 24th, 1865.	
J. McDonald	" "	" 25th, "	Died Jan. 1st, 1865	Salisbury, D.
T. Mills, Jr	" "	" 25th, "	" Nov. 13th, 1864	Salisbury, D.
P. Moran	" "	" 25th, "	M. O. May 31st, 1865.	
T. E. Nottingham	" "	" 25th, "	" July 12th, 1865.	
G. W. Rickard	" "	" 25th, "	" May 19th, 1865.	
G. Austin	" K.	" 25th, "	" July 12th, 1865.	
M. J. Cable	" "	" 25th, "	Died Oct. 22d, 1864	Salisbury, D.
Corp. W. W. Chapel	" "	" 25th, "	M. O. May 15th, 1865.	
Music. R. Coggswell	" "	" 25th, "	" " 22d, 1865	
J. Coleman	" "	" 25th, "	Died Oct. 16th, 1864	Salisbury, D.
O. T. Crosby	" "	" 25th, "	" Dec. 18th, 1864	Salisbury, D.
D. C. Fayerweather	" "	" 25th, "	" Sept. 12th, 1864	Belle Isle, Va., D.
Sergt. G. W. Gilkey	" "	" 25th, "	M. O. July 12th, 1865	
J. Graham	" "	" 25th, "	Died Dec. 9th, 1864	Annapolis, W.
Sergt. J. Johnson	" "	" 25th, "	M. O. May 13th, 1865.	
S. Nelson	" "	" 25th, "	Died Dec. 11th, 1864	Salisbury.
P. O'Donohue	" "	" 25th, "	M. O. June 21st, 1865	
W. M. Otis	" "	" 25th, "	" " 19th, 1865	
E. Reed	" "	" 25th, "	Died Jan. 13th, 1865	Salisbury, D.
J. Spaulding	" "	" 25th, "	M. O. July 15th, 1865.	
J. H. Hopkins	" B.	Oct. 27th, "	Died Dec. 4th, 1864	Salisbury, D.
Peter Sturm	" K.	" 27th, "	M. O. May 24th, 1865.	
S. Hofsteter	" A.	Feb. 5th, 1865	" " 11th, 1865.	
T. C. Raymer	" D.	Oct. 27th, 1864	" July 12th, 1865	
B. Neuheisel	" A.	Feb. 5th, 1865	" " 12th, 1865	

Died in Salisbury, N. C., Prison	68
Died in Andersonville, Ga., Prison	18
Died in Richmond Prison	13
Died at other places account Prison life	13
Resigned, no Account, Prom	4
Absent at M. O. Reg't	5
M. Out	70
Total Prisoners	191

Died of Diseases	96
Died of Wounds	8
Total	104*

*Fox makes 102.

LIST OF WOUNDED.

FIELD AND STAFF.

Col. John A. Savage.....June 18, 1864.....Died July 4, 1864, wounds.
Col. Harvey M. Brown.....June 18, 1864.....Disch. October 27, 1864, wounds.
Col. Clement E. Warner.....Aug. 14, 1864.....M. O. July 12, 1865.
Lt. Col. Wm. H. Hamilton.....Aug. 14, 1864.....M. O. July 12, 1865.
Adjt. B. D. Atwell.....June 3, 1864.....M. O. July 12, 1865.

COMPANY A.

Christian Aron (Corp.).....June 18, 1864.....M. O. July 12, 1865.
Marian Babcock (Corp.).....May 27, 1864.....M. O. July 12, 1865.
Wm. H. Bills.....June 10, 1864.....Died of wounds June 10, 1864.
James Burns.....June 18, 1864.....M. O. July 12, 1865.
Geo. Claridge.....June 3, 1864.....M. O. July 29, 1865.
Sergt. Walter L. Clemons.....June 1, 1864.....M. O. June 19, 1865.
Frederick Dewey.....June 18, 1864.....Disch. Oct. 24, 1864, disability.
Geo. W. Ferris (Corp.).....Aug. 27, 1864.....Died of wounds June 17.
Percy D. Flint.....Aug. 14, 1864.....Disch. June 13, 1865, disability.
Dan. Graves.....June 5, 1864.....M. O. July 12, 1865.
Burnard C. Hallen.....June 18, 1864.....Disch. Sept. 27, wounds.
Asa Hatch.....June 22, 1864.....M. O. July 12, 1865.
Ashley Hayden.....June 3, 1864.....Absent at M. O. of Regiment.

COMPANY A.—(Continued.)

James A. Hill.....June 18, 1864.....M. O. June 3, 1865.
Edward J. Long (Corp.).....June 18, 1864.....M. O. July 12, 1865.
Chauncy S. Mapes (Corp.).....Aug. 14, 1864.....Trans. V. R. C. March 8, 1865.
Thomas Massingale.....June 1, 1864.....Absent sick M. O. Regiment.
Ezekiel Mead.....June 18, 1864.....Died July 5, wounds.
Henry Oberweather.....May 27, 1864.....Disch. June 18, 1865, wounds.
Barber Potter.....May 27, 1864.....M. O. July 12, 1865.
Ezra Reggles.....Aug. 16, 1864.....Leg amp., dis. May 23, 1865.
Geo. G. Reeley.....May 27, 1864.....M. O. July 12, 1865.
Alvin Rist.....June 1, 1864.....Disch. March 10, 1865, wounds.
Cutler H. Rist.....June 1, 1864.....Leg amp., disch. May 20, 1865.
Wm. Upright.....June 18, 1864.....Died June 22, 1864, wounds.
John Welch.....June 18, 1864.....M. O. July 12, 1865.

COMPANY B.

German Atwood.....June 18, 1864.....Died of disease, April 27, 1865.
Richard W. Barnes.....June 1, 1864.....Disch. Feb. 20, 1865, disability.
Obediah A. Beard..... ..... Absent, wounded, M. O. Regt.
Wm. M. Bevier.....June 1, 1864.....M. O. July 12, 1865.
Samuel Brink..... ....June 18, 1864.....Disch. April 25, 1865, wounds.
Henry Carman.....June 1, 1864.....M. O. May 10, 1865.
John P. Damp.....June 3, 1864.....M. O. June 7, 1865.
Leonard Dibble.....June 3, 1864.....M. O. May 26, 1865.
Sylvester M. Dubois.....June 1, 1864.....M. O. July 12, 1865.
Horace H. Dudley.....June 3, 1864.....Disch. January 24, disability.
Geo. W. Finnell.....June 1, 1864.....Died June 15, wounds.
John W. Friday.....June 1, 1864.....Transferred to V. R. C.
Geo. W. Griffin.....June 1, 1864.....Absent at M. O. Regiment.
Milton C. Guest..... .....June 1, 1864.....Disch. Jan. 9, 1865, wounds.
Anthony Haney.....June 1, 1864.....Died Richmond Prison, wounds.
Milner Hawes.....June 18, 1864.....Killed in act. in Ream's Station.
Thomas E. Hescler.....Aug. 25, 1864.....M. O. July 12, 1865.
Geo. Kite..... ..... M. O. July 12, 1865.
Samuel G. Lockwood.....June 1, 1864.....Disch. May 17, 1865.
Nilcour Mack.....June 1, 1864.....Died Nov. 4, 1864, disease.
Adelbert Older (Bvt. 1st Lieut.).....June 1, 1864.....Died Pris. Richm'd, June 15, '64, wounds.
Henry H. Pratt..... .....June 1, 1864.....Disch. Dec. 24, wounds.
John F. Quimby.....June 18, 1864.....M. O. Sept. 1, 1865.
Johnson Tarr.....June 1, 1864.....Disch. Sept. 30, 1864, wounds.
Richard Upham.....June 1, 1864.....M. O. July 12, 1865.
Ami B. Wilder..... .....June 3, 1864.....M. O. July 12, 1865.
Hugh Williams.....June 3, 1864.....Died October 5, 1864, disease.
Peter Wincell.....June 3, 1864.....Disch. October 5, 1864, wounds.

COMPANY C.

1st Lieut. Luther B. Noyes.....June 12, 1864.....Disch. September 28, 1864
Elijah H. Amidon.....June 18, 1864.....Died Annapolis July 9, 1864.
Leslie Aylesworth.....June 3, 1864.....M. O. July 12, 1864.
Corp. John Baker.....June 18, 1864.....M. O. July 12, 1864.
Russell M. Balcom.....June 18, 1864.....Died Washington July 31.
Huston Brown.....Aug. 14, 1864.....Died Wash'gt'n Aug. 24, wounds.
Albert Calkins.....June 3, 1864.....Deserted August 31, 1864.
Thomas Casner.....Aug. 14, 1864.....Died Wash'gt'n Aug. 26, wounds.
Corp. A. H. Carnahan.....June 9, 1864.....M. O. July 12, 1865.
Henry Cone.....June 18, 1864.....M. O. May 24, 1865.
Matthew C. Craig.....June 24, 1864.....Absent M. O. of Regiment.
Jeremiah A. Crossman.....June, C. Harb.....M. O. May 11, 1865.
Wm. W. Dayton.....June, C. Harb.....Died Washington June 26, 1864.
Cornelius K. Fink..... .....Sept. 18, 1864.....M. O. July 12, 1865.
J. H. Fosdick (Corp.)..... .....June, C. Harb.....M. O. May 31st, 1865.
Valentine Griffin.....June 18, 1864.....M. O. May 22, 1865.
Delos W. Head.....June 3, 1864.....M. O. August 7, 1865.

COMPANY C.—(Continued.)

John Hopwood.....Aug. 18, 1864.....Died August 20, wounds.
Harvey W. Hudson.....June 18, 1864.....Died July 30, wounds.
Michael Hull.....May 31, 1864.....M. O. July 12, 1865.
Corp. Wm. M. Ingersol.....July 17, 1864.....Transf. V. R. C. April 24, 1865.
Chester W. Johnson.....Aug. 14, 1864.....M. O. July 12, 1865.
Richard Johnson.....Cold Harb.....Dis. June 30, disability.
Laos King.....June 26, 1864.....M. O. July 12, 1865.
John Martin.....May 30, 1864.....M. O. August 21, 1865.
1st Sergt. Stephen C. Miles.....June 3, 1864.....M. O. July 12, 1865.
Joseph R. Peterson.....June 22, 1864.....M. O. May 11, 1865.
Wm. C. Poiley.....June 18, 1864.....M. O. June 2, 1865.
Corp. Jos. W. Potter.....June 3, 1864.....M. O. June 10, 1865.
John Printz.....June 18, 1864.....Died Salisbury Jan. 11, '65.
Marion D. Printz.....Aug. 14, 1864.....M. O. July 12, 1865.
Eldredge Rathbone.....June 1, 1864.....Died June 9, 1864, wounds.
Frederick Rhenhart.....Aug. 14, 1864.....M. O. July 12, 1865.
Henry Sacia.....June 18, 1864.....M. O. August 3, 1865.
Adam Steber.....June 18, 1864.....M. O. July 12, 1865.
Lawrence Van Vorst.....June 18, 1864.....Died January 5, 1865, disease.
Charles Wetzlip.....June 18, 1864.....M. O. July 12, 1865.
John Wilkinson.....June 18, 1864.....Died June 30, wounds.
Samuel J. Yoemans.....May 30, 1864.....Absent w'nd., M. O. Regiment.

COMPANY D.

Nathaniel Adams.....June 18, 1864.....Died June 30, 1864, wounds.
Levi J. Adams.....June 18, 1864.....M. O. July 12, 1865.
William Bell.....June 18, 1864.....M. O. July 12, 1865.
Tom Corwin Bonnell.....June 3, 1864.....M. O. July 12, 1865.
Sergt. Charles D. Cramer.....June 18, 1864.....M. O. August 1, 1865.
Colby E. Fuller.....June 3, 1864.....Died June 13, wounds.
Geo. Gans.....June 18, 1864.....Disch. June 17, 1865, wounds.
Alfred D. Hamilton.....April 7, 1865.....Farmville M. O. June 7, 1865.
William Henderson.....Sept. 29, 1864.....M. O. July 12, 1865.
Isaac C. Herrick.....June 18, 1864.....Disch. May 29, 1865, disease.
Matthias Kollbeck.....June 3, 1864.....M. O. July 12, 1865.
Wm. Markell.....June 18, 1864.....M. O. August 3, 1865.
Frances Meixell.....June 3, 1864.....Deserted.
Charles A. Miles.....Aug. 14, 1864.....Died August 14.
James Otler.....June 18, 1864.....M. O. July 12, 1865.
Geo. E. Parker.....June 18, 1864.....M. O. July 12, 1865.
Corp. Geo. W. Raymer.....June 18, 1864.....M. O. July 12, 1865.
Corp. Wm. W. Roderick.....June 18, 1864.....M. O. July 12, 1865.
Michael Shaughnessey.....June 3, 1864.....M. O. July 12, 1865.
Luke Spaulding.....June 18, 1864.....M. O. July 12, 1865.
Elias Spaulding.....June 3, 1864.....M. O. June 19, 1865.
Jonathan Spry.....June 3, 1864.....M. O. August 3, 1865.
Eugene O. Vanderbilt.....June 18, 1864.....M. O. July 12, 1865.
John Van Kirk.....June 18, 1864.....M. O. July 12, 1865.
Frederick Wenger.....June 18, 1864.....Disch. March 21, 1865, disease.

COMPANY E.

1st Lieut. James Greeley.....Aug. 25, 1864.....M. O. July 12, 1865.
Sergt. John Allman.....June 1, 1864.....Disch. April 20, 1865, wounds.
Loston P. Bacon.....June 1, 1864.....M. O. July 12, 1864.
Geo. M. Barker.....June 1, 1864.....Died June 8, '64, Richm'd Prison.
Charles W. Berry.....June 1, 1864.....Disch. May 22, wounds.
Martin G. Blackman.....June 1, 1864.....M. O. July 12, 1865.
James Boardwell.....June 1, 1864.....Disch. March 4, 1865, wounds.
Oliver P. Bowe.....June 1, 1864.....Disch. May 22, 1865, wounds.
Wm. H. Boyer.....Died August 20.
Joseph H. Chipman.....Aug. 16, 1864.....Died October 17, wounds.
James A. Davis.....June 1, 1864.....M. O. July 12, 1865.
Nelson D. Forsnight.....June 1, 1864.....M. O. July 12, 1865.

COMPANY E.—(Continued.)

Geo. W. Hafer.....June 1, 1864.....Disch. Oct. 28, 1864, wounds.
Edwin Hardy.....June 1, 1864.....Died Nov. 4, '64, disease.
James D. Hastings.....June 1, 1864.....Disch. May 25, 1865, wounds.
Theo. A. Hawley.....June 1, 1864.....M. O. July 12, 1865.
Jacob Jackson.....June 18, 1864.....M. O. July 12, 1865.
Corp. Wm. Kelsey.....June 1, 1864.....M. O. July 12, 1865.
Corp. Alexander Kelso.....June 1, 1864.....M. O. July 12, 1865.
James D. Kuker.....June 1, 1864.....M. O. May 23, 1865.
Wm. Lock.....June 1, 1864.....M. O. May 31, 1865.
Charles McElroy.....June 1, 1864.....Disch. May 6, 1865, wounds.
Edward W. Pray.....June 1, 1864.....Died July 13, wounds.
Edgar D. Preston.....June 1, 1864.....Disch. May 23, 1865, wounds.
Wm. W. Reed.....June 18, 1864.....Disch. Jan'y 6, 1865, wounds.
Wm. Rood.....June 1, 1864.....Died July 14, wounds.
Antonio Shabino.....June 1, 1864.....M. O. July 12, 1865.
Josiah Staley.....June 18, 1864.....Deserted June 24, 1865.
Merritt Stanley.....Sept. 5, 1864.....M. O. July 12, 1865.
Anson S. Verbeck.....June 18, 1864.....Disch. March 31, 1865, wounds.
Geo. Wilson.....June 1, 1864.....Died June 6, '64, Prison, wounds.

COMPANY F.

Capt. Preston B. Burnell.....June 1, 1864.....Died June 28, Prison.
Capt. Oliver N. Russell.....Aug. 25, 1864.....M. O. July 12, 1865.
Denitt C. Atkins.....June 1, 1864.....Died August 1, 1864, wounds.
Wm. Beaumont.....May 27, 1864.....Disch. December 8, wounds.
Corp. Allen Brazee.....June 1, 1864.....M. O. July 12, 1865.
Charles H. Cope.....June 18, 1864.....M. O. June 1, 1865.
Wm. W. Dantz.....Aug. 25 1864.....Disch. Jan'y 6, 1865, wounds.
Corp. Wm. Donovan.....June 1, 1864.....M. O. July 12, 1865.
Albert Eggabroad.....June 18, 1864.....M. O. May 23, 1865.
Corp. Mike Eichner.....Aug. 16, 1864.....M. O. July 12, 1865.
John J. Fuller.....Aug. 14, 1864.....M. O. July 12, 1865.
Peter Gray.....June 1, 1864.....M. O. July 12, 1865.
John L. Hewitt.....June 13, 1864.....M. O. May 12, 1865.
Corp. F. H. Holloway.....June 3, 1864.....M. O. June 1, 1865.
Richard M. Hughes.....June 1, 1864.....M. O. June 1, 1865.
Leonard H. Johnson.....June 1, 1864.....Died July 8, 1864, wounds.
Samuel P. Layman.....June 1, 1864.....Disch. December 15, disability.
James McElroy.....June 22, 1864.....M. O. August 10, 1865.
Sergt. Hiram McIntyre.....June 18, 1864.....M. O. July 12, 1865.
Myron C. Nichols.....Aug. 14, 1864.....Disch. Jan. 24, 1865, wounds.
Andrew Nichols.....July 21, 1864.....M. O. June 7, 1865.
Terrence O'Neil.....June 18, 1864.....M. O. July 31, 1865.
Ira B. Pixley.....June 23, 1864.....M. O. May 25, 1865.
James Pooler.....June 1, 1864.....M. O. July 12, 1865.
Luther Rice.....June 1, 1864.....M. O. July 12, 1865.
John B. See.....June 3, 1864.....M. O. June 10, 1865.
Corp. Wm. Shingler.....June 18 1864.....M. O. July 12, 1865.
Henry C. Soule.....June 1, 1864.....M. O. July 12, 1865.
Allen T. Switser.....June 1, 1864.....Disch. Febr'y 1, 1865, wounds.
Clement Trickey.....June 1, 1864.....M. O. July 12, 1865.
Frank Tucker.....June 1, 1864.....Disch. January 4, 1865, wounds.
Phineus E. Twining (1st Sergt).....June 1, 1864.....Died Oct. 16, 1864, wounds.
Francis Van Auken.....June 1, 1864.....M. O. July 12, 1865.
Corp. Lorenzo Van Voorhees.....June 18, 1864.....M. O. July 12, 1865.
Clarence Wicks.....June 1, 1864.....Died July 15, '64, Rich'd Prison.
Daniel G. Wolf.....June 1, 1864.....M. O. July 12, 1865.
Charles H. Frank.....June 1, 1864.....Died July 25, Richmond, wounds.

COMPANY G.

Capt. Reuben Lindley, June 1.....Aug. 14, 1864.....Died August 15, wounds.
2d Lieut. W. H. Newton.....June 1, 1864.....Disch. Jan'y 2, 1865, wounds.
Arthur F. Adams.....June 1, 1864.....Died Sept. 14, Andersonville, dis.

COMPANY G.—(Continued.)

Wm. R. Bartlett.....June 1, 1864.....Died June 22, wounds.
Corp. Chester H. Bartow.....June 22, 1864.....M. O. June 7, 1865.
Charles Bergin.....June 1, 1864.....Died une 18, wounds.
Corp. Grisel Bulman.....Oct. 27, 1864.....Disch. May 22, 1865.
John Christman.....June 17, 1864.....Absent wounded M. O. Regim't.
Frederick Dorr.....June 1, 1864.....Died June 20, wounds.
Charles Englehardt.....June 1, 1864.....M. O. July 12, 1865.
Robert Fetridge.....June 3, 1864.....M. O. July 12, 1865.
Henry N. Forsythe.....Aug. 25, 1864.....Disch. October 7, 1865, wounds.
Mathew Gerhardt.....June 1, 1864.....M. O. June 7, 1865.
Corp Sumner L. Hart.....Aug. 25, 1864.....Disch. Feb'y 3, 1865, wounds.
Charles E. Henman.....June 1, 1864.....M. O. August 10, 1865.
Martin Hoffman.....Oct. 27, 1864.....Absent wounded M. O. Regiment.
William Horton.....June 1, 1864.....M. O. July 12, 1865.
Corp. John Horton.....June 1, 1864.....M. O. July 12, 1865.
Daniel E. Jacquist.....June 1, 1864.....M. O. June 10, 1865.
Peter Kummers.....June 3, 1864.....M. O. July 12, 1865.
Wm. Kruger.....June 1, 1864.....Died disease Sept. 17, 1864.
Sergt. Hiram Linsley.....June 1, 1864.....M. O. July 12, 1865.
Lewis Mandescheid.....June 1, 1864.....M. O. July 12, 1865.
John Moran (Corp.).....June 1, 1864.....M. O. July 12, 1865.
David Person.....June 12, 1864.....M. O. July 12, 1865.
Sergt. Tyler D. Phillips.....June 18, 1864.....M. O. July 12, 1865.
Wm. H. Skinner.....June 1, 1864.....Disch. March 23, 1865, wounds.
Wilbur Stone.....June 1, 1864.....Disch. July 30, 1865.
Corp. Theo. J. Sweeting.....June 1, 1864.....M. O. July 12, 1865.
Joseph Tatro.....Aug. 25, 1864.....M. O. June 3, 1865.
Geo. T. Warburton.....Aug. 25, 1864.....M. O. July 12, 1865.
Smith D. Weldon.....Oct. 27, 1864.....M. O. July 12, 1865.

COMPANY H.

1st Lieut. Geo. S. Morris.....June 18, 1864.....M. O. July 12, '65, Petersburg.
Frederick Acken.....June 3, 1864.....Died June 6, 1864, wounds.
Corp. Uri S. Allen.....June 18, 1864.....M. O. July 12, 1865.
Geo. H. Babbitt.....June 3, 1864.....M. O. July 18, 1865.
John Brennan.....June 18, 1864.....Died Dec. 10, 1864, disease.
Albert O. Chase.....June 18, 1864.....M. O. July 12, 1865.
Alansen Daggett.....May 26, 1864.....Died Nov. 27, 1864, disease.
Almon Dayton.....June 18, 1864.....Disch. Aug. 26, 1864, wounds.
Geo. W. Earl.....June 22, 1864.....Died June 25, 1864, wounds.
Frederick Fisher.....June 18, 1864.....Died Sept. 3, disease.
Joab Graves.....June 18, 1864.....M. O. July 12, 1865.
Jesse Grotarant.....Aug. 25, 1864.....Died August 26, 1864, wounds.
Corp. Geo. K. Hazen.....May 26, 1864.....M. O. July 12, 1865.
John Healy.....May 26, 1864.....Disch. March 21, 1865, wounds.
Corp. Samuel W. Hill.....May 26, 1864.....Died June 16, wounds.
Geo. W. Hodgman.....June 18, 1864.....M. O. August 3, 1865.
Sergt. John E. Howell.....June 18 1864.....Died August 1, 1864, wounds.
Frederick Jennings.....June 18, 1864.....M. O. July 12, 1865.
Joshua Kohler.....June 18, 1864.....Died Aug. 14, 1864, disease.
Ruben Lee.....May 26, 1864.....M. O. July 12, 1865.
Geo. W. McDonald.....June 18, 1864.....Died December 31, disease.
Mathias Mettick.....May 26, 1864.....M. O. July 12, 1865.
Orin H. Northrop.....May 26, 1864.....Disch. May 23, 1865, wounds.
1st Sergt. Ralph L. Palmer.....May 26, 1864.....M. O. July 12, 1865.
Edward B. Parish.....June 18, 1864.....M. O. July 12, 1865.
Corp. Wm. H. Patton.....June 18, 1864.....M. O. July 12, 1865.
Corp. Linas E. Pease.....June 18, 1864.....M. O. May 13, 1865.
Corp. Oliver P. Peck.....June 18, 1864.....V. R. C. April 17, 1865.
Samuel D. Ripley.....June 22, 1864.....Died December 6, 1864, disease.
John W. Roberts.....June 22, 1864.....Disch. June 8, 1865, wounds.
Ole Severson.....June 18, 1864.....Disch. July 31, 1865.
Sam Stanton.....June 18, 1864.....Disch. June 7, 1865, wounds.

COMPANY H.—(Continued.)

Eli Stewart.....June 18, 1864.....Disch. April 1, 1865, wounds.
Belitha G. Thomas.....May 26, 1864.....M. O. July 12, 1865.
Peter Thompson.....June 7, 1864.....Died Nov. 30, 1864, disease.
A. W. Thornhill.....Nov. 15 1864.....Disch. May 22, 1865, wounds.
Morgan Vandusen.....June 18, 1864.....Died July 1, 1864, wounds.
Stephen Welch.....May 26, 1864.....M. O. July 12, 1865.

COMPANY I.

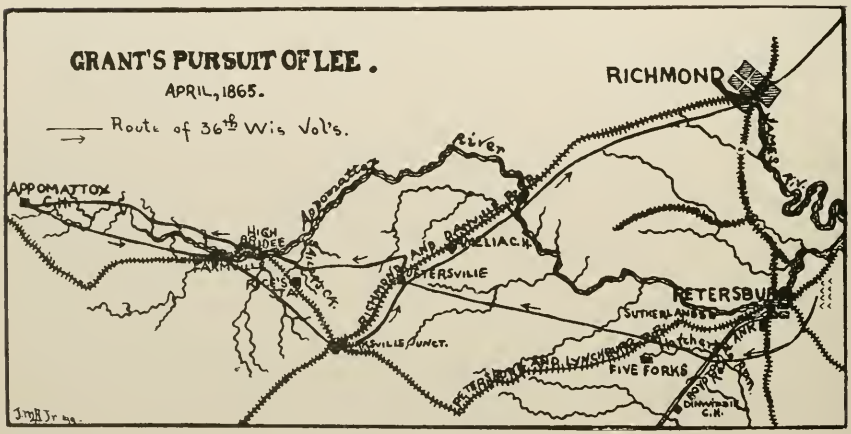
1st Lieut. Chas. W. Skinner.....June 3, 1864.....Res. Sept. 27, 1864.
Chas. M. Andre.....June 18, 1864.....M. O. July 12, 1865.
Albert Bohn.....June 3, 1865.....Disch. February 11, 1865.
Thomas M. Branton.....June 18, 1864.....M. O. August 4, 1865.
Anthony Brenner.....June 18, 1864.....M. O. July 12, 1865.
Wm. Bright.....June 18, 1864.....M. O. July 12, 1865.
Romanzo Colby.....June 22, 1864.....M. O. February 9, 1865.
Edwin Cummings.....Aug. 14, 1864.....M. O. June 19, 1865.
Ferre Dougherty.....June 18, 1864.....Died Dec. 11, 1864, disease.
Thomas Gillies.....June 3, 1864.....Disch. Nov. 10, 1864, wounds.
Eugene Houghton.....June 18, 1864.....M. O. July 12, 1865.
Henry Jones.....Aug. 14, 1864.....M. O. July 12, 1865.
Marcus L. Knight.....June 3. 1864.....M. O. July 12, 1865.
Leonard Lafferty.....July 27, 1864.....M. O. July 12, 1865.
Wm. W. Lathrop.....June 3, 1864.....Died March 25, 1865, disease.
John P. Lilly.....June 3, 1864.....Leg amp , supposed dead.
Corp. John W. Mills.....June 3, 1864.....M. O. July 12, 1865.
Samuel Mowry.....June 14, 1864.....M. O. July 12, 1865.
Albert Schofield.....June 3, 1864.....M. O. May 5, 1865.
Egbert Schofield.....June 3, 1864.....Absent M. O. Regiment.
Geo. T. Skilton.....June 3, 1864.....Died Sept. 19, 1864, wounds.
John Sure.....June 3, 1864.....Absent M. O. Regiment.
John W. Tobay.....June 3, 1864.....Died August 3, 1864, disease.
Wm. Welch.....June 23, 1864.....M. O. June 27, 1865.
Corp. Stephen Williams.....June 3, 1864.....Disch. Dec. 20, 1864, wounds.

COMPANY K.

Capt. John R. Ellis.....June 18, 1864.....M. O. July 12, 1865.
1st Lieut. E. A. Galloway.....June 18, 1864.....Died June 19, 1864, wounds.
1st Lieut. Henry D. Schafer.....June 19, 1864.....M. O. July 12, 1865.
Lieut. Joseph Harris.....June 18, 1864.....Disch. Sept. 13, 1864, wounds.
Demas Bessette.....June 16, 1864.....M. O. July 12, 1865.
Reuben Biesecker.....June 3, 1864.....Died June 28, 1864, wounds.
Matthew Bittles.....June 18, 1864.....Died June 21, 1864, wounds.
Delos S. Bump.....June 22, 1864.....M. O. July 12, 1865.
Corp. Henry W. Butler.....June 3, 1864.....M .O. June 24, 1865.
Geo. W. Campbell.....June 18, 1864.....Died June 27, 1864, wounds.
Corp. Wm. W. Chapel.....June 18, 1864.....M. O. May 16, 1865.
Jordon Coleman.....June 18, 1864.....Died October 16, 1864, diseas .
Joseph D. Cooper.....June 18, 1864.....M. O. May 16, 1865.
Ambrose Corbin.....June 18, 1864.....Disch. Sept. 20, 1864.
Augustus Corbin.....June 18, 1864.....M. O. July 12, 1865.
David Crandall.....June 3, 1864.....M. O. May 16, 1865.
Almon A. Curtis.....June 18, 1864.....Disch. Oct. 10, 1864, wounds.
Charles Ermintinger.....June 3. 1864.....Died June 21, wounds.
Elias L. Fidler.....June 3, 1864.....M. O. July 12, 1865.
Alexander Gokee.....June 3, 1864.....M. O. July 12, 1865.
Johnson Graham.....Aug. 25, 1864.....Died Dec. 9, 1864, wounds.
Marshall M. Granger.....June 3, 1864.....Disch. Nov. 7, 1864.
John Hill.....June 3, 1864.....Died June 8, 1864, wounds.
Martin L. Howe.....June 3, 1864 / Oct. 12, 1864.....Disch. May 24, 1865.
Henry J. Hoyt.....June 18, 1864.....Died December, 1864, disease.
Oliver Johnson.....June 3, 1864.....Killed in action June 18, 1864.

COMPANY K.—(Continued.)

Geo. Kocher	June 18, 1864	Disch. February 14, 1865.
Almon Lampman	June 22, 1864	Disch. August 21, 1864.
Phillip Lee	June 3, 1864	Died June 11, 1864, wounds.
Stephen S. McCann	May 26, 1864	Disch. Dec. 4, 1864.
Sergt. Arthur J. McCann	June 18, 1864	Disch. Sept. 26, 1864.
Jordan J. McCann	May 26, 1864	Disch. Dec. 8, 1864.
Columbus Miller	June 18, 1864	Disch. Dec. 6, 1864.
Martin Oppelt	June 3, 1864	Died July 10, 1864, disease.
Lars Pederson	June 3, 1864	Died June 13, 1864, wounds.
Lewis Pratt	June 3, 1864	Died Aug. 31, 1864, wounds.
John S. Rainz	June 3, 1864	Died June 28, wounds.
Michael W. Shafer	June 18, 1864	M. O. June 27, 1865.
Nathan Skeel	June 3, 1864	M. O. May 16, 1865.
Chas. H. Swan	June 18, 1864	M. O. Sept. 1, 1865.
H. T. E. Tillerson	June 1, 1864	Disch. April 3, 1865.
Running Tollefsen	June 3, 1864	M. O. July 12, 1865.
Sergt. Geo. P. Warren	June 3, 1864	Disch. March 11, 1865.



ROSTER

THIRTY-SIXTH WISCONSIN INFANTRY.

FIELD AND STAFF.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	DATE.	REMARKS.
OFFICERS.			
Colonels.		*Rank from.*	
Frank A. Haskell.....	Madison	Feb. 9, '64...	From 1st Lieut. Co. D, 6th Wis. Inf.; killed in action June 3, '64, Cold Harbor, Va.
John A. Savage, Jr...	Milwaukee.....	June 11, '64...	Lieut. Col., Feb. 9, '64; wnd. June 18, '64, Petersburg, Va.; died July 4, '64, Washington, D. C., wnds.
Harvey M. Brown...	Columbus.....	July 15, '64...	From 1st Lieut. Co. I, 31st Wis. Inf.; Major, Feb. 9, '64; Lieut. Col., June 11, '64; wnd. June 18, '64, Petersburg, Va.; disch. Oct. 27, '64, wnds.
Lieutenant Colonel.			
Clement E. Warner..	Windsor.....	July 15, '64...	From Capt. Co. B; Major, June 11, '64; Col., May 7, '65, not mustered; wnd. Aug. 14, '64, Deep Bottom, Va.; left arm amp.; M. O. July 12, '65.
Major.			
Wm. H. Hamilton....	Spring Green..	July 15, '64...	From Capt. Co. A: Lieut. Col., May 7, '65, not mustered; wnd. Aug. 14, '64, Deep Bottom, Va.; M. O. July 12, '65.
Adjutant.			
Benjamin F. Atwell..	Madison.....	Feb. 24, '64...	From Sergt. Major 1st U. S. S. S.; wnd. June 3, '64, Cold Harbor, Va.; pris. Ream's Station, Va.; M. O. July 12, '65.
Quartermasters.			
Charles B. Peck.....	Edgerton.....	Feb. 15, '64...	Resigned Oct. 4, '64, disability.
Frederick S. Capron	Chippewa F'ls	Oct. 19, '64...	From Q. M. Sergt.; M. O. July 12, '65.
Surgeons.			
Clarkson Miller.....	Geneva	Feb. 11, '65...	Pris. Ream's Station, Va.; died Dec. 20, '64, Geneva, Wis., disease.
Elijah A. Woodward	Sun Prairie.....	Jan. 6, '65...	2d Asst. Surgeon., Apr. 1, '64; 1st Asst. Surg., July 29, '64; pris. Ream's Station, Va.; res. May 27, '65.
First Asst. Surgeons.			
Geo. D. Winch.....	Otsego.....	Feb. 20, '64...	Prom. Surg. 42d Wis. Inf. July 29, '64.
Lafayette H. Bunnell	La Crosse.....	Feb. 21, '65...	From Co. B, 2d Wis. Cav.; Surg., July 11, '65, not mustered; M. O. July 12, '65.
Chaplain.			
Peter S. VanNest.....	Geneva.....	July 22, '64...	Disch. Jan. 6, '65.
NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.			
Sergeant Majors.		*Appointed.*	
Manly T. Matthews	Gale.....	April 1, '64...	From Co. I; returned to Co. as 1st Sergt., July 1, '64.
James M. Aubery.....	Milwaukee.....	Sept. 1, '64...	From Co. G; appointed Quartermaster Sergt., Nov. 1, '64.
Andrew J. Markham	Oshkosh.....	Nov. 1, '64...	From Sergt. Co. B; Brevet Capt., Apr. 2, '65; M. O. July 12, '65.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	DATE.	REMARKS.
Quarterm'er Serg'ts.			
John J. Gibbs	Ixonia	Apr. 1, '64	From Co. A; disch. Sept. 15, '64.
Frederick S. Capron	Chippewa F'ls	Sept. 15, '64	From Co. K; prom. Quartermaster, Oct. 19, '64.
James M. Aubery	Milwaukee	Nov. 1, '64	From Sergt. Maj.; 2nd Lieut. Co. G. June 15, '65, not mustered; M.O. July 12, '65.
Commissary Sergt.			
Joseph N. Clemmer	Juda	Apr. 1, '64	From Co. D; M. O. July 12, '65.
Hospital Steward.			
Alanson Miller	Geneva	Apr. 1, '64	From Co. A; M. O. July 12, '65.
Principal Musicians.			
Louis Coulong	Waterford	Apr. 1, '64	From Co. G. 35th Wis. Inf.; disch. Feb. 1, '65, disability.
Jerome B. Forsyth	Green Bay	Feb. 1, '65	From Co. G; M. O. July 12, '65.
Milo Jones	Sparta	May 1, '65	From Co. C; M. O. July 12, '65.

ROSTER OF COMPANY "A."

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	DATE.	REMARKS.
OFFICERS.			
Captains.		*Rank from.*	
William H. Hamilton	Spring Green	Feb. 29, '64	From Sergt. 6th Wis. Battery; prom. Major July 15, '64.
Charles E. Griffin	Delavan	July 22, '64	1st Lieut., Feb. 29, '64; pris. Ream's Station, Va.; M. O. July 12, '65.
First Lieutenant.			
Charles L. Sholes	Milwaukee	July 22, '64	From Corp. 13th Wis. Battery; 2nd Lieut., Feb. 9, '64; pris. Ream's Station, Va.; M. O. July 12, '65.
Second Lieutenant.			
James T. Lunn	Washington	July 22, '65	From Sergt., not mustered.
Brevet, First Lieut.			
B. C. Hallen	Akin	June 8, '64	From Private.
ENLISTED MEN.			
Alward, Edward M.	Willow	Feb. 24, '64	M. O. May 15, '65.
Aron, Christian	Franklin	Feb. 19, '64	Corp.; wnd. June 18, '64; M. O. July 12, '65.
Babcock, Marion A.	Spring Green	Feb. 24, '64	Corp.; wnd. May 27, '64; M. O. July 12, '65.
Bailey, Ezra S.	Dayton	Jan. 13, '65	Died June 1, '65, Wash'on, D. C., disease.
Bailey, Benjamin E.	Richl'nd Centr	Feb. 27, '64	M. O. July 12, '65.
Barrett, James W.	Richl'nd Centr	Feb. 26, '64	M. O. July 12, '65.
Beaver, Peter	Franklin	Feb. 27, '64	Sergt.; M. O. July 12, '65.
Beggs, David	Willow	Feb. 15, '64	Deserted May 3, '64.
Bills, William H.	Buena Vista	Feb. 29, '64	Wnd. June 10, '64; died June 10, '64, White House Landing, Va., wnds.
Bitney, Charles	Washington	Feb. 24, '64	Pris. Ream's Station; died Dec. 29, '64, Salisbury, N. C., disease.
Black, John	Aiken	Feb. 23, '64	Killed in action, June 3, '64, Cold Harbor, Va.
Bolton, James	Aiken	Feb. 23, '64	Died Mar. 14, '64, Madison, Wis., disease

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	DATE.	REMARKS.
Bone, George A. W...	Willow.....	Feb. 13, '64...	Corp.; pris. Ream's Station; M. O. May 11, '65.
Bower, James M.....	Bear Creek.....	Feb. 24, '64...	Corp.; M. O. July 12, '65.
Bristol, Edwin C.....	Sextonville.....	Feb. 23, '64...	M. O. July 12, '65.
Brown, Edward.....	Delafield.....	Feb. 25, '64...	Pris. Ream's Station; died Sept. 25, '64, Flag of Truce Boat, disease.
Burns, James.....	Cortland.....	Feb, 27, '64 ..	Wnd. June 18, '64; M. O. July 12, '65.
Bush, Franklin..... ..	Buena Vista...	Feb. 29, '64...	Corp.; M. O. July 12, '65.
Canon, James.....	Cortland.....	Feb. 27, '64...	Corp., Sergt.; pris. Ream's Station; M. O. May 11, '65.
Catlin, Joseph M.....	Franklin.....	Feb. 24, '64...	Pris. Ream's Station; died Jan. 3, '65, Salisbury, N. C.
Chase, James W.....	Dane.....	Feb. 29, '64...	Musician; pris. Ream's Station; M. O. July 12, '65.
Claridge, Thomas W	Franklin.....	Feb. 24, '64...	M. O. July 12, '65.
Claridge, George.....	Franklin.....	Feb. 24, '64...	Wnd. June 8, '64, Cold Harbor; M. O. July 29, '65.
Clemons, Walter L....	Cortland.....	Feb. 27, '64...	Corp., Sergt.; wnd. June 1, '64; M. O. June 19, '65.
Coon, David.....	Green Lake.....	Feb. 26, '64...	Pris. Ream's Station; died Nov. 2, '64, Salisbury, N. C., disease.
Crall, John B..... .	Franklin.....	Feb. 29, '64...	Pris. Ream's Station; M. O. May 12, '65.
Davis, David W.....	Franklin..... ...	Feb. 24, '64...	Pris. Ream's Station; died Dec. 17, '64, Salisbury, N. C.
Devolt, William.....	Willow.....	Feb. 16, '64...	M. O. July 12, '65.
Dewey, Frederick.....	Elkhorn.....	Feb. 27, '64...	Wnd. June 18, '64; disch. Oct. 24, '64, disability.
Dibol, Daniel A.....	Bear Creek.....	Feb. 24, '64...	Killed in action May 27, '64, North Anna River, Va.
Dutcher, William.....	.....	Jan. 4, '64...	Vet. Recruit.
Dyball, James.....	Franklin.....	Feb. 24, '64...	Pris. Ream's Station; died Dec. 5, '64, Salisbury, N. C., disease.
Ferris, George W.....	Sumter.....	Feb. 27, '64...	Corp.; wnd. May 27, '64; died June 17, '64, Washington, D. C., wnds.
Flint, Perry D.....	Delavan..... ..	Feb. 15, '64...	Wnd. Aug. 14, '64; disch. June 13, '65, disability.
Fry, Adam.....	Westford.....	Feb. 20, '64...	M. O. July 27, '65.
German, Zenas C.....	Sugar Creek...	Feb. 26, '64...	Disch. Feb 22, '65.
Gibbs, John Jay.....	Ixonia.....	Feb. 27, '64...	Prom. Q. M. Sergt., Apr. 1, '64.
Graves, Dan.....	Willow.....	Feb. 24, '64...	Wnd. June 5, '64; M. O. July 12, '65.
Hallen, Bernard C....	Aiken.....	Feb. 25, '64...	Wnd. June 18, '64, arm amp.; Brevet 1st Lieut., June 18, '64; disch. Sept. 27, '64, wnds.
Hand, George C.....	Geneva.....	Feb. 26, '64...	Pris. Ream's Station; died Nov. 17, '64, Salisbury, N. C.
Hart, Walter O.....	Bloomfield.....	Feb. 26, '64...	M. O. July 12, '65.
Haskell, Martin.....	Elkhorn.....	Feb. 27, '64...	Deserted May 8, '64.
Hatch, Asa.....	Bear Creek.....	Mar. 24, '64...	Wnd. June 22, '64; M. O. July 12, '65.
Hayden, Ashley.....	Brookfield.....	Feb. 24, '64...	Wnd. Cold Harbor; absent without leave at M. O. Regt.
Hayden, Henry J.....	Brookfield.....	Feb. 24, '64...	Killed in action June 18, '64, near Petersburg, Va.
Hill, James A.....	Willow.....	Feb. 24, '64...	Wnd. June 18, '64; M. O. June 3, '65.
Hofstater, Stephen...	Sumter.....	Feb. 27, '64...	Pris. Feb. 5, '65; M. O. May 11, '65.
Hollenbeck, John.....	Spring Green..	Feb. 10, '64...	Sergt.; M. O. June 6, '65.
Hough, Michael.....	Orion.....	Feb. 3, '65...	M. O. July 12, '65.
Jacobs, John.....	Burnett.....	Feb. 16, '64...	Pris. Ream's Station; died Nov. 6, '64, Salisbury, N. C.
Jenawein, John.....	Franklin.....	Feb. 27, '64...	M. O. July 12, '65.
Kiser, Calvin.....	Troy.....	Feb. 27, '64...	Pris. Ream's Station; M. O. June 14, '65.
Lewis, William T.....	Spring Green..	Feb. 10, '64...	Sergt.; pris. Ream's Station; died Oct. 27, '64, Salisbury, N. C., disease.
Long, Edward J.....	Willow.....	Feb. 24, '64...	Corp.; wnd. June 18, '64; M. O. July 12, '65.
Luckey, William.....	Elkhorn.....	Feb. 27, '64...	Disch. Aug. 3, '64, disability.
Lunn, James T.....	Washington...	Feb. 26, '64...	Corp., Sergt.; 2d Lieut., July 22, '65, not mustered; M. O. July 12, '65.
Mapes, Chauncy S...	Vienna.....	Feb. 23, '64...	Corp.; wnd. Aug. 14, '64; trans. to V. R. C., Mar. 8, '65; M. O. July 29, '65.
Massingale, Thomas	Richl'nd Centr	Feb. 23, '64...	Wnd. June 1, '64; absent sick at M. O. of Regt.
McIntyre, James C...	Spring Green..	Feb. 24, '64...	Killed in action May 27, '64, North Anna, Va.
McNurlin, Andrew J.	Spring Green..	Feb. 29, '64...	Pris. Ream's Station died Jan. 17, '65, Salisbury, N. C.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	DATE.	REMARKS.
Mead, Ezekiel	Spring Green	Feb. 24, '64	Wnd. June 18, '64; died July 5, '64, Washington, D. C., wnds.
Miller, Joseph	Pra. du Chien	Feb. 26, '64	M. O. July 12, '65.
Miller, Alanson	Geneva	Feb. 26, '64	Prom. Hosp. Steward, Apr. 1, '64.
Moon, William W	Dane	Feb. 29, '64	Died Apr. 15, '64, Madison, Wis., disease.
Moore, Alonzo M	Waukesha	Feb. 17, '64	Died Apr. 4, '64, Madison, Wis , disease.
Neuheisel, Balthasar	Franklin	Feb. 27, '64	Pris. Feb. 5, '65; M. O. July 12, '65.
Norris, Benjamin B	Aiken	Mar. 29, '64	Died May 7, '64, Madison, Wis., disease;
Oberwether, Henry	Sumter	Feb. 27, '64	Corp.; wnd. May 27, '64; arm amp., disch. June 18, '65, wnds.
Partin, William	Spring Green	Feb. 27, '64	M. O. July 12, '65.
Pierce, Charles H	Twin Bluffs	Feb. 29, '64	Corp.; Bvt. 1st Lieut., July 1, '64; M. O. July 12, '65.
Potter, Barber	Lebanon	Feb. 24, '64	Wnd. May 27, '64; M. O. July 12, '65.
Powell, Francis H	Lone Rock	Feb. 24, '64	M. O. July 12, '65.
Purcell, Martin	Verona	May 10, '64	Musician; M. O. July 12, '65.
Putnam, Levi	Elkhorn	Feb. 27, '64	Corp; M. O. July 12, '65.
Reagles, Ezra	Willow	Feb. 17, '64	Wnd. Aug. 16, '64; leg amp.; disch. May 23, '65, wnds.
Reeley, George G	Spring Green	Feb. 27, '64	Wnd. May 27, '64; M. O. July 12, 65.
Renard, Reason	Franklin	Feb. 24, '64	M. O. July 12, '65.
Ripley, Augustus S	Aiken	Feb. 22, '64	1st Sergt.; prom. 2d Lieut. Co. D, July 22, '64.
Rist, Alvin	Vienna	Feb. 24, '64	Wnd. June 1, '64; disch. Mar. 10, '65, disability.
Rist, Cutler H	Elba	Feb. 18, '64	Wnd. June 1, '64; leg amp.; disch. May 20, '65, wnds.
Rollet, Joseph P	Willow	Feb. 26, '64	Trans. to V. R. C., Dec. 28, '64.
Rosenbaum, John	Willow	Feb. 17, '64	M. O. June 3, '65.
Sanford, Eli W	Cortland	Feb. 25, '64	M. O. July 12, '65.
Scheble, Albert C	Sextonville	Feb. 26, '64	M. O. July 12, '65.
Slaughter, John C	Franklin	Feb. 24, '64	Died Mar. 22, '64, Madison, Wis., disease.
Smith, James H	Willow	Feb. 18, '64	Disch. Sept. 20, '64, disability.
Smith, Charles F	Pra. du Chien	Feb. 26, '64	Pris. Ream's Station; died Feb. 19, '65, Salisbury, N. C., disease.
Smith, John N	Richl'd Center	Feb. 27, '64	Corp.; M. O. July 13, '65.
Stewart, Robert B	Willow	Feb. 24, '64	M. O. May 15, '65.
Stewart, James C	Elba	Feb. 18, '64	Deserted May 7, '64.
Tinker, George M	Dane	Feb. 29, '64	Vet. Vol.; Sergt.; deserted May 7, '64.
Upright, William	Elkhorn	Feb. 27, '64	Wnd. June 18, '64; died June 22, '64, City Point, Va., wnds.
Virgin, Charles W	Elkhorn	Feb. 27, '64	Disch. May 25, '65, disability.
Virgin, William W	Johnstown	Mar. 24, '64	Pris. Ream's Station; died Nov. 25, '64, Salisbury, N. C.
Whalen, Patrick	Dayton	Jan. 13, '65	Corp.; M. O. July 12, '65.
Walling, Walter	Pleasant Pra.	Feb. 24, '64	Corp.; died July 19, '64, near Petersburg, Va., disease.
Wells, William H	Franklin	Feb. 24, '64	Died Mar. 18, '64, Madison, Wis., disease.
Welch, John	Richland	Feb. 22, '64	Corp., Sergt.; wnd. June 18, '64; M. O. July 12, '65.
Weston, Alfred C	Ithaca	Mar. 21, '64	Disch. May 25, '65.
Wright, George M	Cortland	Feb. 26, '64	Died Apr. 26, '64, Madison, Wis., disease.
Wood, John G	Willow	Feb. 13, '64	Died Apr. 25, '64, Madison, Wis., disease.
Wood, Andrew J	Willow	Feb. 22, '64	Died Apr. 17, '64, Madison, Wis., disease.

ROSTER OF COMPANY "B."

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	DATE.	REMARKS.
OFFICERS.			
Captains.		*Rank from.*	
Clement E. Warner	Windsor	Mar. 4, '64	Prom. Major June 11, '64.
George Weeks	York	June 27, '64	1st Lieut. Mar. 4, '64; M. O. July 12, '65.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	DATE.	REMARKS.
First Lieutenant.			
William H. Parker...	Rutland.....	Nov. 10, '64...	Enl. Feb. 20, '64; Sergt.; 2d Lieut., June 27, '64; pris. Aug. 25, '64, Ream's Station, Va.; M. O. July 12, '65.
Second Lieutenant.			
Wm. H. Lamberton	Racine.....	Feb. 9, '64...	Killed in action, June 3, '64, Cold Harbor, Va.
Brevet First Lieut.			
Adelbert Older.....	Westfield.....	June 1, '64...	Wnd. and pris. June 1, '64.
ENLISTED MEN.		*Enlisted.*	
Alvord, Cyrenius.....	Mackford.....	Sept. 2, '62...	From 2d U. S. S. S.; M. O. June 1, '65.
Armfield, Wesley.....	Highland.....	Sept. 16, '62...	Corp.; from 2d U. S. S. S.; M. O. July 12, '65.
Arnold, Lewis H.....	Burnett.....	Feb. 15, '64...	Killed in action, June 1, '64, Cold Harbor, Va.
Atwood, German.....	Windsor.....	Feb. 29, '64...	Corp.; wnd. June 18, '64, Petersburg; died Apr. 27, '65, Burksville, Va., disease.
Bailey, Ephraim M..	Oxford.....	Feb. 27, '64...	Corp.; M. O. July 12, '65.
Baker, Charles W.....	Clayton.....	Aug. 16, '62...	From 2d U. S. S. S.; M. O. June 5, '65.
Barnes, Richard W...	Lowell.....	Feb. 29, '64...	Wnd. June 1, '64; disch. Feb. 20, '65, disability.
Beard, Obadiah A....	Clinton.....	Aug. 29, '62...	From 2d U. S. S. S.; absent wnd. at M. O. of Regt.
Belding, Luman P....	Princeton.....	Feb. 13, '64...	M. O. June 10, '65.
Bergey, John C.....	Fox Lake.....	Aug. 9, '62...	From 2d U. S. S. S.; M. O. June 15, '65.
Berto, Lucian W.....	Windsor.....	Feb. 27, '64...	Corp.; M. O. July 12, '65.
Bevier, William M....	Dane.....	Feb. 29, '64...	Wnd. June 1, '64; M. O. July 12, '65.
Blanchard, Adolph...	Rutland.....	Feb. 22, '64...	Pris. June 1, '64; absent sick at M. O. of Regt.
Bratnober, Henry W	Hazel Green....	Feb. 25, '64...	M. O. July 12, '65.
Brine, John.....	Waukesha.....	Mar. 9, '64...	Deserted Apr. 24, '64.
Brink, Samuel.....	Windsor.....	Feb. 23, '64...	Wnd. June 18, '64, Petersburg; foot amp.; disch. Apr. 25, '65, wnds.
Brown, P. Lyman....	Waukesha.....	Feb. 29, '64...	Corp., 1st Sergt.; 2d Lieut., July 15, '65, not mustered; M. O. July 12, '65.
Burdic, Melvin W.....	Fox Lake.....	Aug. 5, '62...	From 2d U. S. S. S.; M. O. June 1, '65.
Carman, Henry.....	Dekorra.....	Feb. 24, '64...	Wnd. June 1, '64; M. O. May 10, '65.
Cassidy, John.....	Windsor.....	Feb. 22, '64...	Vet Vol.; Corp; M. O. July 12, '65.
Clark, George G.....	Waukesha.....	Feb. 25, '64...	Corp., Sergt.; sunstruck, July 14, '64; M. O. July 12, '65.
Corbin, Seneca.....	West Point.....	Feb. 29, '64...	Pris. June 1, '64; M. O. July 12, 65.
Corey, George.....	Manchester....	Feb. 29, '64...	Died July 20, '64, Washington, D. C., disease.
Cornish, Spencer J..	West Point.....	Feb. 29, '64...	M. O. July 12, '65.
Courtier, Hezekiah...	Christiana.....	Feb. 23, '64...	Pris. Ream's Station; died Oct. 26, '64, Annapolis, Md., disease.
Crane, William.....	Cottage Gr've	Feb. 26, '64...	Vet. Vol.; pris. Cold Harbor; M. O. July 10, '65.
Crosland, Henry.....	Concord.....	Feb. 24, '64...	M. O. July 12, '65.
Damp, John P.....	Springvale.....	Feb. 19, '64...	Wnd. June 3, '64, Cold Harbor; M. O. June 7, '65.
Davis, John F.....	Fairfield.....	Feb. 27, '64...	Pris. Cold Harbor; died Sept. 1, '64, Andersonville, Ga., disease.
Deming, Solomon.....	Hartford.....	Feb. 25, '64...	Pris. Ream's Station; Bvt. 2d Lieut., Aug. 23, '64; M. O. July 12, '65.
Dewey, Suffrenus S...	Burnett.....	Feb. 26, '64...	Musician; M. O. July 12, '65.
Dibble, Leonard.....	Dekorra.....	Feb. 23, '64...	Wnd. June 3, '64, Cold Harbor; M. O. May 26, '65.
Drake, Samuel.....	Westfield.....	Feb. 27, '64...	M. O. July 12, '65.
Dubois, John H.....	West Point.....	Feb. 23, '64...	Killed in action June 1, '64, Cold Harbor, Va.
Dubois, Jacob V.....	West Point.....	Feb. 23, '64...	Pris. Ream's Station; died Feb. 28, '65, Salisbury, N. C., disease.
Dubois, Sylvester M.	West Point.....	Feb. 23, '64...	Wnd. June 1, '64, Cold Harbor; M. O. July 12, '65.
Dudley, Horace H....	Oshkosh.....	Feb. 22, '64...	Wnd. June 3, '64, Cold Harbor; disch. Jan. 24, '65, disability.
Duffy, Patrick.....	Brookfield.....	Feb. 24, '64...	Killed in action June 1, '64, Cold Harbor, Va.
Durkee, James.....	Leeds.....	Sept. 9, '61...	From 2d U. S. S. S.; Sergt., 1st Sergt.; M. O. June 5, '65.
Dyson, George T.....	Excelsior.....	Feb. 29, '64...	M. O. July 12, '65.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	DATE.	REMARKS.
Elmer, William P.....	Linden.....	Feb. 26, '64...	Corp.; M. O. July 12, '65.
Fink, Alphonzo.....	Madison.....	Aug. 15, '62...	From 2d U. S. S. S.; M. O. June 1, '65.
Finnell, George W....	Brookfield.....	Feb. 25, '64...	Wnd. June 1, '64, Cold Harbor; died June 15, '64, Washington, D. C., wnds.
Friday, John W.....	Manchester....	Feb. 25, '64...	Wnd. June 1, '64, Cold Harbor; trans. to V. R. C., Aug. 12, '64; M. O. July 21, '65.
Friday, Henry P.....	Manchester....	Mar. 10, '64...	Killed in action June 1, '64, Cold Harbor, Va.
Fritts, James E.....	Manchester....	Feb. 29, '64...	Killed in action June 1, '64, Cold Harbor, Va.
Griffin, George W.....	Trenton.....	Aug. 20, '62...	From 2d U. S. S. S.; absent wnd. at M. O. of Regt.
Grout, Ferdinand.....	Windsor.....	Feb. 27, '64...	Died Apr. 4, '64, Madison, Wis., disease.
Grover, George W....	Tomah.....	Aug. 12, '62...	From 2d U. S. S. S.; M. O. June 1, '65.
Guest, Milton C.....	Hartford.....	Feb. 25, '64...	Vet. Vol.: Corp.; wnd. June 1, '64, Cold Harbor; disch. Jan. 9, '65, wnds.
Gunnell, Thomas.....	Caledonia.....	Feb. 26, '64...	Killed in action Aug. 14, '64, Deep Bottom, Va.
Hanan, James L.....	Rutland.....	Feb. 22, '64...	Pris., June 1, '64, Cold Harbor; M. O. May 26, '65.
Haney, Anthony.....	Paris.....	Feb. 26, '64...	Sergt.; wnd. and pris. June 1, '64; died June 15, '64, Richmond, Va., wnds.
Harris, Alanson C....	Dane.....	Feb. 29, '64...	M. O. June 7, '65.
Hauser, George.....	Paris.....	Feb. 24, '64...	Killed in action, June 1, '64, Cold Harbor, Va.
Hawes, Milner.....	Hampden.....	Feb. 25, '64...	Wnd. June 18, '64; killed in action, Aug. 25, '64, Ream's Station, Va.
Hawes, Seneca.....	Middleton.....	Sept. 9, '61...	From 2nd U. S. S. S.; absent sick at M. O. of Regt.
Hengy, William S.....	Waukesha.....	Feb. 25, '64...	Sergt.; M. O. July 12, '65.
Herrick, Hiram.....	Middleton.....	Aug. 14, '62...	From 2nd U. S. S. S.; M. O. June 1, '65.
Hessler, Thomas E...	Brookfield.....	Feb. 25, '64...	Wnd. Aug. 25, '64; M. O. July 12, '65.
Hoadley, George.....	Paris.....	Feb. 26, '64...	Pris. June 1, '64, Cold Harbor; died June 28, '64, Richmond, Va., disease.
Hopkins, James H....	Hickory Grove	Feb. 24, '64...	Pris. Oct. 27, '64, Hatcher's Run; died Dec. 4, '54, Salisbury, N. C., disease.
Jacobs, Lyman C.....	Edgerton.....	Feb. 24, '64...	Corp. Sergt.; prom. 2nd Lt. Co. K, Nov. 10, '64.
Jayne, Edwin L.....	Windsor.....	Feb. 29, '64...	Died Apr. 5, '64, Washington, Wis., disease.
Johnson, Abner... ...	Skinner.....	Sept. 16, '61...	Corp., from 2nd U. S. S S.; M. O. July 12, '65.
Kite, George.....	Brookfield.....	Feb. 25, '64...	Corp.; wnd.; M. O. July 12, '65.
Langworthy, John S.	Christiana.....	Feb. 29, '64...	Wagoner; M. O. July 17, '65.
Larson, Lauretz.....	Christiana.....	Feb. 26, '64...	Died Apr. 1, '64, Madison, Wis., disease.
Lockwood, Sam'l G.	Brookfield.....	Feb. 24, '64...	Sergt.; wnd. June 1, '64, Cold Harbor; disch. May 17, '65.
Loomis, Bennett E...	Oak Grove.....	Aug. 20, '62...	From 2nd U. S. S. S.; M. O. June 1, '65.
Lyon, Waldo.....	Burnett.....	Feb. 29, '64...	Vet. Vol.; Corp.; pris. Ream's Station; M. O. July 12, '65.
Mack, Nelcour.....	Wayne.....	Apr. 9, '64...	Wnd. and pris. June 1, '64, Cold Harbor; died Nov. 4, '64, Richmond, Va., disease.
Markham, Andrew J.	Oshkosh.....	Feb. 22, '64...	Corp. Sergt.; prom. Sergt. Major, Nov. 1, '64.
Mathieu, Hubert.....	Caledonia.....	Feb. 26, '64...	Pris. June 1, '64, Cold Harbor; died Dec, 1, '64, Hosp. Str. "Baltic," at sea, disease.
McCaslin, Nathan....	Montrose.....	Aug. 25, '62...	From 2nd U. S. S. S.; disch. Sept. 2, '64, wnds.
McEvony, Washington D...	Brookfield.....	Feb. 25, '64...	Died Sept. 18, '64, Blackwell's Island, N. Y., disease.
McGinnis, Patrick A.	Brookfield.....	Feb. 24, '64...	Corp.; M. O. July 12, '65.
Morey, Warren J.....	Westport.....	Feb. 23, '64...	Disch. July 4, '65, disability. (?)
Newell, S. Whitfield	Fairfield.....	Feb. 27, '64...	Killed in action June 1, '64, Cold Harbor, Va.
O'Dair, Thomas.....	Windsor.....	Feb. 23, '64...	Musician; M. O. July 12, '65.
Older, Wallace.....	Westfield.....	Feb. 23, '64...	Killed in action, June 1, '64, Cold Harbor, Va.
Older, Adelbert.....	Westfield.....	Feb. 23, '64...	Corp.; wnd. and pris. June 1, '64; Bvt. 1st Lt. June 1, '64; died June 15, '64, Richmond, Va., wnds.
Parshall, Charles.....	Rutland.....	Mar. 23, '64...	Disch. Feb. 8, '65, disability.
Parsons, James E.....	Manitowoc....	Mar. 5, '64...	M. O. July 7, '65.
Perkins, Andrew E...	Paris.....	Feb. 24, '64...	Pris. June 1, '64, Cold Harbor; died July 6, '64, Richmond, Va., disease.
Petty, Hiram A.....	Windsor.....	Mar. 5, '64...	Pris. June 1, '64, Cold Harbor; died July 2, '64, Richmond, Va., disease.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	DATE.	REMARKS.
Poe, Francis M.....	Caledonia.....	Feb. 24, '64...	M. O. July 12, '65.
Pratt, Henry H.....	Christiana.....	Feb. 27, '64...	Wnd. June 1, '64, Cold Harbor; disch. Dec. 24, '64, wnds.
Priest, Gilbert S.....	Westport.....	Feb. 23, '64...	Died Apr. 13, '64, Excelsior, Wis., disease.
Pultz, Abraham.....	Elkhorn.....	Feb. 26, '64...	Died Apr. 16, '64, Madison, Wis., disease.
Quimby, John F.....	Poygan.....	Feb. 25, '64...	Wnd. June 18, '64, Petersburg; trans. to V. R. C., Mar. 7, '65; M. O. Sept. 1, '65.
Rand, George.....	Manchester....	Feb. 26, '64...	Trans. to V. R. C., Aug. 12, '64; M. O. July 21, '65.
Rathbun, John W.....	Madison.....	Oct. 23, '61...	From 2d U. S. S. S.; M. O. July 12, '65.
Recob, William.....	Caledonia.....	Feb. 26, '64...	M. O. July 12, '65.
Rhine, Webster.....	Manchester....	Feb. 25, '64...	M. O. July 12, '65.
Rudd, Sheldon W.....	Westport.....	Feb. 23, '64...	Sergt.; M. O. July 12, '65.
Settle, Isaac N.....	Westfield.....	Feb. 27, '64...	Pris. June 1, '64, Cold Harbor; M. O. July 12, '65.
Sholts, Calvin G.....	Rutland.....	Feb. 20,' 64...	Corp.; killed in action, June 1, '64, Cold Harbor, Va.
Smith, John L.....	Farmington...	Mar. 5, '64...	Pris. June 1, '64, Cold Harbor; died Oct. 15, '64, Andersonville, Ga., disease.
Stokes, Charles.....	Mignon.....	Dec. 1, '62...	From 2nd U. S. S. S.; M. O. July 12, '65.
Straight, Joseph.....	Dekorra.....	Feb. 23, '64...	M. O. July 12, '65.
Sumner, Amos.....	Middleton.....	Sept. 9, '61...	From 2nd U. S. S. S.; M. O. July 12, '65.
Tarr, Johnson.....	Poygan.....	Feb. 26, '64...	Wnd. June 1, '64, Cold Harbor; disch. Sept. 30, '64, wnds.
Thompson, Rob't W.	Janesville.....	Feb. 24, '64...	Killed in action, June 1, '64, Cold Harbor, Va.
Thompson, Darwin D	Hickory Grove	Feb. 29, '64...	Pris. '64; died July 9, '64, Andersonville, Ga., disease, grave No. 3120.
Totten, Alfred E.....	Fennimore.....	Feb. 26, '64...	Pris. June 1, '64, Cold Harbor; M. O. July 12, '65.
Townsend, George...	Excelsior.....	Feb. 27, '64...	M. O. June 10, '65.
Tuttle, Freeman.....	Fox Lake.....	Aug. 7, '62...	From 2nd U. S. S. S.; M. O. June 1, '65.
Upham, Richard.....	Windsor.....	Feb. 15, '64...	Vet. Vol.; wnd. June 1, '64, Cold Harbor; M. O. July 12, '65.
Van Wie, George C...	Windsor.....	Feb. 15, '64..	M. O. July 12, '65.
Vial, Franklin.....	Madison.....	Aug. 15, '62...	From 2nd U. S. S. S.; M. O. June 1, '65.
Warren, A. P.....	Manchester....	Feb. 24, '64...	1st Sergt.; Com. 1st Lieut., June 27, '64; revoked Nov. 10, '64; disch. Apr. 25, '65, disability.
Whitson, George.....	Madison.....	Sept. 11, '61...	From 2nd U. S. S. S.; M. O. July 12, '65
Wilder, Ammi B.....	Manchester....	Feb. 29, '64...	Wnd. June 3, '64, Cold Harbor; M. O. July 12, '65.
Wiley, Aaron D.	Hartford.....	Feb. 26, '64...	Pris. June 1, '64, Cold Harbor; died in rebel prison Aug. 15, '64, wnds.
Wiley, John M.....	Hartford.....	Feb. 26, '64...	Pris. Ream's Station; M. O. July 28, '65.
Williams, Hugh.....	Springvale.....	Feb. 19, '64...	Vet. Vol.; wnd. June 3, '64, Cold Harbor, died Oct. 5, '64, Alexandria, Va., disease
Wincel, Peter.	Dekora.....	Feb. 23, '64...	Wnd. June 3, '64, Cold Harbor; left foot amputated; disch. Oct. 7, '64, wnds.
Wixom, Robert.....	Caledonia... ...	Feb. 29, '64...	Killed in action, June 1, '64, Cold Harbor, Va.

ROSTER OF COMPANY "C."

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	DATE.	REMARKS.
OFFICERS.			
Captain.		*Rank from.*	
George A. Fisk.....	Sparta.....	Mar. 4, '64...	Major, Mar. 7, '65, not mustered; M. O. July 12, '65.
Stephen C. Miles.....	Sparta.....	July 22, '65...	From 1st Sergt.; not mustered.
First Lieutenant.			
Luther B. Noyes.....	Sparta.....	Mar. 4, '64...	Wnd. June 17, '64, Petersburg; disch. Sept. 28, '64, wnds,
Clarence Bullard.....	Prescott.....	Oct. 31, '64.....	Not mustered.
Chester W. Johnson.	Little Falls.....	July 22, '65...	From Sergt.; not mustered.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	DATE.	REMARKS.
Second Lieutenants.			
Clarence E. Bullard..	Prescott.....	Mar. 1, '64...	From Corp. Co. B. 6th Wis. Inf.; pris. Ream's Station; 1st Lieut., Oct. 31,'64, not mustered; resigned Dec. 5, '64, disability.
Archibald Carnakan	Sparta.....	Apr. 18, '65...	Not mustered.
Newton J. Kellogg...	St. Marie.	Mar. 28, '65...	From 1st Sergt. Co. F; res. June 28, '65.
Brevt. Captain.			
A. H. Carnakan.....	Sparta.....	May 24, '64...	From Corporal.
Brevt. 2d Lieut.			
Chas. L. Demott.....	New Chester...	Oct. 18, '64...	From Corp.
Fred'k Freeman.....	Sparta.....	Oct. 18, '64...	From Private.
ENLISTED MEN.			
Amidon, Elijah H.....	Melrose.....	Mar. 30, '64 ..	Wnd. June 18, '64; leg amp.; died July 9, '64, Annapolis, Md., wnds.
Ascott, Mordecai.....	Little Falls.....	Feb. 10, '64...	M. O, July 12, '65.
Aylesworth, Leslie...	Sparta.....	Feb. 29, '64...	Wnd. June 3, '64, Cold Harbor; M. O. July 12, '65.
Baker, John.....	Ridgeville.....	Feb. 10, '64...	Corp.; wnd. June 18, '64, near Petersburg; M. O. July 12, '65.
Balcom, Russell M....	Hudson.....	Feb. 29, '64...	Wnd. June 18, '64, near Petersburg; died July 31, '64, Washington, D. C., wnds.
Barnes, Alfred O.....	Little Falls.....	Feb. 10, '64...	Died Apr. 10, '64, Madison, Wis., disease.
Berry, Jehial S.....	Sparta.....	Feb. 26, '64...	Vet. Vol.; deserted Apr. 21, '64.
Britton, Daniel A.....	Sparta.....	Feb. 16, '64...	Pris. Ream's Station; died Mar. 26, '65, Annapolis, Md., disease.
Brown, Huston.....	Sparta.....	Feb. 27, '64...	Wnd. Deep Bottom, Va.; died Aug. 24, '64, Washington, D. C., wnds.
Butts, Martin A.....	Portage.....	Feb. 26, '64...	Pris. Ream's Station; died Nov. 20, '64, Salisbury, N. C., disease.
Calkins, Albert.....	Melrose.....	Mar. 30, '64...	Wnd. June 3, '64, near Petersburg; deserted Aug. 31, '64.
Casner, Thomas.....	Sparta.....	Feb. 27, '64...	Wnd. Aug. 14, '64; died Aug. 26, '64, Washington, D. C., wnds.
Carnahan, Archib'ld	Sparta.....	Feb. 24, '64...	Sergt., 1st Sergt.; pris. Ream's Station; 2nd Lieut., Apr. 18, '65, not mustered; M. O. June 10, '65.
Carnahan, Adam H.	Pine Hill.....	Mar. 31, '64...	Corp.; wnd. June 9, '64; Bvt. Capt. May 24, '64; M. O. July 12, '65.
Cleaves, Corydon L.	Portland.....	Feb. 18, '64...	Corp.; killed in action, June 18, '64, near Petersburg, Va.
Cole, David W.....	Adrian.....	Feb. 29, '64...	M. O. July 12, '65.
Cole, Darwin.....	Sparta.....	Feb. 29, '64...	Killed in action, June 18, '64, near Petersburg, Va.
Cone, Henry.....	Hudson.....	Feb. 29, '64...	Wnd. June 18, '64, Petersburg; pris. Ream's Station; M. O. May 24, '65.
Craig, Mathew C.....	Melrose.....	Mar. 30, '64...	Wnd. June 24, '64; absent, wnd. at M. O. of Regt.
Cross, George C.....	Little Falls.....	Feb. 10, '64...	1st Sergt.; died May 13, '64, Madison, Wis., disease.
Cross, Jeremiah A....	Sparta.....	Feb. 20, '64...	Wnd. Cold Harbor and Petersburg; M. O. May 11, '65.
Dailey, Thomas.....	Menomonie...	Feb. 25, '64...	M. O. July 12, '65.
Daws, Robert A.....	Little Falls.....	Aug. 31, '64...	M. O. June 1, '65.
Dayton, William W..	Hudson.....	Feb. 26, '64...	Wnd. Cold Harbor; died June 26, '64, Washington, D. C., wnds.
Demott, Charles L...	New Chester...	Feb. 29, '64...	Corp.; Brevet 2nd Lieut., Oct. 18, '64; M. O. July 12, '65.
Douglas, David.....	Little Falls.....	Feb. 10, '64...	Killed in action June 18, '64, Petersburg, Va.
Dunbar, Alfred.....	Sparta.....	Feb. 19, '64...	Musician; M. O. May 10, '65.
Emmons, Andrew J..	Sparta...	Feb. 27, '64...	M. O. July 12, '65.
Everitt, Edward.....	Viroqua.....	Feb. 27, '64...	Corp., Sergt., M. O. July 12, '65.
Farr, Phidelus.....	Burns.....	Feb. 27, '64...	Corp.; pris. Ream's Station; died Dec. 12, '64, Salisbury, N. C., disease.
Fink, Cornelius K....	Sparta	Feb. 27, '64...	Wnd. Sept. 18, '64; M. O. July 12, '65.
Fosdick, Jay H.....	Little Falls.....	Feb. 10, '64...	Corp; wnd. Cold Harbor; M. O. May 31, '65.
Freeman, Frederick..	Sparta.....	Mar. 15, '64...	Brevet 2nd Lieut., Oct. 18, '64; M. O. July 12, '65.
French, Volney V.....	Portage.....	Feb. 29, '64...	Trans. to V. R. C., Dec. 22, '64; disch. May 6, '65, disability.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	DATE.	REMARKS.
Gallagher, Thos. W..	Sparta	Feb. 27, '64...	Sergt.; killed in action June 26, '64, Petersburg, Va.
Graves, Nathan.....	Sparta.....	Feb. 27, '64...	Corp.; pris. Ream's Station; died Dec. 14, '64, Salisbury, N. C., disease.
Greenman George E.	Sparta.....	Feb. 27, '64...	M. O. May 24, '65.
Griffin, Valentine.....	Angelo.....	Feb. 25, '64...	Wnd. June 18, '64; M. O. May 22, '65.
Hartson, Orange.....	New Chester...	Feb. 29, '64...	M. O. July 12, '65.
Hathaway, Henry...	Sparta.....	Feb. 27, '64...	Pris. Ream's Station; died Dec. 18, '64, Salisbury, N. C., disease.
Head, Delos W...	Little Falls.....	Feb. 10, '64...	Wnd.; M. O. Aug. 7, '65.
Hopwood, John.....	Oxford.....	Feb. 29, '64...	Wnd. Aug. 18, '64; died Aug. 20, '64, near Petersburg, Va., wnds.
Howard, James B....	Pine Hill.....	Feb. 10, '64...	Pris. Ream's Station; M. O. July 12, '65.
Hubbell, James.....	Cortland.....	Feb. 24, '64...	Pris. Ream's Station; died Jan. 14, '65, Salisbury, N. C., disease.
Hudson, Harvey W..	Hudson.....	Feb. 29, '64...	Wnd. June 18, '64; died July 30, '64, near Petersburg, Va., wnds.
Hull, Michael.....	Daytou.....	Feb. 22, '64...	Wnd. May 31, '64; M. O. July 12, '65.
Hunt, John W.....	Little Falls.....	Feb. 10, '64...	Vet. Vol.; M. O. July 12, '65.
Ingersoll, William M	Sparta.....	Feb. 27, '64...	Corp.; wnd. July 17, '64; trans. to V. R. C., Apr. 24, '65.
Ingersoll, Daniel.....	Sparta	Feb. 27, '64...	Pris. Ream's Sta.; M. O. June 10, '65.
Ingles, Augustus B...	Leon.....	Feb. 23, '64...	Killed in action, June 18, '64, Petersburg, Va.
Johnson, Chester W.	Little Falls.....	Feb. 10, '64...	Corp.; Sergt.; wnd. Aug. 14, '64; 1st Lieut., July 22, '65, not mustered; M. O. July 12, '65.
Johnston, Richard ...	Madison.....	Feb. 29, '64...	Wnd. Cold Harbor; disch. June 30, '65, disability.
Jones, Milo.....	Sparta.....	Feb. 16, '64...	Musician; prom. Prin. Musician, May 1, '65.
King, Laor.....	Sierra.....	Feb. 29, '64...	Wnd. June 26, '64; M. O. July 12, '65.
Kroll, William F.....	Little Falls.....	Feb. 29, '64...	M. O. July 12, '65.
Letellier, James.....	Portage.....	Feb. 29, '64...	Disch. Jan. 16, '65.
Martin, John.....	Little Falls.....	Feb. 10, '64...	Wnd. May 30, '64; trans. to V. R. C., Nov. 1, '64; M. O. Aug. 21, '65.
Matteson, Charles...	Waupaca.....	Oct. 18, '64...	M. O. June 6, '65.
Matteson, David A..	Little Falls.....	Sept. 5, '64...	M. O. June 19, '65.
McClure, Charles L..	Sparta.....	Feb. 27, '64...	Killed in action, June 3, '64, Cold Harbor, Va.
Miles, Stephen C.....	Sparta..... ...	Feb. 29, '64...	Sergt., 1st Sergt.; wnd. Cold Harbor; Capt., July 22, '65, not mustered; M. O. July 12, '65.
Nichols, Theodore....	Sparta.....	Feb. 29, '64...	M. O. July 12, '65.
Nichols, Edward.....	Sparta.....	Feb. 29, '64...	Pris. Ream's Station; died Nov. 27, '64, Salisbury, N. C., disease.
Peterson, Joseph R...	Sparta.....	Feb. 27, '64...	Sergt.; wnd. June 22, '64, and Aug. 14, '64; M. O. May 11, '65.
Phillips, Seth S.....	Melrose.....	Feb. 27, '64...	Corp.; M. O. July 12, '65.
Pierson, William S...	Oxford.	Feb. 29, '64...	Disch. June 2, '65, disability.
Polley, William C.....	Melrose.....	May 8, '64...	Wnd. June 18, '64, Petersburg; pris. Ream's Station; M. O. June 2, '65.
Potter, Joseph W.....	Sparta.....	Feb. 29, '64...	Corp.; wnd. Cold Harbor; pris. Ream's Station; M. O. June 10, '65.
Printz, John.....	Pine Hill.....	Feb. 29, '64...	Wnd. June 18, '64; pris. Ream's Sta.; died Jan. 11, '65, Salisbury, N. C., disease.
Printz, Marion D.....	Pine Hill.....	Feb. 29, '64...	Wnd. Aug. 14, '64; M. O. July 12, '65.
Rathbun, Eldridge...	Sparta.....	Feb. 23, '64...	Wnd. June 1, '64; died June 9, '64, Washington, D. C., wnds.
Ressing, Herman.....	Menomonie....	Feb. 25, '64...	M. O. July 12, '65.
Rhenhart, Frederick.	Menomonie....	Feb. 25, '64...	Wnd. Aug. 14, '64, Deep Bottom; M. O. July 12, '65.
Ripley, Edwin.....	Sparta.....	Feb. 29, '64...	M. O. July 12, '65.
Rosenberg, James D.	Durand.....	Mar. 1, '64...	M. O. July 12, '65.
Sacia, Henry.....	Sparta.....	Mar. 18, '64...	Wnd. June 18, '64; trans. to V. R. C., Sept. 30, '64; M. O. Aug. 3, '65.
Sands, Tobias W.....	Madison.....	Feb. 25, '64...	M. O. July 12, '65.
Sherwood, Martin...	Ridgeville.....	Feb. 29, '64...	M. O. May 31, '65.
Smith, Samuel.....	Menomonie....	Feb. 25, '64...	Died May 25, '64, Madison, Wis., disease.
Snider, Willard B.....	Menomonie....	Feb. 25, '64...	Corp.; died May 18, '64, Pittsburg, Pa. disease.
Sour, Cyrus.....	Ridgeville	Mar. 1, '64...	Died Apr. 17, '64, Madison, Wis., disease.
Steber, Adam.....	Portage.....	Feb. 18, '64...	Wnd. June 18, '64, Petersburg, Va., M. O., July 12, '65.
Stevens, John E.....	Portland.....	Feb. 18, '64...	Pris. Ream's Station; died Nov. 28, '64, Salisbury, N. C., disease.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	DATE.	REMARKS.
VanVickel, Walter M.	Madison.....	Feb. 26, '64...	Pris. Ream's Station; died Feb. 2, '65, Salisbury, N. C., disease.
VanVorst, Lawrence	Menomonie....	Feb. 25, '64...	Wnd. June 18, '64; died Jan. 5, '65, Baltimore, Md., disease.
Walker, Perry C.....	Little Falls.....	Feb. 10, '64...	Killed in action, June 18, '64, near Petersburg, Va.
Washburn, Wm. H...	Little Falls.....	Aug. 31, '64...	M. O. June 1, '65.
Westervelt, Aaron B.	Lone Rock.....	Feb. 29, '64...	Corp.; Sergt.; M. O. July 12, '65.
Wetzlip, Charles.....	Menomonie....	Feb. 27, '64...	Wnd. June 18, '64; M. O. July 12, '65.
Wilkinson, John.....	Portage.....	Feb. 29, '64...	Wnd. June 18, '64; died June 30, '64, Annapolis, Md., wnds.
Wilsey, John J.....	Portland.....	Feb. 18, '64...	M. O. July 12, '65.
Wolcott, Jerome B...	Sparta.....	Feb. 22, '64...	Died Apr. 6, '64, Madison, Wis., disease.
Wright, William.....	Sparta.....	Feb. 20, '64...	M. O. July 12, '65.
Yeomans, Samuel J..	Sparta.....	Feb. 27, '64...	Wnd. May 30, '64; absent wnd. at M. O. of Regt.
Young, Jerome B.....	Sparta.....	Feb. 27, '64...	M. O. July 12, '65.
Young, Charles.....	Menomonie....	Feb. 25, '64...	Pris. Ream's Station; died Feb. 25, '65, Salisbury, N. C., disease.

ROSTER OF COMPANY "D."

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	DATE.	REMARKS.
OFFICERS.			
Captains.		*Rank from.*	
Jacob Walkey.....	Monroe.....	Mar. 7, '64...	Res. Sept. 30, '64.
Wesley S. Potter.....	Brodhead.....	Nov. 28, '64...	1st Lieut., Mar. 25, '64; res. May 25, '65.
First Lieutenant.			
James P. Vance.....	Stoughton.....	Dec. 13, '64...	Enl. Feb. 26, '64; Sergt., 1st Sergt.; Capt. July 22, '65, not mustered; M. O. July 12, '65.
Second Lieutenants.			
Oscar L. Baldwin.....	.....	Mar. 30, '64...	Died Sept. 3, '64, Washington, D. C., disease.
Augustus S. Ripley...	Aiken.....	July 22, '64...	From 1st Sergt. Co. A; res. June 26, '65.
Brevet First Lieut.			
E. B. Fancher.....	Poynette.....	April 2, '65...	From Sergeant.
ENLISTED MEN.		*Enlisted.*	
Adams, Nathaniel....	Monroe.....	Feb. 25, '64...	Wnd. June 18, '64; right leg amp.; died June 30, '64, Annapolis, Md., wnds.
Adams, Levi J.....	Brodhead.....	Feb. 24, '64...	Wnd. June 18, '64, Petersburg; M. O. July 12, '64.
Agnew, Lawrence....	Wauwatosa...	Apr. 19, '64...	Corp.; M. O. July 12, '65.
Babbitt, Ashley.....	Monroe.....	Mar. 5, '64...	Disch. Oct. 14, '64, disability,
Beckman, Michael....	Monroe.....	Feb. 26, '64...	Pris. Aug. 25, '64; died Nov. 15, '64, Salisbury, N. C.
Bell, William.....	Herman.....	Feb. 24, '64...	Corp.; wnd. June 18, '64, near Petersburg; M. O. July 12, '65.
Bonnell, Tom Corwin	Salem.....	Feb. 16, '64...	Wnd. June 3, '64, Cold Harbor; M. O. July 12, '65.
Boupraie Louis.....	Rushford.....	Mar. 4, '64...	M. O. July 17, '65.
Bruce, Arthur.....	Wautoma.....	Feb. 25, '64...	M. O. July 12, '65.
Burge, John.....	Monroe.....	Feb. 27, '64...	M. O. July 12, '65.
Calkins, Nelson.....	Tomah.....	Feb. 25, '64...	M. O. July 12, '65.
Campbell, Eli B.....	Monroe.....	Feb. 25, '64...	M. O. July 12, '65.
Carle, David H.....	Brodhead.....	Feb. 26, '64...	Killed in action, June 18, '64, near Petersburg, Va.
Chamberlin, Ed. M..	Lebanon.....	Mar. 8, '64...	M. O. July 12, '65.
Christianson, Peter..	Ashippun.....	Feb. 27, '64...	Deserted Apr. 28, '64.
Clemmer, Joseph N...	Juda.....	Mar. 9, '64...	Prom. Com. Sergt. April 1, '64.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	DATE.	REMARKS.
Cramer, Charles D...	Marion.....	Feb. 22, '64...	Sergt.; wd. June 18,'64, Petersburg, trans. to V.R.C. Sept. 16,'64; M. O. Aug. 1,'65.
Cummings, Wal'ce E.	Whitehall.....	Mar. 5, '64...	M. O. July 12, '65.
Dayton, Edmond W.	Concord.....	Apr. 26, '64...	M. O. July 12, '65.
Dennis, William H....	Salem.....	Feb. 24, '64...	Killed in action, June 18, '64, near Petersburg, Va.
Dey, Richard V.....	Wyocena.....	Feb. 27, '64...	Corp.; disch. Feb. 16, '65, disability.
Dickerson, George....	Darlington.....	Feb. 29, '64...	Pris. Ream's Station; died Dec. 3, '64, Salisbury, N. C.
Divan, Frederick.....	Monroe.....	Feb. 22, '64...	Wnd. Ream's Station; M. O. June 8, '65.
Dyke, George.....	Lisbon.....	Feb. 26, '64...	Deserted May 9, '64.
Dyson, David.....	Monroe.....	Feb. 22, '64...	Killed in action, Aug. 25, '64, Ream's Station, Va.
Ellertsen, Herman....	Milwaukee.....	Feb. 23, '64...	Deserted April 8, '64.
Fancher, Elias B.....	Poynette.....	May 7, '64...	Corp.; Sergt.; Bvt. 1st Lieut., Apr. 2,'65; 2nd Lieut., July 22, '65, not mustered; M. O. July 12, '65.
Flemmer, Frederick..	Salem.....	Mar. 14, '64...	Died June 10, '64, Madison, Wis., disease.
Francisco, Augustus	Marion.....	Feb. 22, '64...	Disch. June 26, '64, disability.
Frost, George W.....	Twin Grove....	Feb. 17, '64...	Killed in action June 19, '64, near Petersburg, Va.
Fuller, Colby E.....	Lebanon.....	Feb. 23, '64...	Died June 13, '64, Alexandria, Va., wnds. received Cold Harbor.
Gans, George.....	Jefferson.....	Feb. 26, '64...	Vet. Vol. (see Co. C, 3rd Wis. Inf.); wnd. June 18, '64, Petersburg; right hand amp.; disch. June 17, '65, wnds.
Hamilton, Alfred D..	Ripon.....	Feb. 24, '64...	Corp.; wnd. Apr. 7, '65, near Farmersville, Va.; M. O. June 7, '65.
Hanna, William.....	Sylvester.....	Mar. 14, '64...	Corp.; M. O. July 12, '65.
Hansen, Hans.....	Milwaukee.....	Feb. 25, '64...	Deserted May 3, '64.
Heffner, Jacob.....	Boaz.....	Feb. 29, '64...	M. O. June 7, '65.
Henderson, William..	Monroe.....	Mar. 14, '64...	Wnd. Sept. 29,'64, near Petersburg; trans. to V. R. C., Apr. 24,'65; M O July 18,'65.
Herrick, Isaac C.....	Herman.....	Feb. 26, '64...	Corp.; wnd. June 18, '64, Petersburg; disc. May 29, '65, disability.
Horton, George.....	Mequon.....	Mar. 16, '64...	Corp.; deserted April 18, '64.
Hoyer, Joseph.....	Mequon.....	Feb. 23, '64...	M. O. July 12, '65.
Jackson, James T.....	Monroe.....	Feb. 17, '64...	Corp.; M. O. July 12, '65.
Kollbeck, Mathias...	Mequon.....	Feb. 23, '64...	Wnd. June 3, '64, Cold Harbor; M. O. July 12, '65.
Kruger, William.....	Milwaukee.....	Feb. 22, '64...	Pris. Ream's Station; died Dec. 10, '64, Salisbury, N. C.
Large, Tompkins.....	Tomah.....	Mar. 15, '64...	Corp.; M. O. July 12, '65.
Lounsbury Andrew..	Juda.....	Feb. 27, '64...	Corp.; Sergt.; M. O. July 12, '65.
Markell, William.....	Ripon.....	Feb. 24, '64...	Wnd. June 18, '64, Petersburg; trans. to V. R. C., Jan. 13,'65; M. O. Aug. 3,'65.
McCully, Andrew.....	Marion.....	Feb. 23, '64...	Trans. to V. R. C., Apr. 1, '65; disc. May 29, '65, disability.
McJunkin, John S.....	Porter.....	Feb. 27, '64...	Died Aug. 3,'64, Cyprus Hill, N. Y., disease.
McLain, George.....	Monroe.....	Feb. 15, '64...	Corp.; died May 8,'64, Madison, Wis., dis'e.
Meixell, Francis.....	Ripon.....	Feb. 24, '64...	Wnd. June 3,'64, Cold Harbor; deserted.
Mills, Charles A.....	Salem.....	Feb. 22, '64...	Died Aug. 14, '64, James River, Va., wnds. received Deep Bottom.
Morse, Benjamin H..	Cataract.....	Feb. 29, '64...	Deserted Aug. —, '64.
Morse, Andrew.....	Ripon.....	Feb. 24, '64...	M. O. July 12, '65.
Noethlich, Ferd.....	Milwaukee.....	Feb. 23, '64...	M. O. July 12, '65.
Noethlich, August....	Mequon.....	Jan. 9, '64...	M. O. July 12, '65.
O'Connor, Martin....	Monroe.....	Feb. 29, '64...	Corp.; M. O. June 10, '65.
O'Connor, Chas. H..	Watertown....	Feb. 24, '64...	Killed in action Aug. 14,'64, Deep Bott'm.
Otter, James.....	Ripon.....	Feb. 24, '64...	Wnd. June 18,'64, near Petersburg; M. O. July 12, '65.
Parks, George E.....	Milwaukee.....	Apr. 21, '64...	Wnd. June 18,'64, near Petersburg; M. O. July 12, '65.
Patten, Wesley W....	Brodhead.....	Feb. 29, '64...	Sergt.; killed in action June 5, '64; Cold Harbor, Va.
Peterson, Nelson.....	Ashippun.....	Feb. 27, '64...	Pris. Ream's Station; died Nov. 20,'64, Salisbury, N. C.
Potter, Stafford D....	Brodhead.....	Feb. 19, '64...	Died June 28, '64, near Petersburg, Va., disease.
Raymer, George W ..	Monroe.....	Feb. 20, '64...	Corp.; wnd. June 18,'64, near Petersburg; M. O. July 21, '65.
Raymer, Thomas C..	Monroe.....	Mar. 31, '64...	Pris. Oct. 27, '64, Hatcher's Run; M. O. July 12, '65.
Robinson, Anth'y W.	Orion.....	Feb. 25, '64...	Pris. Ream's Station; M. O. June 17, '65.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	DATE.	REMARKS.
Roderick, Wm. W.....	Jefferson.....	Feb. 26, '64...	Corp.; wnd. June 18, '64, Petersburg; M. O. July 12, '65.
Scott, William D.....	Monroe.....	Feb. 27, '64...	Corp.; pris. Ream's St.; M. O. May 23, '65.
Sellick, Alfred.....	Monticello	Feb. 24, '64...	M. O. July 12, '65.
Shaughnessy, Mich..	Monroe.....	Mar. 14, '64...	Wnd. Cold Harbor; M. O. July 12, '65.
Shepherd, Jerem. S...	Spring Lake ..	Feb. 22, '64...	Trans. to V. R. C., March 7, '65; disch. July 12, '65 disability.
Spaulding, Luke.....	Greenfield.....	Feb. 29, '64...	Wnd. June 18 '64, near Petersburg; M. O. July 12, '65.
Spaulding, Elias.....	Greenfield.....	Feb. 29, '64...	Wnd. June 3, '64, Cold Harbor; M. O. June 19, '65.
Spry, Jonathan.....	Monroe.....	Feb. 29, '64...	Vet. Vol.; Corp.; wnd. June 3, '64. Cold Harbor; trans. to V. R. C. Oct. 22, '64; M. O. Aug. 3, '65.
Stephenson, Elijah C.	Monroe.....	Mar. 5, '64...	Sergt., 1st Sergt.; M. O. July 12, '65.
Taylor, Winfield S....	Concord.....	Apr. 26, '64...	M. O. July 12, '65.
Thompson, Simon....	Clyman.....	Mar. 10, '64...	Pris. Ream's Station; died Nov. 12, '64, Salisbury, N. C.
Trembly, Isaac.....	Spring Grove..	May 7, '64...	M. O. June 1, '65.
Tusten, Frank E.....	Marion.....	Feb. 22, '64...	Musician; M. O. July 12, '65.
Utiger, Godfrey.....	Monroe.....	Feb. 29, '64...	Killed in action June 6, '64, Cold Harb., Va.
Vauderbilt, J. W. H.	Jefferson.....	Feb. 16, '64...	Pris. June 12, '64; died Aug. —, '64, Andersonville, Ga.
Vanderbilt, Eug. O...	Jefferson.....	Feb. 24, '64...	Wnd. June 18, '64, near Petersburg; M. O. July 12, '64.
Van Dyck, Henry.....	Aurora.....	Feb. 25, '64...	Corp.; killed in action June 3, '64, Cold Harbor, Va.
Van Kirk, John.....	Lisbon.....	Feb. 26, '64...	Wnd. June 18, '64, near Petersburg; M. O. July 12, '65.
Weld, William D.....	Salem..... ...	Feb. 24, '64...	M. O. June 7, '65.
Welchonce, John C...	Brodhead.....	Feb. 24, '64...	Corp.; M. O. July 12, '65.
Wells, Curtis N.....	Juda.....	Feb. 27, '64...	M. O. July 12, '65.
Wenger, Frederick....	Monroe.....	Feb. 27, '64...	Wnd. June 18, '64, near Petersburg; disch. Mar. 21, '65, disability.
Weymouth, And. J...	Herman.....	Feb. 26, '64...	M. O. July 12, '65.
Whalen, Daniel.....	Hudson.....	Feb. 22, '64...	Vet. Vol.; Corp., 1st Sergt.; 1st Lieut., July 22, '65, not mustered; M. O. July 12, '65.
Wright, Milan D.....	Brodhead.....	Feb. 24, '64...	Killed in action Aug. 25, '64, Ream's Station, Va.
Wright, Charles H...	Darien.....	Feb. 26, '64...	M. O. July 12, '65.

ROSTER OF COMPANY "E."

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	DATE.	REMARKS.
OFFICERS.			
Captain.		*Rank from.*	
Jerome F. Brooks.....	Cascade.....	Mar. 8, '64...	On detached service at Elmira, N. Y., from Sept., '64, till July, '65; res. July 7, '65, disability.
First Lieutenants.			
Charle W. Dipple.....	Milwaukee.....	Mar. 15, '64...	Res. Aug. 11, '64, disability.
James Geeeley.....	Cascade.....	Oct. 19, '64...	Enl. Feb. 24, '64; Vet. Vol.; 1st Sergt.; wnd. Ream's Station; M. O. July, 12, '65.
Second Lieutenants.			
Henry B. Ginty.....	Oconto.....	June 14, '64...	Killed in action Aug. 25, '64, Ream's Station, Va.; see Co. P, 2d Wis. Inf.
John Payne.....	Cascade.....	Oct. 19, '64...	Enl. Feb. 18, '64; Corp., Sergt., 1st Sergt.; M. O. July12, '65.
ENLISTED MEN.		*Enlisted.*	
Abers, Silas M.....	Herman..... ...	Feb. 18, '64...	Pris. Ream's Station; M. O. June 11, '65.
Able, Christian.....	Addison.....	Feb. 29, '64...	Killed in action June 1, '64, Cold Harbor, Va.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	DATE.	REMARKS.
Allmann, John	Lima	Feb. 27, '64	Sergt.; wnd. June 1, '64, Cold Harbor; disch. Apr. 20, '65, wnds.
Andrews, Olivet D.	Plymouth	Feb. 28, '64	Corp; disch. May 19, '65, disability.
Arndt, Wendelin	Plymouth	Feb. 29, '64	M. O. July 12, '65.
Arnot, James	Argyle	Feb. 26, '64	Corp., Sergt.; M. O. July 12, '65.
Bacon, Lorton P.	Lyndon	Feb. 18, '64	Wnd. June 1, '64, Cold Harbor; M. O. July 12, '65.
Bacon, John W.	Lyndon	Feb. 27, '64	Killed in action Aug. 25, '64, Ream's Station, Va.
Baker, Truman	Lyndon	Feb. 20, '64	Killed in action June 13, '64, Chickahominy, Va.
Ball, Rufus D.	Herman	Feb. 27, '64	Trans. to V. R. C., Feb. 6, '65.
Ballard, Benjamin	Herman	Feb. 25, '64	Vet. Vol.; Corp.; M. O. June 14, '65.
Barber, Ephraim H.	Plymouth	Feb. 28, '64	Killed in action June 1, '64, Cold Harbor, Va.
Bardon, Jacob A.	Plymouth	Feb. 28, '64	Corp.; M. O. July 12, '65.
Barker, George M.	Plymouth	Feb. 29, '64	Wnd. and pris. June 1, '64; died June 8, '64, Richmond, Va., wnds.
Bennett, Henry W.	Mitchell	Feb. 19, '64	Vet. Vol.; Corp.; M. O. July 12, '65.
Berry, Charles W.	Lyndon	Feb. 24, '64	Wnd. June 1, '64, Cold Harbor; disch. May 22, '65, wnds.
Berry, Thomas	Richfield	Feb. 24, '64	M. O. July 12, '65.
Blackman, Martin G	Trenton	Mar. 7, '64	Wnd. June 1, '64, Cold Harbor; M. O. July 12, '65.
Boardwell, James	Trenton	Mar. 25, '64	Wnd. June 1, '64, Cold Harbor; right foot amputated; disch. Mar. 4, '65, wnds.
Bowe, William H.	Plymouth	Feb. 18, '64	Corp.; disch. June 14, '65, disability.
Bowe, Oliver P.	Lyndon	Feb. 18, '64	Wnd. June 1, '64, Cold Harbor; disch. May 22, '65, wnds.
Bower, George	Lyndon	Feb. 18, '64	Killed in action June 1, '64, Cold Harbor, Va.
Bowers, Benjamin F	Plymouth	Feb. 29, '64	M. O. July 12, '65.
Boyer, William H.	Plymouth	Feb. 29, '64	Wnd.; died Aug. 30, '64, Washington, D. C., disease.
Bradford, Ira A.	Plymouth	Feb. 28, '64	Sergt.; M. O. June 27, '65.
Bradford, Dewitt A.	Plymouth	Feb. 29, '64	Musician; M. O. June 7, '65.
Bradford, Richard	Trenton	Mar. 25, '64	Killed in action June 1, '64, Cold Harbor, Va.
Buffum, Abysinia	Fond du Lac	Feb. 15, '65	M. O. June 27, '65.
Chaplin, Addison	Plymouth	Feb. 29, '64	Pris. June 1, '64, Cold Harbor; disch. June 15, '65, disability.
Chaplin, William	Plymouth	Feb. 28, '64	Sergt.; M. O. July 12, '65.
Chipman, Joshua F.	Argyle	Feb. 26, '64	Died Oct. 17, '64, Washington, D. C., wnds. recd. Aug. 16, '64.
Clearwater, Simon	Lafayette	Feb. 22, '64	Disch. May 31, '65, disability.
Cober, William	Argyle	Feb. 26, '64	M. O. July 12, '65.
Conklin, Austin	Lyndon	Feb. 18, '64	Vet. Vol.; killed in action June 1, '64, Cold Harbor, Va.
Corwin, James	Saukville	Mar. 23, '64	Pris. June 1, '64, Cold Harbor; died June 13, '64, Richmond, Va., wnds.
Courter, William H.	Plymouth	Feb. 22, '64	Killed in action June 1, '64, Cold Harbor, Va.
Davidson, Henry P.	Plymouth	Feb. 28, '64	Corp.; killed in action June 1, '64, Cold Harbor, Va.
Davis, James A.	Argyle	Feb. 25, '64	Wnd. June 1, '64, Cold Harbor; M. O. July 12, '65.
Douglas, Lycurgus	Lyndon	Feb. 20, '64	Corp.; M. O. June 27, '65.
Doyle, William	Watertown	Mar. 11, '64	Deserted Apr. 8, '64.
Dunn, Allen	Lima	Feb. 25, '64	Absent sick at M. O. of Regt.
Easton, Adin R.	Lyndon	Feb. 22, '64	Corp.; M. O. July 12, '65.
Emery, Nathaniel N.	Trenton	Mar. 25, '64	Corp., Sergt.; M. O. July 12, '65.
Ford, John N.	Waterford	Mar. 25, '64	M. O. June 3, '65.
Fossnight, Nelson D.	Argyle	Feb. 25, '64	Wnd. June 1, '64, Cold Harbor; M. O. July 12, '65.
Graves, Charles T.	Lyndon	Feb. 18, '64	Pris. June 1, '64, Cold Harbor; absent sick at M. O. of Regt.
Griggs, John A.	Mitchell	Feb. 19, '64	Pris. Ream's Station; died Jan. 18, '65, Salisbury, N. C., disease.
Haag, Phillip	Russell	Feb. 27, '64	Died July 21, '64, Washington, D. C., disease.
Hafar, George W.	Herman	Feb. 27, '64	Wnd. June 1, '64, Cold Harbor; disch. Oct. 28, '64, wnds.
Hardy, Edwin	Mitchell	Feb. 29, '64	Wnd. June 1, '64, Cold Harbor; died Nov. 4, '64, Washington, D. C., disease.
Harker, John	Argyle	Feb. 25, '64	M. O. July 12, '65.
Harnden, James W.	Lyndon	Feb. 18, '64	M. O. July 12, '65.
Haskins, Horatio	Richfield	Feb. 27, '64	Deserted Apr. 8, '64.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	DATE.	REMARKS.
Hastings, James D...	Lyndon.....	Feb. 27, '64...	Vet. Vol.; wnd. June 1, '64, Cold Harbor; disch. May 25, '65. wnds.
Hawley, Theodore A	Argle.....	Feb. 25, '64...	Wnd. June 1, 64, Cold Harbor; M. O. June 3, '65.
Hellenbolt, John.....	Lyndon.....	Feb. 18, '64...	Corp.; absent sick at M. O. of Regt.
Hesler, Herbert.....	Plymouth.....	Feb. 29, '64...	Pris. June 1, '64, Cold Harbor; M. O. July 12, '65.
Huber, Joseph.....	Addison.....	Feb. 27, '64...	M. O. July 12, '65.
Jackson, Jacob.....	Plymouth.....	Feb. 29, '64...	Wnd. June 18, '64; M. O. July 12, '65.
Joslin, Jay P.....	Mitchell.....	Feb. 19, '64...	Killed in action Sept. 27, '64, near Petersburg, Va.
Kelsey, William.....	Delavan.....	Feb. 25, '64...	Corp.; wnd. June 1, '64, Cold Harbor; M. O. July 12, '65.
Kelso, Alexander.....	Argyle..... ...	Feb. 25, '64...	Corp.; wnd. June 1, '64, Cold Harbor; M. O. July 12, '65.
Kerker, James D.....	Saukville.....	Mar. 21, '64...	Wnd. June 1, '64, Cold Harbor; M. O. May 23, '65.
Knoche, Henry.....	Watertown...	Mar. 10. '64...	Died Mar. 29, '64, Madison, Wis., disease.
Lee, Elmore.....	Lyndon.....	Feb. 24, '64...	Vet. Vol.; Sergt., 1st Sergt.; M. O. July 12, '65.
Lock, William.....	Walworth.....	Feb. 22, '64...	Wnd. June 1, '64, Cold Harbor; M. O. May 31, '65.
Locks, Reuben.....	Richfield.....	Feb. 18, '64...	M. O. July 12, '65.
Locks, George H.....	Richfield.....	Feb. 22, '64...	M. O. July 12, '65.
Loebs, Lnie.....	Russell.....	Feb. 27, '64...	Died Oct. 5, '64, Washington, D. C., disease.
Martch, Peter.....	Russell.....	Feb. 27, '64...	Pris. June 1, '64, Cold Harbor; disch. May 26, '65, wnds.
McElroy, Charles.....	Mitchell.....	Feb. 26, '64...	Wnd. June 1, '64, Cold Harbor; disch. May 6, '65, wnds.
Miller, Myron L.....	Plymouth.....	Feb. 28, '64...	Died Sept. 6, '64, Plymouth, Wis., disease.
Mitchell, Henry H....	Lyndon.....	Feb. 24, '64...	Died Apr. 1, '64, Madison, Wis., disease.
Paddock, Edward R	Lyndon.....	Feb. 20, '64...	Sergt.; died Aug. 23, '64, at sea, on Transport "Baltic," disease.
Phelps, Elias.....	Lyndon.....	Oct. 13, '64...	Disch. May 15, '65, disability.
Pray, Edward W.....	Lyndon.....	Feb. 18, '64...	Wnd. June 1, '64, Cold Harbor; died July 15, '64, Philadelphia, Pa., wnds.
Preston, Edgar D.....	Russell.....	Feb. 20, '64...	Wnd. June 1, '64, Cold Harbor; disch. May 23, '65, wnds.
Reck, Herman.....	Greenfield.....	Feb. 29, '64...	Disch. May 25, '65, disability.
Reck, Herbert.....	Greenfield.....	Feb. 29, '64...	Killed in action, June 3, '64, Cold Harbor, Va.
Reed, William W.....	Lyndon.....	Feb. 20, '64...	Wnd. June 18, '64; disch, Jan. 6, '65, wnds.
Reinheimer, Peter.....	Mitchell.....	Oct. 11, '64...	M. O. July 12, '65.
Richmond, Seymour.	Lyndon.....	Feb. 18, '64...	Killed in action, June 1, '64, Cold Harbor, Va.
Rood, William.....	Mitchell	Feb. 20, '64...	Wnd. June 1, '64, Cold Harbor; died July 14, '64, Philadelphia, Pa., wnds
Root, Mancil V.....	Plymouth.....	Feb. 29, '64...	Musician; absent sick at M. O. of Regt.
Scott, Jacob.....	Argyle.....	Feb. 25, '64...	M. O. July 12, '65.
Shabino, Antonio.....	Hudson.....	Feb. 29, '64...	Wnd. June 1, '64, Cold Harbor; M. O. July 12, '65.
Shepherd, Robert.....	Trenton.....	Mar. 25, '64...	Killed in action June 1, '64, Cold Harbor, Va.
Souder, Frederick.....	Russell.....	Feb. 28, '64...	Disch. May 25, '65. disability.
Stagg, Charles N.....	Walworth.....	Feb. 22, '64...	Pris. Aug. 25. '64, Ream's Station; died Oct. 27, '64. Salisbury, N. C., disease.
Staley, Josiah.....	Lyndon.....	Feb. 18, '64...	Wnd. June 18, '64; right thumb amp.; trans. to V. R. C., Jan. 25, '65; deserted June 24, '65.
Stanley, Merritt.....	Wayne.....	Feb. 29, '64...	Wnd. Sept. 5, '64; M. O. July 12, '65.
Thorp, William G.....	Plymouth.....	Mar. 17, '64...	Vet. Vol.; trans. to V. R. C. Apr. 11, '65; M. O. July 12, '65.
Tiffany, Samuel W...	Addison.....	Feb. 25, '64...	Killed in action June 1, '64, Cold Harbor, Va.
Tomelty, William.....	Sheboygan.....	Mar. 27, '64...	M. O. July 12, '65.
Verbeck, Anson S.....	Trenton.....	Mar. 7, '64...	Wnd. June 18, '64; disch. Mar. 21, '65, wnds.
Wilson, George.....	Beaver Dam...	Feb. 22, '64...	Wnd. June 1, '64, Cold Harbor; died June 6, '64, Richmond, Va., wnds.
Wilson, George L.....	Herman.....	Feb. 27, '64...	Corp.; M. O. July 12, '65.

ROSTER OF COMPANY "F."

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	DATE.	REMARKS.
OFFICERS.			
Captains.		*Rank from.*	
Prescott B. Burwell.	Sun Prairie....	Mar. 9, '64...	Wnd. and pris. June 1, '64, Cold Harbor; died June 28, '64, Richmond, Va., wnds.
Oliver N. Russell.....	Princeton... ...	Oct. 18, '64...	1st Lieut., Mar. 9, '64; wnd. Aug. 25, '64, Ream's Station; M. O. July 12, '65.
First Lieutenants.			
George E. Albee.....	Madison.....	Oct. 18, '64...	From 3rd Wis. Battery; 2nd Lieut., Feb. 11, '64; pris. Ream's Station; on det. service, David's Island, N. Y., from Dec. 12, '64, to May 22, '65; M. O. July 12, '65
Second Lieutenant.			
George E. Albee.....	Madison.....	Feb. 11, '64...	Promoted.
Ferdinand A. Wilde..	Princeton.....	July 15, '65...	From 1st Sergt., not mustered.
Brev't Captain.			
Wm. F. Dantz.....	Dayton.....	Aug. 25, '64...	From Private.
Richard Donovan.....	New Holstein.	June 3, '64...	From Corp.
F. H. Holloway.....	Dayton.....	July 1, '64...	From Corp.
Brev't First Lieut.			
D. M. Kanouse.....	Lowell.....	June 2, '63...	From Sergt.
Hyram McIntyre.....	Princeton.....	July 12, '64...	From Sergt.
Robt. McIlroy.....	Brighton.....	Oct. 24, '64...	From Private.
ENLISTED MEN.		*Enlisted.*	
Akins, Marshall J.....	Manchester....	Mar. 18, '64...	Corp.; M. O. July 12, '65.
Atkins, DeWitt C.....	Sun Prairie.....	Mar. 14, '64...	Wnd. June 1, '64, Cold Harbor; died Aug. 1, '64, Sun Prairie, Wis., wnds.
Beaumont, William..	St. Marie..... ..	Feb. 26, '64...	Wnd. May 27, '64; left wrist amp.; disch. Dec. 8, '64, wnds.
Bowerman, Nelson...	Vienna.....	Mar. 7, '64...	M. O. July 12, '65.
Bowerman, Ernest...	St. Marie.....	Feb. 15, '64...	M. O. Sept. 20, '65.
Brazee, Martin.....	Lowell.....	Feb. 25, '64...	Pris. Ream's Station; died Nov. 24, '64, Salisbury, N. C., disease.
Brazee, Allen	Lowell.....	Feb. 25, '64...	Corp.; wnd. June 1, '64, Cold Harbor; M. O. July 12, '65.
Carr, Patrick	Manchester....	Feb, 25, '64...	M. O. June 27, '65.
Carr, Patrick, Jr.....	Pewaukee.....	Mar. 31, '64...	Corp.; M. O. July 12, '65.
Cassidy, Frank	Princeton.....	Feb. 25, '64...	Killed in action June 3, '64, Cold Harbor, Va.
Chapin, Marvin J.....	Lowell.....	Feb. 28, '64...	Pris. Ream's Station; died Mar. 31, '65, Leeds, Wis., disease.
Cleveland, David L..	Milwaukee.....	Mar. 8, '64...	Disch. Feb. 3, '65, disability.
Cope, Charles H.	Leeds.....	Feb. 22, '64...	Wnd. June 18, '64, near Petersburg; M. O. June 1, '65.
Crampton, Nath. A..	Dekorra.....	Feb. 29, '64...	M. O. May 10, '65.
Crawford, Robert R.	St. Marie.....	Feb. 25, '64...	M. O. June 17, '65.
Dailey, Joseph L.....	Leeds.....	Feb. 23, '64...	Sergt.; died Aug. 10, '64, Washington, D. C., disease.
Dantz, William W....	Dayton.....	Feb. 29, '64...	Wnd. Ream's Station; Bvt. Capt. Aug. 25, '64; right leg amp.; disch. Jan. 6, '66, wnds.
Donosan, Richard....	New Holstein.	Feb. 26, '64...	Corp.; wnd. June 1, '64; Bvt. Capt., June 3, '64; M. O. July 12, '65.
Dore, Edwin L.....	Princeton.....	Feb. 25, '64...	Corp.; M. O. June 19, '65.
Eggabroad, Albert...	Manchester....	Mar. 18, '64...	Wnd. June 18, '64, near Petersburg; pris. Ream's Station; M. O. May 23, '65.
Eichner, Mike.....	Milwaukee.....	Feb. 27, '64...	Corp.; wnd. Aug. 16, '64, Deep Bottom, Va.; M. O. July 12, '65.
Foster, John E.....	Leeds.....	Feb. 29, '64...	Died Mar. 28, '64, Madison, Wis., disease.
Frank, Charles H.....	Princeton.....	Feb. 26, '64...	Corp.; pris. June 1, '64, Cold Harbor; died July 25, '64, Richmond, Va., wnds.
Fuller, John J	Milwaukee.....	Mar. 9, '64...	Corp.; wnd. Aug. 14, '64. Deep Bottom, Va.; M. O. Juue 1, '65.
Gaston, Vincent C....	Sun Prairie.....	Mar. 14, '64...	Corp.; M. O. July 12, '65.

NAME.	RESIDENCE	DATE.	REMARKS.
Gray, Peter	St. Marie	Feb. 25, '64	Wnd. June 1, '64, Cold Harbor; M. O. July 12, '65.
Green, Franklin	Saybrook	Feb. 29, '64	Pris. June 1, '64, Cold Harbor; absent sick at M. O.
Hackmeister, Henry	Arlington	Feb. 23, '64	Vet. Vol.; pris. June 1, '64, Cold Harbor; M. O. July 12, '65.
Hall, William	Lowell	Mar. 4, '64	Deserted Apr. 6, '64.
Halleck, George B	Dayton	Feb. 29, '64	M. O. July 12, '65.
Hamer, George T	Manchester	Feb. 15, '64	Vet. Vol.; Sept.; M. O. July 12, '65.
Hewitt, John L	Princeton	Feb. 29, '64	Wnd. June 13, '64, near Petersburg; M. O. May 12, '65.
Holloway, Jay	Princeton	Feb. 29, '64	Pris. Ream's Station; M. O. May 21, '65.
Holloway, Frank. H	Dayton	Feb. 29, '64	Corp.; wnd. and pris. Cold Harbor; right leg amp.; Bvt. Capt., July 1, '64; M. O. June 1, '65.
Howard, Jay D	Manchester	Feb. 25, '64	Sergt.; M. O. July 12, '65.
Hughes, Richard M	Sun Prairie	Feb. 29, '64	Wnd. June 1, '64, Cold Harbor, M. O. June 1, '65.
Johnson, Leonard H	Dayton	Feb. 29, '64	Wnd. June 1, '64, Cold Harbor; died July 8, '64, Dayton, Wis., wnds.
Kanouse, David M	Lowell	Feb. 25, '64	Corp., Sergt.; pris. June 1, '64, Cold Harbor; Bvt. 1st Lieut., June 2, '64; M. O. July 12, '65.
Kellogg, Newton J	St. Marie	Feb. 25, '64	Vet. Vol.; Corp., Sergt., 1st Sergt.; prom. 2nd Lieut. Co. C. Oct. 31, '64.
Kirwin, John	Manchester	Feb. 17, '64	M. O. July 12, '65.
Knapp, Jefferson D	Manchester	Mar. 19, '64	Corp.; M. O. July 12, 65.
Laymon, Samuel P	Bovina	Feb. 27, '64	Wnd. June 1, '64, Cold Harbor; disch. Dec. 15, '64, disability.
Lounsbury, James H	St. Marie	Feb. 25, '64	M. O. July 12, '65.
Magill, William	Princeton	Feb. 26, '64	Corp., Sergt.; M. O. July 12, '65.
Main, Henry	Dayton	Feb. 29, '64	Pris. June 1, '64, Cold Harbor; died Oct. 26, '64, Andersonville, Ga., disease.
Marr, John B	Bristol	Mar. 11, '64	Died Oct. 29, '64, Philadelphia, Pa., disease
McCormick, Peter	Princeton	Feb. 26, '64	M. O. May 10, '65.
McElroy, James	Brighton	Feb. 15, '64	Vet. Vol.; wnd. June 22, '64, near Petersburg; M. O. Aug. 10, '65.
McElroy, Robert	Brighton	Feb. 26, '64	Bvt. 1st Lieut., Oct. 24, '64; M. O. July 12, '65.
McIntyre, Hiram	Princeton	Feb. 26, '64	Corp., Sergt.; wnd. June 18, '64; Bvt. 1st Lieut., June 18, '64; M. O. July 12, '64.
McIntyre, Warren N	Manchester	Feb. 26, '64	Musician; trans. to V. R. C., Oct. 22, '64; M. O. July 31, '65.
Moe, Abraham D	St. Marie	Feb. 15, '65	M. O. July 12, '65.
Moe, James G	Manchester	Mar. 18, '64	M. O. May 16, '65.
Moore, Isaac	Sun Prairie	Feb. 29, '64	Vet. Vol.; Corp.; pris. Oct. 27, '64, Hatcher's Run; M. O. May 27, '65.
Nichols, Myron C	Milwaukee	Mar. 8, '64	Wnd. Aug. 14, '64, Deep Bottom; left arm amp.; disch. Jan. 14, '65, wnds.
Nichols, Andrew	Burke	Feb. 27, '64	Vet. Vol; Musician; wnd. July 21, '64; M. O. June 7, '65.
O'Neil, Terrence	Arcadia	Feb. 27, '64	Wnd. June 18, '64, near Petersburg; M. O. July 31, '65.
Palmer, Lucius	Manchester	Mar. 18, '64	Disch. Feb. 29, '65, disability.
Parker, James	Manchester	Feb. 25, '64	M. O. June 1, '65.
Parker, James J	Princetou	Mar. 30, '64	M. O. July 12, '65.
Parkhurst, Chas. G	Princeton	Feb. 27, '64	M. O. July 12, '65.
Parsons, Eraseus M.	Manchester	Feb. 27, '64	Musician; M. O. July 12, ,65.
Perry, George W	Leeds	Feb. 23, '64	Deserted Apr. 26, '64.
Perry, John	Milwaukee	Feb. 25, '64	Deserted Apr. 26, '64.
Pierce, Emilius W	Manchester	Feb. 29, '64	Pris. Ream's Station; M. O. July 3, '65.
Pillsbury, Granville.	Pewaukee	Mar. 30, '64	Pris Ream's Station; died Dec. 25, '64, Salisbury, N. C., disease.
Pixley, Ira B	Germantown.	Feb. 27, '64	Wnd June 23, '64, near Petersburg; M. O. May 25, '65.
Pohl, William	Brighton	Feb. 24, '64	Vet. Vol; wnd. June 1; '64, Cold Harbor; M. O. July 12, '65.
Pooler, James	Sun Prairie	Feb. 25, '64	Wnd. June 1, '64, Cold Harbor; M. O. July 12, '65.
Rice, Luther	St. Marie	Feb. 25, '64	Wnd. June 1, '64, Cold Harbor; M. O. July 12, '65.
Russell, Marion C	St. Marie	Feb. 15, '65	M. O. July 12, '65.
Scoville, Luman	St. Marie	Feb. 25, '64	Pris. Ream's Station; M. O. July 12, '65.
See, John B	Dayton	Feb. 29, '64	Wnd. June 3, '64, Cold Harbor; M. O. June 10, '65.
Shingler, William	St. Marie	Feb. 25, '64	Corp.; wnd. June 18, '64, near Petersburg; M. O. July 12, '65.
Slater, Edgar	Princeton	Feb. 26, '64	M. O. July 12, '65.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	DATE.	REMARKS.
Slingerland, John G..	Brighton.....	Feb. 29, '64...	Pris. Ream's Station; absent sick at M. O. of Regt.
Soper, Sherman H....	St. Marie.....	Feb. 26, '64...	Pris. Ream's Station; died Nov. 19, '64, Salisbury, N. C., disease.
Soule, Henry C.....	St. Marie.....	Feb. 16, '64...	Wnd. June 1, '64, Cold Harbor; M. O. July 12, '65.
Switzer, Allen T.....	Leeds.....	Feb. 26, '64...	Wnd. June 1, '64, Cold Harbor; disch. Feb. 1, '65, wnds.
Taylor, Guy C.....	Bristol.....	Mar. 21, '64...	M. O. July 12, '66.
Trickey, Clement.....	Germantown..	Feb. 25, '64...	Wnd. June 1, '64, Cold Harbor; M. O. July 12, '65.
Tucker, Frank.....	Sun Prairie.....	Apr. 25, '64...	Wnd. June 1, '64, Cold Harbor; disch. Jan. 4, '65.
Tucker, Joel.....	Manchester....	Feb. 25, '64...	Disch. Jan. 4, '65.
Twining, Phineas E.	Milwaukee.....	Feb. 26, '64...	1st Sergt.; wnd. June 1, '64, Cold Harbor; died Oct. 16, '64, Philadelphia, Pa., wnds.
Van Auken, Francis.	Dayton.....	Feb. 29, '64...	Wnd. June 1, '64, Cold Harbor; M. O. July 12, 65.
Van Voorhees, L.....	Leeds.....	Feb. 29, '64...	Corp.; wnd. June 18, '64, near Petersburg; M. O. July 12, '65.
Vroman. Henry.....	Dayton.....	Feb. 25, '64...	Wagoner; M. O. July 12, '65.
Weldon, Benjamin....	Brighton.....	Feb. 22, '64...	M. O. May 22, '65.
Whiting, Welcome W	St. Marie.....	Feb. 25, '64...	M. O. June 13, '65.
Whitney, Selden H...	Union.....	Feb. 19, '64...	M. O. June 10, '65.
Wicks, Clarence.....	Manchester....	Mar. 18, '64...	Vet. Vol.; wnd. and pris. June 1, '64. Cold Harbor; died July 15, '64, Richmond, Va., wnds.
Wilde, Ferdinand A..	Princeton.....	Feb. 25, '64...	Sergt., 1st Sergt.; 2d Lieutenant., July 15, '65, not mustered; pris. June 1, '64, Cold Harbor; prom. 2d Lieut., 101st U. S. C. T., Oct. 9, '65.
Wilson, Charles G....	Lowell.....	Mar. 4, '64...	Deserted Apr. 6, '64.
Wolf, Daniel G.....	Brighton.....	Feb. 29, '64...	Wnd. June 1, '64, Cold Harbor; M. O. July 12, '65.

ROSTER OF COMPANY "G."

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	DATE.	REMARKS.
OFFICERS.			
Captains.		*Rank from.*	
Reuben, Lindley.....	Fond du Lac..	Mar. 9, '64...	Wnd. June 1, 64, Cold Harbor, and Aug. 14, '64, Deep Bottom; died Aug. 15, '64, Deep Bottom, Va., wnds.
William H. Lane.....	Oakfield.....	Feb. 11, '65...	Enl. Feb. 23, '64; Vet. Vol.; 1st Sergt.; 1st Lieut., Sept. 14, 64; M. O. July 12, '65.
First Lieutenants.			
James S. Frisbie.....	Milwaukee.....	Mar. 9, '64...	Disch. Aug. 15, '64.
Winfield S. Leach.....	Oakfield.....	May 31, '65...	Enl. Feb. 23, '64; 1st Sergt.; M. O. July 12, '65.
Second Lieutenants.			
William R. Newton..	Friendship.....	Feb. 11, '64...	From Corp. Co. K, 25th Wis. Inf.; wnd. and pris. June 1, '64, Cold Harbor; left arm amp.; Capt., Sept. 14, '64, not mustered; disch. Jan. 2, 65, wnds.
James M. Aubery.....	Milwaukee.....	June 15, '65...	From Q. M. Sergt.; M. O. July 12, '65.
Brevet First Lieut.			
John Horton.....	Fond du Lac..	June 1, '64...	From Corporal.
ENLISTED MEN.		*Enlisted.*	
Adams, Arthur F.....	Brothertown..	Feb. 29, '64...	Wnd. and pris. June 1, 64, Cold Harbor; died Sept. 13, 64, Andersonville, Ga., disease.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	DATE.	REMARKS.
Allen, Wallace W.....	Hartland.....	Feb. 20, '64...	M. O. July 12, '65.
Aubery, James M	Milwaukee.....	Feb. 29, '64...	Prom. Sergt. Major, Sept. 1, '64.
Austin, John.....	Sheboyg'n F'ls	Feb. 26, '64...	Pris. June 1, '64, Cold Harbor; died Oct. 29, '64, Andersonville, Ga., disease.
Bartlett, William R.	Lamartine.....	Feb. 22, '64...	Wnd. June 1, '64, Cold Harbor; died June 25, 64, Washington, D. C., Wnds.
Bartow, Chester H..	Eldorado.....	Feb. 24, '64...	Corp ; wnd. June 22, '64, Petersburg; M. O. June 7, '65.
Bartow, Volney.....	Eldorado.....	Feb. 24, '64...	M. O. July 12, 65.
Bates, Benjamin D...	Leroy.....	Feb. 23, '64...	M. O. July 12, '65.
Bergen, Charles.....	Marshfield.....	Feb. 29, '64...	Wnd. and pris. June 1, '64, Cold Harbor; died June 18, '64, Richmond, Va.; wnds.
Bowe, John.....	Eldorado.....	Feb. 27, '64...	Pris. June 1, '64, Cold Harbor; died Sept., '64, Andersonville, Ga., disease.
Bulman, Grisel.....	Brothertown..	Feb. 26, '64...	Corp.; wnd. Oct. 27, '64, Hatcher's Run; disch. May 22, '65.
Cary, Calvin.....	Greenbush.....	Feb. 26, '64...	Corp.; M. O. July 12, '65.
Cary, Nathan.....	Fond du Lac..	Feb. 27, '64...	Corp.; M. O. Oct. 9, '65.
Christmann, John....	Sheboygan	Feb. 26, '64...	Wnd. June 17, '64, near Petersburg; absent wnd. at M. O. Regt.
Corbett, James.....	Greenbush	Feb. 27, '64...	M. O. May 22, '65,
Couch, Reuben C.....	Greenbush.	Feb. 22, '64...	Vet. Vol.; Sergt.; pris. Ream's Station; died Jan, 28, '66, Salisbury, N. C., disease.
Crites, Jonas.....	Fond du Lac..	Feb. 27, '64...	Pris. Ream's Station; died Jan. 25, '65, Salisbury, N. C., disease.
Dassow, John.....	Eldorado.	Feb. 26, '64...	M. O. July 12, '65.
Denniston, Samuel...	Eldorado.....	Feb. 29, '64...	M O. May 22, 65.
Dick, Benjamin.....	Calumet.....	Feb. 23, '64...	Pris. June 1, '64, Cold Harbor; died Aug. 25, '64, Andersonville, Ga., disease.
Dick, John W.....	Calumet.....	Feb. 22, '64...	Vet. Vol.; M. O. July 12, '65.
Dorr, Frederick.....	Plymouth.....	Feb. 22, '64...	Vet Vol.; Corp.; wnd. and pris. June 1, '64, Cold Harbor; died June 20, '64, Richmond, Va., wnds.
Dumas	Eden..... ..	Mar. 22, '64...	M. O. July 12, '65.
Eernisse, John.....	Sheboygan.....	Feb. 26, '64...	M. O. July 12, '65.
Elm, Isaac.....	Oshkosh.....	Feb. 29,' 64...	Killed in action June 1. '64, Cold Harbor, Va.
Endranger, Peter.....	Eden.....	Feb. 27, '64...	Killed in action June 1, '64, Cold Harbor, Va.
Engelhardt, Henry...	Glenbeulah.....	Feb. 26, '64...	Pris. June 1, '64, Cold Harbor; died Dec. 14, '64, Andersonville, Ga., disease.
Engelhardt, Charles.	Glenbeulah.....	Feb. 26, '64...	Wnd. and pris. June 1, '64, Cold Harbor; M. O. July 12, '65.
Fenner, Gottlieb.....	Sheboyg'n F'ls	Feb. 26, '64...	Killed in action June 1, '64, Cold Harbor, Va.
Fetridge, Robert.....	Eldorado.....	Feb. 24, '64...	Wnd. June 3, '64, '64, Cold Harbor; M. O. July 12, '65.
Forsyth, Henry N....	Green Bay.....	Feb. 27, '64...	Wnd. Ream's Station; right arm amp.; disch. Oct. 7, '65, wnds.
Forsyth, Jerome B...	Green Bay.....	Feb. 27, '64...	Prom. Princ. Musician, Feb. 1, '65.
Gannon, John.....	Greenbush.....	Mar. 24, '64...	Killed in action June 1, '64, Cold Harbor, Va.
Gearhart, Matthew.	Fond du Lac..	Feb. 27, '64...	Wnd. June 1, '64, Cold Harbor; M. O. June 7, '65.
Goom, Thomas E.....	Eden.....	Apr. 11, '64...	Pris. Ream's Station; died Dec. 9, 64, Salisbury, N. C., disease.
Goom, Job H.....	Eden.....	Sept. 2, '64...	M. O. June 1, '65.
Goom, John.....	Eden.....	Feb. 24, '64...	Pris. June 1, '64, Cold Harbor; died Aug. 22, '64, Andersonville, Ga., disease.
Goutermout, Fr'klin.	Calumet.....	Feb. 26, '64...	M. O. July 12, '65.
Granolt, Henry S.....	Sheboygan.....	Feb. 26, '64...	Killed in action June 1, '64, Cold Harbor, Va.
Hall, John.....	Greenbush.....	Feb. 22, '64...	Pris. Ream's Station; died Jan. 19, '65, Salisbury, N. C., disease.
Hanford, Henry.....	Sheboy'n Falls	Feb. 26, '64...	Killed in action June 6, '64, Cold Harbor, Va.
Hart, Sumner L.....	Greenbush.....	Feb. 22, '64...	Corp.; wnd. Ream's Station; disch. Feb. 3, '65. wnds.
Hart, Orville A.....	Calumet.....	Feb. 24, '64...	Disch. May 13, '65.
Hinman, Charles E..	Greenbush.....	Mar. 23, '64...	Wnd. June 1, '64 Cold Harbor; trans to V. R. C., Jan. 23, '65; M. O. Aug. 10, '65.
Hoffmann, Martin...	Sheboygan.....	Feb. 26, '64...	Wnd. Oct. 27, 64, Hatcher's Run; absent wnd. at M. O. of Regt.
Horton, William.....	Fond du Lac..	Feb. 24, '64...	Wnd. June 1, '64, Cold Harbor; M. O. July 12, 65.
Horton, John.....	Fond du Lac..	Feb. 24, '64...	Corp; Brevet 1st Lieut., June 1, '64; M. O. July 12, '65.
Jackques, Daniel E...	Brothertown..	Feb. 26, '64...	Wnd. June 1, '64, Cold Harbor; M. O. June 10, '65.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	DATE.	REMARKS.
Johnson, George.....	Osceola.....	Feb. 26, '64...	Corp.; M. O. July 12, '65.
Johnson, Henry.....	Marshfield.....	Feb. 26, '64...	Ret. to 17th Wis. Inf. as deserter, Mar. 23, '64.
Kins, Henry H.....	Clyde.....	Feb. 27, '64...	Pris. Ream's Station; M. O. May 24, '65.
Kommers, Peter.....	Fond du Lac..	Feb. 26, '64...	Wnd. June 3, '64, Cold Harbor; M. O. July 12, '65.
Kroenig, Frederick...	Eldorado.....	Feb. 24, '64...	Pris. Ream's Station; died Jan. 20, '65, Salisbury, N. C., disease.
Kruger, William.....	Eldorado.....	Feb. 24, '64...	Wnd. and pris. June 1, 64, Cold Harbor, died Sept. 17, '64, Andersonville, Ga.' disease.
Larabee, George.....	Sheboygan.....	Feb. 26, '64...	Died July 19, '64, Washington, D. C., disease.
Linsley, Hiram.....	Fond du Lac..	Feb. 27, '64...	Sergt.; wnd. June 1, 64, Cold Harbor; M. O. July 12, '65.
Malthouse, James....	Fond du Lac..	Feb. 18, '64...	Pris. Ream's Station; died Jan. 30, '65, Salisbury, N. C., disease.
Manderscheid, Lewis	Brothertown..	Feb. 25, '64...	Wnd. June 1, 64, Cold Harbor; M. O. July 12, '65.
Mayberry, Frank H.	Sheboygan.....	Feb. 26, '64...	Pris. Ream's Station; M. O. July 12, '65.
Miller, David.....	Greenbush.....	Feb. 29, '64...	M. O. July 12, '65.
Moorhouse, Rob't C.	Eden.....	Feb. 26, '64...	Corp., Sergt.; pris. June 1, 64, Cold Harbor; M. O. July 12, 65.
Moran, John.....	Eldorado.....	Feb. 27, '64...	Corp.; wnd. June 1, '64, Cold Harbor; M. O. July 12, '65.
Myers, Charles.....	Eldorado.....	Feb. 24, '64...	M. O. July 12, 65.
Oborn, John S.....	Menasha.....	Feb. 28, '64...	Corp.; M. O. July 12, '65.
Parker, Harry J.....	Neenah.....	Feb. 22, '64...	Vet. Vol.; Corp.; M. O. June 7, '65.
Peak, Robert F.....	Fort Howard.	Apr. 14, '64...	M. O. July 12, '65.
Pease, James F.....	Brothertown..	Feb. 22, '64...	M. O. May 19, '65.
Peck, Truman.....	Neenah.....	Feb. 29, '64...	Died Apr. 12, .63, Madison, Wis., disease.
Person, David.....	Leroy.....	Feb. 27, '64...	Wnd. June 12, '64, Cold Harbor; M. O. July 12, '65.
Phillips, Tyler D.....	Menasha.....	Feb. 28, '64...	Corp., Sergt.; wnd. June 18, '64, near Petersburg; M. O. July 12, '65.
Rifenberg, James.....	Leroy.....	Feb. 24, '64...	Corp.; trans. to V. R. C., Feb. 21, '65.
Root, Sylvester.....	Greenbush.....	Feb. 27, '64...	M. O. July 12, '65.
Roswell, Rona B.....	Fond du Lac..	Feb. 25, '64...	M. O. July 12, '65.
Rundall, Elias A.....	Fond du Lac..	Feb. 29, '64...	Pris. June 1, '64, Cold Harbor; M. O. May 30, '65.
Skinner, Henry A.....	Sheboy'n Falls	Feb. 26, '64...	Died Mar. 22, '64, Madison, Wis., disease.
Skinner, William H..	Hartland.....	Feb. 20, '64...	Wnd. and pris. June 1, '64, Cold Harbor; disch. Mar. 23, '65.
Stanton, Joseph.....	Benton.....	Feb. 27, '64...	Corp., Sergt.; M. O. July 12, '65
Stone, Wilbur.....	Fond du Lac..	Feb. 17, '64...	Vet. Vol; wnd. June 1, '64, Cold Harbor; trans. to V. R. C., Apr. 25, '65; disch. July 30, '65, disability.
Storke, Charles A.....	Oshkosh.....	Feb. 28, '64...	Pris. June 1, '64, Cold Harbor; M. O. May 24, '65.
Stratton, Israel D....	Greenbush.....	Feb. 26, '64...	Killed in action June 1, '64, Cold Harbor, Va.
Sweeting, Theo. J.....	Sheboygan.....	Feb. 26, '64...	Corp.; wnd. June 1, '64, Cold Harbor; M. O. July 12, '65.
Tatro, Joseph.....	Vandyne.....	Feb. 29, '64...	Wnd. and pris. Ream's Station; M. O. June 3, '65.
Thurber, Daniel.....	Clyde.....	Feb. 27, '64...	Corp.; pris. June 1, '64, Cold Harbor; died Oct. 21, '64, Andersonville, Ga., disease.
Turner, Warren.....	Clyde.....	Mar. 31, '64...	M. O. July 12, '65.
Ulrich, Henry.....	Glenbeulah.....	Feb. 29, '64...	Vet. Vol; trans. to V. R. C. Mar. 7, '65; M. O July 29, 65.
Walker, Chauncy....	Brothertown..	Feb. 26, '64...	Musician; M. O. July 12, '65.
Wandell, Henry.....	Whitewater....	Feb. 29, '64...	
Warburton, Geo. T..	Plymouth.....	Feb. 29, '64...	Vet. Vol.; Sergt.; wnd. Ream's Station; M. O. July 12, '65.
Weber, Albert C.....	Delavan.....	Feb. 25, '64...	M. O. June 6, '65.
Welden, Smith D.....	Milwaukee.....	Feb. 27, '64...	Wnd. Oct. 27, '64, Hatcher's Run; M. O. July 12, '65.
Westerberg, Fred'ck	Milwaukee.....	Feb. 27, '64...	M. O. July 12, '65.
Whipple, George W..	Delavan.....	Feb. 25, '64...	Pris. June 1, '64, Cold Harbor; W. O. July 12, '65.
Willis, David B.....	Fond du Lac..	Feb. 29, '64...	Killed in action June 1, '64, Cold Harbor, Va
Wortman, Theo. V...	Sheboyg'n F'ls	Feb. 26, '64...	Killed in action May 30, '64, Totopotomy, Va.

ROSTER OF COMPANY "H."

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	DATE.	REMARKS.
OFFICERS.			
Captain.		*Rank from,*	
Austin Cannon	Springvale	Mar. 9, '64	Sec 1st Lieut. Co. E, 2d, Wis. Cav.; M. O. July 12, '65.
First Lieutenants.			
Cyrus Peck	Utica	Mar. 9, '64	Res. July 11, 64.
George S. Morris	Caledonia	Aug. 31, '64	From Co. H, 22d Wis. Inf; 2d Lieut., Feb. 12, '64; wnd. June 18, '64, Petersburg, Va.; M. O. July 12, '66.
Second Lieutenant.			
James G. Merrill	Marcellon	Aug. 31, '64	Enl. Feb. 22, '64; Sergt., 1st Sergt.; pris. Ream's Station; M. O. July 12, '65.
Bvt 1st Lieutenants.			
Ralph L. Palmer	Delavan	June 3, '64	From Corp.
ENLISTED MEN.		*Enlisted.*	
Acken, Frederick	Orion	Feb. 25, '64	Wnd. June 3, '64. Cold Harbor; died June 6, '64, White House, Va., wnds.
Allen, Jerome B	Little Grant	Feb. 29, '64	Musician; trans to V. R. C., Apr. 1, '65.
Allen, Uri S	Seneca	Feb. 26, '64	Corp.; wnd. June 18, '64, Petersburg; M. O. July 12, '65.
Babbitt, George H	Randolph	Feb. 23, '64	Wnd. June 3, '64, Cold Harbor; trans to V. R. C., Apr. 1, '65; M. O. July 18, '65.
Baker, John	Harrison	Feb. 29, '64	M. O. June 27, 65.
Bovee, Samuel	Porter	Feb. 25, '64	M. O. July 12, '65.
Boyd, John H	Pra. du Chien	Feb. 29, '64	Died Mar. 30, '65, Washington, D. C., disease.
Brennan, John	Scott	Mar. 8, '64	Wnd. June 18, '64, Petersburg; pris. Ream's Station; died Dec. 10, 64, Salisbury, N. C., disease.
Briffett, James D	Wyocena	Feb 22, '64	Disch. Apr. 25, '65, disability.
Bush, Alonzo N	Ithaca	Feb. 29, '63	M. O, Aug. 15, '65.
Chase, Albert O	Lowville	Feb. 27, '64	Wnd. June 18, '64, Petersburg; M. O. July 12, '65.
Clement, William	Glen Haven	Feb, 29, '64	Trans. to V. R. C., Sept. 30, '64.
Coe, William	Utica	Mar. 1, '64	M. O. July 12, 65.
Coyier, Jonathan B	Utica	Feb. 29, '64	M. O. June 7, '65.
Crane, Archibald D.	Milwaukee	Feb. 25, '64	Corp.; M. O. July 12, '65.
Daggett, Alanson	Little Grant	Feb. 29, '64	Wnd. May 26, '64; pris. Ream's Station; died Nov. 27, '64, Salisbury, N. C, disease.
Davis, Richard R	Randolph	Feb. 15, '64	M. O. July 12, 65.
Dayton, Almon	Scott	Feb. 27, '64	Wnd. June 18, '64, Petersburg; right arm amp.; disch. Aug. 26, '64, wnds.
Dorgan, Patrick	Ithaca	Feb. 29, '64	Pris. Ream's Station; died Dec. 2, '64, Salisbury, N. C., disease.
Dow, Alfred H	Christiana	Mar. 7, '64	Disch. Oct. 15, '64, disability.
Dunstan, Thomas A.	Smelser	Feb. 25, '64	Pris. Ream's Station; died Oct. 9, '64, Annapolis, Md., disease.
Earl, George W	Wyalusing	Feb. 29, '64	Wnd. June 22, '64, Petersburg; died June 25, '64, City Point, Va., wnds.
Ertel, Daniel	Lynxville	Feb. 29, '64	Pris. Ream's Station; died Dec. 11, '64, Salisbury, N. C., disease.
Farr, Rollin F	Cottage Grove	Feb. 26, '64	Musician; M. O. July 12, '65.
Fazel, John D	Eagle	Feb. 29, '64	M. O. June 27, '65.
Fisher, Frederick	Milwaukee	Feb. 29, '64	Wnd. June 18, '64, Petersburg; died Sept. 3, '64, Alexandria, Va., disease.
Flick, Solomon	Utica	Feb. 29, '64	Absent sick at M. O. of Regt.
Fritz, William	Theresa	Feb. 29, '64	M. O. July 12, '65.
Gordon, John	Excelsior	Feb. 27, '64	Vet. Vol.; Sergt.; pris. Ream's Station; M. O. July 12, '65.
Graves, Joab	Scott	Feb. 29, '64	Wnd.; M. O. July 12, '65.
Grotovant, Jesse	Smelser	Feb. 24, '64	Wnd. Ream's Station; died Aug. 26, '64, Ream's Station, Va., wnds.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	DATE.	REMARKS
Hale, Timothy O.	Smelser	Feb. 24, '64	Pris. Ream's Station; died Nov. 19, '64, Salisbury, N. C., disease.
Hall, George H.	Milwaukee	Mar. 5, '64	M. O. July 12, '65.
Hayes, Samuel H.	Clayton	Feb. 27, '64	Pris. Ream's Station; died Feb. 3, '65, Salisbury, N. C., disease.
Haynes, William H.	Utica	Feb. 29, '64	Sergt.; trans. V. R. C., April 13, '65; M. O., July 29, '65.
Hazen, George K.	Eastman	Mar. 1, '64	Corp.; wnd. May 26, '64, North Anna, Va.; M. O. July 12, '65.
Healy, John	Little Grant	Feb. 29, '64	Wnd. May 26, '64, North Anna, Va.; disch. Mar. 21, '65, wnds.
Hill, Samuel W.	Ironton	Feb. 26, '64	Corp.; wnd. May 26, '64, North Anna, Va.; died June 16, '64, Washington, D. C., wnds.
Hodgeden, Geo. W.	Milwaukee	Mar. 5, '64	Wnd. June 18, '64, Petersburg; trans. to V. R. C., Jan. 28, '65; M. O. Aug. 3, '65.
Howell, John E.	Utica	Feb. 26, '64	Sergt.; wnd. June 18, '64, Petersburg, died Aug. 1, '64, Alexandria, Va., wnds.
Jackson, Ellis	Randolph	Feb. 15, '64	M. O. June 24, '65.
Jacobs, Lester C.	Milwaukee	Feb. 23, '64	Corp.; pris. Ream's Station; died Richmond, Va.
Jennings, Frederick	Randolph	Feb. 15, '64	Wnd. June 18, '64, Petersburg; M. O. July 12, '65.
Keeler, James A.	Scott	Feb. 26, '64	Pris. Ream's Station; M. O. July 12, '65.
Kohler, Joshua	Marcellon	Feb. 23, '64	Wnd. June 18, '64, Petersburg; died Aug. 14, '64, Alexandria, Va., disease.
Lee, Reuben	Scott	Feb. 26, '64	Wnd. May 26, '64, North Anna; M. O. July 12, '65.
Lee, John	Kingston	Feb. 26, '64	Died July 12, '64, City Point, Va., disease.
Lolley, John W.	New Chester	Feb. 29, '64	M. O. July 12, '65.
Lull, Marcus S.	Utica	Feb. 29, '64	Corp.; pris. Ream's Station; died Jan. 20, '65, Salisbury, N. C., disease.
Mayfield, Geo. W.	Ithaca	Feb. 29, '64	Corp., Sergt.; M. O. June 8, '65.
McDonald, Geo. W.	Buffalo	Feb. 26, '64	Wnd. June 18, '64, Petersburg; pris. Ream's Station; died Dec. 31, '64, Salisbury, N. C., disease.
McManus, William	Utica	Feb. 29, '64	M. O. July 12, '65.
Mettick, Mathias	Franklin	Feb. 29, '64	Wnd. May 26, '64, North Anna, Va.; M. O. July 12, '65.
Morris, Thomas	Utica	Feb. 29, '64	Killed in action May 26, '64, North Anna, Va.
Mulliken, David R.	Utica	Feb. 29, '64	M. O. July 12, '65.
Munson, Matthew	Richwood	Feb. 29, '64	Disch. Sept. 19, '64, disability.
Northrup, Orin H.	Richland	Feb. 29, '64	Wnd. May 26, '64, North Anna; disch. May 23, '65, wnds.
Oleson, Sam	Pra. du Chien	Feb. 29, '64	Corp.; pris. Ream's Station; died Nov. 26, 64, Salisbury, N. C., disease.
Orr, John	Randolph	Feb. 26, '64	M. O. June 27, '65.
Oscar, Thomas	Utica	Feb. 29, '64	Pris. Ream's Station; M. O. July 19, '65.
Palmer, Ralph L.	Delavan	Feb. 23, '64	Vet. Vol.; Sergt., 1st Sergt.; wnd. May 26, '64, North Anna; Bvt. 1st Lieut., July 3, '64; M. O. July 12, '65.
Parish, James A.	Dayton	Feb. 25, '64	M. O. July 12, '65.
Parish, John G.	Smelser	Feb. 25, '64	M. O. July 12, '65.
Parish, Edward B.	Smelser	Feb. 25, '64	Wnd. June 18, '64, Petersburg; M. O. July 12, '65.
Severson, Ole	Utica	Feb. 29, '64	Wnd. June 18, '64, Petersburg; trans. to V. R. C. April 28, '65; disch. July 31, '65, disability.
Parker, Richard R.	Utica	Feb. 29, '64	Pris. Ream's Station; died Jan. 16, '65, Salisbury, N. C., disease.
Passmore, Richard J.	Ithaca	Feb. 29, '64	Killed in action June 18, '64, Petersburg, Va.
Patton, William H.	Milwaukee	Feb. 15, '64	Corp., Sergt.; wnd. June 18, '64, Petersburg; M. O. July 12, '65.
Pease, Samuel A.	Milwaukee	Feb. 25, '64	Pris. Ream's Station; died Richmond, Va.
Pease, Linas E.	Pra. du Chien	Feb. 26, '64	Corp.; wnd. June 18, '64, Petersburg; M. O. May 13, '65.
Peck, Oliver P.	Utica	Feb. 26, '64	Corp.; wnd. June 18, '64, Petersburg; trans. to V. R. C., April 17, '65.
Popp, John	Sylvan	Feb. 29, '64	Pris. Ream's Station; M. O. May 19, '65.
Pritchard, John O.	Randolph	Feb. 9, '64	Trans. to V. R. C., Mar. 10, '65, M. O. Aug. 2, '65.
Randolph, Reuben H.	Liberty	Feb. 26, '64	Pris. Ream's Station; died Nov. 29, '64, Salisbury, N. C., disease.
Ripley, Samuel D.	Dayton	Feb. 26, '64	Wnd. June 22, '64, Petersburg; pris. Ream's Station; died Dec. 3, '64, Salisbury, N. C., disease.
Roberts, John W.	Randolph	Feb. 27, '64	Wnd. June 22, '64, Petersburg; disch. June 8, '65, wnds.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	DATE.	REMARKS.
Smith, Abram	Randolph	Feb. 18, '64	Pris. Ream's Station; M. O. July 12, '65.
Stanton, Sam	Randolph	Feb. 29, '64	Wnd. June 18, '64, Petersburg; disch. June 7, '65, wnds.
Steele, James W	Lowville	Feb. 23, '64	M. O. May 10, '65.
Stetler, Cornelius	Eagle	Feb. 25, '64	M. O. July 12, '65.
Stewart, Eli	Ithaca	Feb. 29, '64	Wnd. June 18, '64, Petersburg; disch. Apr. 1, '65, wnds.
Stunkard, Matthew.	Utica	Feb. 29, '64	Corp.; M. O. July 12, '65.
Teeter, Watson	Milwaukee	Feb. 26, '64	M. O. June 27, '65.
Thomas, Blitha G.	Eastman	Mar. 4, '64	Wnd. May 26, '64, North Anna; M. O. July 12, '65.
Thompson, Peter	Utica	Feb. 28, '64	Wnd. June 7, '64, Cold Harbor; pris. Ream's Station; died Nov. 30, '64, Salisbury, N. C.
Thornhill, Ampst. W.	Milwaukee	Feb. 15, '64	Wnd. Nov. 15, '64; disch. May 22, '65, wnds.
Tichenor, E. Dealton	Seneca	Feb. 26, '64	Vet. Vol.; Sergt., 1st Sergt.; pris. May 26, '64, North Anna; died Aug. 18, '64, Andersonville, Ga., disease.
Tisdale, William	Wyalusing	Feb. 29, '64	Killed in action, May 26, '64, North Anna, Va.
Vandeusen, Morgan.	Ithaca	Feb. 29, '64	Wnd. June 18, '64, Petersburg; died July 1, '64, Alexandria, Va., wnds.
VanEtten, William C.	Wyocena	Feb. 23, '64	Died Mar. 4, '65, Lowville, Wis., disease.
Webb, Elias H	Clymer	Feb. 33, '64	Corp.; 1st Sergt.; trans. to V. R. C., Dec. 20, '64; see Co. A, 51st Wis. Inf.
Welch, Stephen	Orion	Feb. 25, '64	Wnd. May 26, '64, North Anna; M. O. July 12, '65.
Welcher, Lorenzo D.	Randolph	Feb. 19, '64	Died Apr. 29, '64, Kingston, Wis., disease.
Williams, Lewis	Dekorra	Feb. 29, '64	Died Apr. 9, '64, Madison, Wis., disease.
Williams, Thomas	Randolph	Feb. 15, '64	Corp.; M. O. July 12, '65.
Woodburn, Everett.	Utica	Feb. 26, '64	Killed in action June 5, '64, Cold Harbor, Va.
Wright, Albert	Seneca	Mar. 1, '64	Pris. Ream's Station; died Nov. 22, '64, Salisbury, N. C., disease.

ROSTER OF COMPANY "I."

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	DATE.	REMARKS.
OFFICERS.			
Captains.		*Rank from.*	
Daniel F. Farrand	Onalaska	Mar. 16, '64	From Co. D, 14th Wis. Inf.; res. July 12, '64.
Ephraim W. Heydon	Trempealeau	July 22, '64	Enl. Feb. 27, '64; 1st Lieut., Mar. 16, '64; res. Dec. 30, '64.
Manly T. Matthews.	Gale	May 31, '65	Vet. Vol.; enl. Feb 27, '64; Sergt. Major. April 1, '64; from Sergt. Major, July 1, '64; 1st Sergt.; 2nd Lieut., July 22, '64; 1st Lieut., Oct. 31, '64; pris. Ream's Station; M. O. July 12, '65.
First Lieutenants.			
Charles W. Skinner	Columbus	July 22, '64	2nd Lieut., Feb. 15, '64; wnd. June 3, '64, Cold Harbor; res. Sep. 27 '64, disability.
James Smith	Trempealeau	May 31, '65	Enl. Feb. 27, '64; Sergt; 2nd Lieut. Oct. 31, '64; M. O. July 12, '65.
Second Lieutenant.		*Enlisted.*	
John J. McDonald		May 31, '65	From 1st Sergt.; not mustered.
Bvt. 2d Lieutenants.			
Chester S. Morey.	Modena	April 2, '65	From Corporal.
Stephen Williams	Trempealeau	June 5, '64	From Corporal.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	DATE.	REMARKS.
ENLISTED MEN.			
Andre, Charles M.....	Trempealeau..	Feb. 29, '64...	Vet. Vol.; wnd. June 18, '64, Petersburg M. O. July 12, '65.
Armstrong, John.....	Onalaska.....	Feb. 27, '64...	M. O. July 12, '65.
Austin, Charles C.....	Amherst.....	Mar. 9, '64...	Vet. Vol.; M. O. June 23, '65.
Bagley, Alvah.....	Trempealeau..	Feb. 27, '64...	Pris. Ream's Station; died Nov. 23, '64, Salisbury, N. C.
Bagley, James.....	Caledonia.....	Mar 30, '64..	Pris. June 14, '64; died August 26, '64, Andersonville, Ga.
Ball, Truman P.....	Trempealeau..	Feb. 27, '64...	Sergt.; killed in action August 14, '64, Deep Bottom, Va.
Barnes, William C....	Campbell.....	Mar. 9, '64...	Died Apr. 13, '64, Madison, Wis., disease.
Batchelder, Adelbert	Trempealeau..	Feb. 27, '64...	M. O. July 12, '65.
Bennett, James.....	Trempealeau..	Feb. 27, '64...	Absent sick at M. O. of Regt.
Bohn, Albert.....	Milwaukeee ...	Feb. 27, '64...	Wnd. June 3, '64, Cold Harbor; disch. Feb. 11, '65, disability.
Bortle, Phillip J.....	Trempealeau..	Mar. 30, '64...	M. O. July 12, '65.
Bowles, William H...	Trempealeau..	Feb. 26, '64...	Disch. Sept. 9, '64.
Branton, Thomas M	Wyocena... ...	Feb. 26, '64...	Wnd. June 18, '64, Petersburg; trans. to V. R. C., Dec. 20, '64; M. O. Aug. 4, '65.
Brenner, Anthony....	Eagle Mills.....	Mar. 10, '64...	Wnd. June 18, '64, Petersburg; M. O. July 12, '65.
Brice, Milton.....	Onalaska.....	Feb. 29, '64...	Killed in action June 3, '64, Cold Harbor, Va.
Brice, Robert.....	Onalaska.....	Feb. 25, '64...	Corp.; M. O. July 12, '65.
Brice, George W.....	Onalaska.....	Feb. 29, '64...	Corp.; M. O. July 12, '65.
Bright, William.....	Caledonia.....	Feb. 27, '64...	Wnd. June 18, '64, Petersburg; M. O. July 12, '65.
Bristol, Asahel.....	Trempealeau..	Feb. 29, '64...	M. O. July 12, '65.
Brown, George.....	Trempealeau..	Feb. 29, '64...	Died Apr. 26, '64, Madison, Wis., disease.
Bryant, Franklin M.	Trempealeau..	Feb. 27, '64...	Killed in action June 18, '64, Petersburg, Va.
Bump, Cyrus C.....	Ottawa.....	Feb. 22, '64...	Pris. Ream's Station; absent at M. O. of Regt.
Calkins, Riley.....	Wyocena.....	Feb. 22, '64...	Died June 10, '64, Washington, D. C., disease.
Cassman, William....	Trempealeau..	Mar. 30, '64...	M. O. July 12, '65.
Colby, Romanzo.....	Oregon.....	Feb. 22, '64...	Wnd. June 22, '64, Petersburg; trans to V. R. C., Jan. 18, '65; M. O. Feb. 9, '64.
Cram, Nathan.....	Trempealeau..	Mar 31, '64...	Killed in action June 3, '64, Cold Harbor, Va.
Cummings, Edwin...	Whitehall.....	Feb. 26, '64...	Wnd. August 14, '64, Deep Bottom, Va.; M. O. June 19, '65.
Davis, John.....	Caledonia.....	Feb. 27, '64...	Absent sick at M. O. of Regt.
Dougherty, Ferre.....	Trempealeau..	Feb. 27, '64...	Wnd. June 18, '64, Petersburg; pris. Ream's Station; died Dec. 11, '64, Salisbury, N. C.
Eichner, Christopher	Milwaukee.....	Feb. 29, '64...	Pris. Ream's Station.
Faurot, Ebenezer.....	Wyocena.....	Feb. 22, '64...	Pris. Ream's Station; M. O. May 17, '65.
Fitzgerald, Thomas.	Barre.....	Mar. 3, '64...	Musician; M. O. July 12, '65.
Ford, Henry C.....	Caledonia	Apr. 12, '64...	M. O. June 27, '65.
French, Judson.....	Barre.....	Mar. 3, '64...	Musician; M. O. July 12, '65.
Gillies, Thomas.....	Trempealeau..	Mar. 31, '64...	Wnd. June 3, '64. Cold Harbor; disch. Nov. 10, '64, wnds.
Gough, William.....	Trempealeau..	Mar. 10, '64...	Pris. Ream's Station; died Nov. 5, '64, Salisbury, N. C.
Grant, Benjamin F...	Trempealeau..	Feb. 27, '64...	Corp.; killed in action June 18, '64, Petersburg, Va.
Helsaple, John.....	Dresbach.....	Feb. 29, '64...	Sergt.; M. O. July 12, '65,
Henslee, Joseph M....	La Crosse.....	Feb. 29, '64...	1st Sergt.; prom 2nd Lieut. Co. I, 44th Wis. Inf., Feb. 21, '65.
Holbrook, Harvey...	Trempealeau..	Feb. 27, '64...	M. O. July 28, '65.
Houghton, Eugene...	Trempealeau..	Feb. 27, '64...	Wnd. June 18, '64, Petersburg; M. O. July 12, '65.
Howe, Leonard V....	Trempealeau..	Mar. 31, '64...	Pris. Ream's Station; died Dec. 1, '64, Salisbury, N. C.
Jones, Henry.....	Farmington...	Mar. 25, '64...	Wnd. Aug. 16, '64, Deep Bottom; M. O. July 12, '65.
Knight, Marcus L....	N. Amsterdam	Feb. 29, '64...	Wnd. June 3, '64, Cold Harbor; M. O. July 12, '65.
Kribs, David.....	Trempealeau..	Feb. 27, '64...	Corp., Sergt; pris. Ream's Station; M. O. May 24, '65.
Lafferty, Leonard....	Modena.....	Feb. 27, '64...	Wnd. July 27, '64; M. O. July 12, '65.
Lathrop, William W	Arcadia.....	Feb. 29, '64...	Wnd. June 3, '64, Cold Harbor; died Mar. 25, '65, Madison, Wis., disease.
Lilly, John P.....	Arcadia.....	Mar. 1, '64...	Wnd. June 3, '64, Cold Harbor; leg amp.; supposed dead.

NAME.	RESIDENCE	DATE.	REMARKS.
Martin, William.....	Trempealeau..	Feb. 27, '64...	Died Apr. 17, '64, Madison, Wis., disease.
McDonald, John J....	Trempealeau..	Feb. 27, '64...	Sergt., 1st Sergt.; 2nd Lieut., May 31, '65, not mustered; M. O July 12, '65.
McDonald, Marion..	Buffalo.....	Feb. 22, '64...	Pris. Ream's Station; M. O. May 24, '65.
McDonald, James.....	Buffalo.....	Feb. 26, '64...	Pris. Ream's Station; died Jan. 1, '65, Salisbury, N. C., starvation.
McLaulin, Charles...	Caledonia.....	Feb. 27, '64...	Pris. June 14, '64; died June 20, '64, Andersonville, Ga.
Mills, John W.....	La Crosse.....	Feb. 27, '64...	Corp., Sergt.; wnd. June 3, '64, Cold Harbor; M. O. July 12, '65.
Mills, Timothy Jr.....	Ottawa.....	Feb. 27, '64...	Pris. Ream's Station; died Nov. 13, '64, Salisbury, N. C.
Minion, Robert.....	Caledonia.....	Mar. 2, '64...	M. O. July 12, '65.
Moore, William G....	Pardeeville.....	Feb. 22, '64...	M. O. July 12, '65.
Moore, Morris T.....	Pardeeville.....	Feb. 19, '64...	Vet. Vol.; Sergt., 1st Sergt.; wnd; M. O. July 12, '65.
Moran, Patrick.....	Wyocena.....	Feb. 27, '64...	Pris. Ream's Station; M. O. May 31, '65.
Morey, Chester S.....	Modena.....	Feb. 27, '64...	Corp.; Brevet 2nd Lieut., Apr. 2, '65; M. O July 12, '65.
Morse, Nehemiah.....	New Lisbon....	Feb. 29, '64...	Absent sick at M. O. of Regt.
Morton, Colonel J....	Columbus.....	Mar. 31, '64...	M. O. July 12, '65.
Mowry, Aaron.....	Onalaska.....	Feb 27, '64...	M. O July 12, '65.
Mowry, Samuel.....	Onalaska.....	Feb. 27, '64...	Corp.; wnd. June 14, '64, Cold Harbor; M. O July 12, '65.
Nash, John B.....	Trempealeau..	Mar. 1, '64...	Died June 17, '65, Washington, D. C.
Nottingham, Thos. E	Holland.....	Mar. 8, '64...	Pris. Ream's Station; M. O. July 12, '65.
Odell, Cassius M.....	Modena.....	Feb. 27, '64...	Killed in action June 3, '64, Cold Harbor, Va.
Offley, John S.....	La Crosse.....	Feb. 27, '64..	M. O. July 12, '65.
Parsons, George.....	Arcadia.....	Mar. 31, '64...	Pris. June 14, '64, Cold Harbor; M. O. June 24, '65.
Perry, Curtis E...	Maxville.....	Mar 9, '64...	M. O. May 24, '65.
Pliemling, Nicholas..	Portland.....	Mar. 17, '64...	Trans. to V. R. C., Nov. 17, '64; M. O. Aug. 22, '65.
Pratt, Joseph.....	La Crosse.....	Mar. 3, '64...	Corp.; M. O. July 5, '65
Randall, James.....	Trempealeau..	Feb. 27, '64...	Corp.; M. O. July 12, '65.
Rice, Stillman.....	Trempealeau..	Feb. 27, '64...	Corp.; M. O. July 12, '65.
Rickerd, George W...	Pepin.....	Mar. 9, '64...	Pris. Ream's Station; M O. May 19, '65.
Reynolds, Oscar.....	Union.....	Feb. 22, '64...	Killed Sept. 30, '64, Petersburg, Va.
Reynolds, Phineas....	Montrose.....	Aug. 20, '64...	M. O. June 3, '65.
Robinson, William G	.....	.....	Enl. under name of Wm. G. Moore, which see.
Rudolph, Fred.....	Milwaukee.....	Feb. 26, '64...	M. O. July 12, '65.
Scofield, Albert.....	Caledonia.....	Feb. 27, '64...	Wnd. Jerusalem Plank Road; M. O. May 5, '65.
Scofield, Egbert.....	Caledonia.....	Feb. 27, '64...	Wnd. June 3, '64, Cold Harbor; absent wnd. at M. O. of Regt.
Shattuck, Nelson.....	Eau Galle.....	Mar. 9, '64...	M. O. July 12, '65.
Sherwood, Charles H	Whitehall.....	Feb. 27, '64...	M. O. July 12, '65.
Skilton, George T.....	Caledonia.....	Feb. 27, '64...	Wnd. June 3, '64, Cold Harbor; died Sep. 19, '64, Washington, D. C., wnds.
Smith, Jacob.....	Potter.....	Feb. 29, '64...	Corp.; M. O. June 2, '65.
Smith, Chas. S.....	Modena.....	Feb. 27, '64...	M. O. July 12, '65.
Sure, John.....	Arcadia.....	Mar. 31, '64...	Wnd. June 3, '64, Cold Harbor; leg amp.; absent wnd at M. O. of Regt.
Taplin, John	Eagle Mills.....	Mar. 10, '64...	Corp.; M. O. July 12, '65
Tebay, John W	Dresbach...	Feb. 29, '64...	Wnd. Petersburg, Va.; died Aug. 3, '64, David's Island, N. Y., disease.
Terpena, Calvin	Galesville.....	Mar. 31, '64...	M. O. July 12, '65.
Turner, Asa.....	La Crosse	Feb. 26, '64...	M. O. June 13, '65.
Van Wie, Harmon B.	Union.....	Feb. 19, '64...	Disch. Oct. 31, '64, disability.
Welch, William H.....	Preston..... ...	Mar. 7, '64...	Wnd. June 23, '64, Petersburg, Va.; M. O. June 27, '65.
White, George E.....	Modena.....	Feb. 27, '64...	Killed in action, June 3, '64, Cold Harbor.
Wilcox, Andrew.....	Trempealeau..	Mar. 31, '64...	M O. June 7, '64.
Williams, Stephen....	Trempealeau..	Feb. 26, '64...	Corp.; wd. June 3, '64, Cold Harb.; Bvt. 2d Lieut. June 5, '64; dis. Dec. 20, '64, wnds.
Wilson, Ole C.....	Ottawa.....	Feb. 27, '64...	Corp.; M. O. July 12, '65.
Wooden, Alfred.....	Neshonoc.....	Feb. 29, '64...	M. O. May 17, '65.
Woodward, Elbert...	Union.....	Feb. 19, '64...	Corp.; M. O. July 12, '65.

ROSTER OF COMPANY "K."

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	DATE.	REMARKS.
OFFICERS.			
Captains.		*Rank from.*	
Warren Graves.....	Pleasant Val'y	Mar. 23, '64...	Died Aug. 29, '64, near Petersburg, disease.
Joseph R. Ellis.....	Pleasant Val'y	Dec. 22, '64...	Enl. Feb. 27, '64; 1st Sergt.; 2nd Lieut., July 22, '64; 1st Lieut., Sept. 14, '64; wnd. June 18, '64, Petersburg; M. O. July 12, '65.
First Lieutenants.			
Elias A. Galloway....	Eau Claire.....	Mar. 23, '64...	Wnd. June 18, '64; died June 19, '64, Petersburg, Va., wnds.
Henry D. Schaefer....	Oak Grove.....	Dec. 22, '64...	Enl. Feb. 29, '64; Sergt., 1st Sergt.; wnd. June 19, '64, Petersburg; 2nd Lieut., Nov. 28, '64; M. O. July 12, '65.
Joseph Harris.....	Sturgeon Bay.	July 22, '64...	From corp. Co. H, 12th Wis. Inf.; wnd. June 18, '64, Petersburg; 2nd Lieut., Feb. 15, '64; Capt., Sept. 14, '64, not mustered; disch. Sept. 13, '64, wnds.
Second Lieutenant.			
Lyman C. Jacobs.....	Edgerton.....	Nov. 10, '64...	From 1st Sergt. Co. B; M. O. July 12, '65.
ENLISTED MEN.		*Enlisted.*	
Adams, Albert B.....	Eagle Point....	Feb. 29, '64...	Died June 12, '64, on Transport, wnds. recd. June 3, '64, Cold Harbor, Va.
Allen, James F.....	W. Eau Claire.	Feb. 29, '64...	Pris. June 13, '64; M. O. May 30, '65.
Austin, George.....	Naples.....	Feb. 29, '64...	Pris. Ream's Station; M. O. July 12, '65.
Bates, Nelson C.....	Eagle Point....	Feb. 24, '64...	Corp.; disch. Nov. 22, '64, disability.
Benner, Nathaniel H.	Pleasant Val'y	Feb. 29, '64...	Musician; died June 10, '65, White House Landing, Va., disease.
Bessette, Demas.....	La Fayette.....	Feb. 29, '64...	Wnd. June 16, '64; M. O. July 12, '65.
Biesecker, Reuben.....	Naples.....	Feb. 29, '64...	Wnd. June 3, '64, Cold Harbor; died June 28, '64, La Crosse, Wis., wnds.
Bittles, Matthew.....	W. Eau Claire.	Feb. 26, '64...	Wnd. June 18, '64, Petersburg; died June 21, '64, Meade Station, Va., wnds.
Bowers, Luman.....	Chase.....	Feb. 22, '64...	Corp; M. O. July 12, '65.
Bowers, Russell.....	Chase.....	Feb. 27, '64...	Disch. Aug. 3, '64, disability.
Bradshaw, Joseph D.	Naples.....	Feb. 29, '64...	Pris. June 3, '64, Cold Harbor; died Dec. —, '64, Salisbury, N. C.
Brown, Mortimer R.	Eau Claire.....	Feb. 29, '64...	M. O. July 12, '65.
Brown, Harvey.....	Naples.....	Feb. 29, '64...	M. O. June 29, '65.
Bump, Delos S.....	Naples.....	Feb. 29, '64...	Wnd. June 22, '64; finger amp.; M. O. July 12, '65.
Burpee, Richard.....	W. Eau Claire.	Feb. 27, '64...	M. O. July 12, '65.
Butler, Henry W.....	Pleasant Val'y	Feb. 29, '64...	Corp.; wnd. June 3, '64, Cold Harbor; M. O June 24, '65.
Butterfield, William..	Menomonie....	Feb. 29, '64...	Killed in action, June 18, '64, Petersburg.
Cable, Marvin J.....	Eau Claire.....	Feb. 26, '64...	Pris. Ream's Station; died Oct. 22, '64, Salisbury, N. C.
Calkins, Nathaniel G.	Chippewa Fls.	Feb. 26, '64...	Corp., Sergt.; M. O. June 29, '65.
Campbell, Geo. W....	Bridge Creek..	Feb. 27, '64...	Wnd. June 18, '64; died June 27, '64, Portsmouth Grove, R. I., wnds.
Capron, Frederick S.	Chippewa Fls.	Feb. 29, '64...	Prom. Q. M. Sergt., Sept. 15, '64.
Chapel, William W...	Spring Brook..	Feb. 29, '64...	Corp.; wnd. June 18, '64; pris. Ream's St.
Christopherson, Brt.	Spring Brook..	Feb. 29, '64...	M. O May 16, '65.
Gogswell, Ransler....	W. Eau Blaire.	Feb. 29, '64...	Musician; pris. Ream's Station; M. O. May 22, '65.
Coleman, Jordan.....	Spring Brook..	Feb. 29, '64...	Wnd. June 18, '64; pris. Ream's Station; died Oct. 16, '64, Salisbury, N. C.
Cooper, Joseph D.....	Chippewa Fls.	Feb. 29, '64...	Wnd. June 18, '64, Petersburg; M. O. May 16, '65.
Corbin, Charles.....	Eagle Point....	Feb. 29, '64...	Disch. March 30, '65, disability.
Corbin, Ambrose.....	Eagle Point....	Feb. 29, '64...	Wnd. June 18, '64, Petersburg; disch. Sept. 20, '64.
Corbin, Augustus.....	Harrison.....	Mar. 6, '64...	Wnd. June 18, '64; M. O. July 12, '65.
Crandall, David.....	Red Cedar.....	Feb. 29, '64...	Wnd. June 3, '64, Cold Harbor; M. O. May 16, '65.
Crosby, Orson T.....	Red Cedar.....	Feb. 29, '64...	Pris. Ream's Station; died Dec. 18, '64, Salisbury, N. C., disease.
Cunningham, John...	W. Eau Claire.	Feb. 26, '64...	Pris. June 14, '64; M. O. May 30, '65.
Curtis, Almon A.....	Spring Brook..	Feb. 25, '64...	Sergt; accidentally wnd.; arm amp.; disch. Oct. 10, '64., wnds.
Dahl, Anthony P. R.	Wheaton.....	Feb. 29, '64...	Corp.; M. O July 12, '65.

NAME.	RESIDENCE	DATE.	REMARKS.
Davis, James	Naples	Feb. 29, '64	Corp.; died July 11, '64, City Point, Va., disease.
Donaldson, Seymour	W. Eau Claire.	Mar. 15, '64	M. O. July 28, '65.
Ellis, Wilbur I.	Pleasant Val'y	Feb. 29, '64	Sergt.; M. O. July 12, '65.
Ermantinger, Chas.	Eagle Paint	Feb. 29, '64	Wnd. June 3, '64; died June 21, '64, in Hosp., wnds.
Fairchild, William L.	Pleasant Val'y	Feb. 29, '64	M. O. July 12, '65.
Fayerweather, D. C.	Spring Brook	Feb. 29, '64	Pris. Ream's Station; died Sept. 12, '64, Belle Isle, Va., disease.
Fidler, Elias L.	W. Eau Claire.	Feb. 26, '64	Wnd. June 3, '64, and June 18, '64; M. O. July 12, '65.
Foss, Anton	Rock Creek	Mar. 7, '64	Corp.; M. O. July 12, '65.
Gilkey, George W.	Gilmanton	Feb. 27, '64	Sergt., 1st Sergt.; pris. Ream's Station; M. O. July 12, '65.
Gokee, Alexander	Eagle Point	Feb. 29, '64	Wnd. June 3, '64, Cold Harbor; M. O. July 12, '65.
Graham, Johnson	Menomonie	Feb. 29, '64	Wnd. and pris. Ream's Station; died Dec. 9, '64, Annapolis, Md., wnds.
Granger, Marshall M.	Red Cedar	Feb. 29, '64	Wnd. June 3, '64, Cold Harbor; disch. Nov. 7, '64.
Hanscom, Sam'l C.	Naples	Feb. 29, '64	Pris. Nov. 7, '64; M. O. May 27, '65.
Harvey, Joseph	Naples	Feb. 29, '64	Pris. Nov. 7, '64; M. O. July 12, '65.
Hill, John	Eau Claire	Feb. 29, '64	Wnd. June 3, '64, Cold Harbor; died June 8, '64, City Point, Va., wnds.
Hobbs, Walter L.	Eau Claire	Feb. 29, '64	Killed in action June 3, '64, Cold Harbor, V.
Houn, John B.	Eagle Point	Feb. 29, '64	Died Apr. 28, '64, Madison, Wis., disease.
Howe, Martin L.	Spring Brook	Feb. 29, '64	Wnd. June 2, '64, and Oct. 12, '64; disch. May 24, '65, disability.
Hoyt, Henry J.	Naples	Feb. 29, '64	Wnd. and pris. June 18, '64, Petersburg, Va.; died Dec., '64, Salisbury, N. C.
Hutchinson, William	W. Eau Claire.	Feb. 26, '64	M. O. May 13, '65.
Johnson, Lars	Spring Brook	Feb. 29, '64	Killed in action June 18, '64, Petersburg.
Johnson, John	Red Cedar	Feb. 29, '64	Sergt.; pris. Ream's St.; M.O. May 13, '65.
Johnson, Oliver	Spring Brook	Feb. 29, '64	Wnd. June 3, '64; killed in action June 18, '64, Petersburg, Va.
Kocher, George	W. Eau Claire.	Feb. 27, '64	Wnd. June 18, '64, Petersburg, Va.; disch. Feb. 14, '65.
Laforge, John T.	Red Cedar	Feb. 29, '64	Died Mar. 29, '64, Madison, Wis., disease.
Lampman, Almon	Gilmanton	Feb. 27, '64	Wnd. June 22, '64; disch. Aug. 21, '64, disability.
Larson, Martin	Spring Brook	Feb. 29, '64	Deserted May 7, '64.
Lee, Phillip	Spring Brook	Feb. 29, '64	Died June 11, '64, Washington, D. C., wnds. recd. June 3, '64, Cold Harbor, Va.
McCann, Stephen S.	Eagle Point	Feb. 27, '64	Wnd. May 28, '64, North Anna; disch. Dec. 4, '64.
McCann, Arthur J.	Eagle Point	Feb. 27, '64	Sergt.; wnd. June 18, '64, Petersburg, Va.; right leg amp.; disch. Sept. 26, '64.
McCann, Jordan J.	Chippewa City	Feb. 27, '64	Wnd. May 28, '64; dis. Dec 8, '64, disability
McLaughlin, John	Pleasant Val'y	Feb. 27, '64	M. O. July 12, '65.
Miller, Columbus	Eagle Point	Feb. 29, '64	Wnd. June 18, '64, Petersburg; right arm amp.; disch. Dec. 6, '64
Nelson, Samuel	Naples	Feb. 29, '64	Pris. Ream's Station; died Dec. 11, '64, Salisbury, N. C., disease.
Nolan, Edward J.	Eau Claire	Feb. 27, '64	Pris. June 13, '64; M. O. July 12, '65.
O'Donohue, Patrick	Pleasant Val.	Feb. 29, '64	Pris. Ream's Station; M. O. June 21, '65.
Oppelt, Martin	Eau Claire	Feb. 29, '64	Wnd. June 3, '64, Cold Harbor; died July 10, '64, Washington, D. C., disease.
Otis, William M.	Naples	Feb. 27, '64	Pris. Ream's Station; M. O. June 19, '65.
Pederson, Lars	Eau Claire	Feb. 29, '64	Died June 13, '64, Washington, D. C., wnds. recd June 3, '64, Cold Harbor.
Pratt, Lewis	Chippewa F'ls	Feb. 29, '64	Died Aug. 31, '64, Alexandria, Va., wnds recd. June 3, '64, Cold Harbor.
Pyle, Amos M.	Sumner	Feb. 29, '64	Pris. June 3, '64, Cold Harbor; died Dec., '64, Salisbury, N. C.
Rains, John S.	Chippewa F'ls	Feb. 26, '64	Wnd. June 3, '64; died June 28, '65, Washington, D. C., disease.
Reed, Edward	W. Eau Claire.	Mar. 7, '64	Pris. Ream's Station; died Jan. 13, '65, Salisbury, N. C.
Rodemacher, Adolph	Bloomer Pra.	Feb. 23, '64	M. O. May 24, '65.
Shafer, Michael W.	Spring Brook.	Feb. 29, '64	Wnd. June 18, '64, Petersburg, Va.; M. O. June 27, '65.
Shipman, Albert H.	Chippewa F'ls	Feb. 28, '64	Corp.; Sergt.; M. O. July 12, 65.
Sippel, Henry	Spring Brook	Feb. 25, '64	M. O. July 12, '65.
Skeel, Nathan	Spring Brook	Feb. 25, '64	Wnd. June 3, '64, Cold Harbor; M. O. May 16, '65.
Sorenson, Engebret	Spring Brook	Feb. 29, '64	M. O. July 12, '65.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	DATE.	REMARKS.
Sowles, Perry.....	Bloomer Pra..	Feb. 27, '64...	Corp.; M. O. July 12, '65.
Spaulding, John.....	Sumner.....	Feb. 29, '64...	Pris. Ream's Station; M. O. July 12, '65.
Sturm, Peter.....	Bloomer Pra..	Feb. 23, '64...	Pris. Oct. 27, '64; M. O. May 24, '65.
Swan, Charles H.....	Rock Creek.....	Mar. 7, '64...	Wnd. June 18, '64, Petersburg, Va.; trans. to V. R. C., Mar. 7, '65; M. O. Sept. 1, '65.
Taylor, William.....	Harrison.....	Mar. 14, '64...	Absent sick at M. O. of Regt.
Thomas, John.....	Eagle Point....	Feb. 27, '64...	M. O. July 12, '65.
Thorsen, Even.....	Eau Claire.....	Feb. 29, '64...	Trans. to V. R. C., Mar. 20, '65; disch. June 23, '65, disability.
Tillerson, Harald T E	Spring Brook.	Feb. 29, '64...	Wnd. June 1, '64; disch. Apr. 3, '65, disability.
Tollefsen, Running...	Eau Claire.....	Feb. 29, '64...	Wnd. June 3, '64, Cold Harbor; M. O. July 12, '65.
Warren, George P....	Chippewa F'ls	Feb. 29, '64...	Sergt.; wnd. June 3, '64, Cold Harbor; disch. Mar. 11, 65, disability.
Wilcox, Elijah D.....	Gilmanton.....	Feb. 27, '64...	Corp.; M. O. Aug. 22, '65.
Winslow, Melvin.....	Eau Claire.....	Feb. 29, '64...	M. O. July 12, '65.
Wright, Henry.....	Spring Brook.	Feb. 29, '64...	Killed in action. June 18, '64. Petersburg, Va.

ROSTER OF RECRUITS NOT ON COMPANY ROLLS.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	DATE.	REMARKS.
Blakesley, Forest L.	Spring Prairie	Aug. 19, '64...	
Clayton, Henry.....	Cross.....	Oct. 7, '64...	
Morgan, James.....	Cross.....	Oct. 7, '64...	

REGIMENTAL ROSTER COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

FIELD AND STAFF OFFICERS.

	Date Com'd.
Colonels.	
Frank A. Haskill, *a*..... Killed, June 3, '64.	Feb. 9, '64
John A. Savage, Jr..... Died, wounds, July 4, '64.	June 11, '64
Harvey M. Brown..... Disc. wounds, Oct. 27, '64.	July 15, '64
Clement E. Warner..... M. O. July 12, '65.	May 7, '65
Majors.	
Harry M. Brown, *d*..... Promoted.	Feb. 9, '64
Clement E. Warner..... Promoted.	June 11, '64
Wm. H. Hamilton, *c*..... Promoted.	July 15, '64
George A. Fisk..... M. O. July 12, '65.	May 7, '65
Adjutant.	
Benjamin D. Atwell, *e*..... M. O. July 12, '64.	Feb. 24, '64
2d Asst. Surgeon.	
Elijah A. Woodward..... Promoted.	April 1, '64
Quartermasters.	
Chas. B. Peck..... Res. Disability, Oct. 4, '64.	Feb. 15, '64
Frederick S. Capron..... M. O. July 12, '65.	Oct. 19, '64
Lieut. Colonels.	
John A Savage, Jr. *b*..... Promoted.	Feb. 9, '64
Harry M. Brown..... Promoted.	June 15, '64
Clement E. Warner. *c*..... Promoted.....	July 15, '64
William H. Hamilton..... M. O. July 12, '65.	March 7, '65
Surgeons.	
Clarkson Miller, *f*..... Died Dec. 20, '64. Disc.	Feb. 11, '64
Elijah A. Woodward, *f*..... Res. May 27, '65.	Jan. 6, '65
L. F. H. Bonnell..... M. O. July 12, '65.	July 11, 65
1st Asst. Surgeons.	
George D. Winch..... Prom. Surg. 42d Infty. July 29, '64.	Feb. 20, '60
Elijah A. Woodward..... Promoted.	.....
John H. Benedict..... Declined.	Jan. 6, '65
C. S. Knapp..... Declined.	Jan. 25, '65
Geo. W. Jenkins..... Declined.	Jan. 31, '65
L. F. H. Bonnell..... Promoted.	Feb. 21, '65
Chaplain.	
Peter S. Van Nest.....	July 22, '64
B. C. Hammond..... Not mustered.	July 11, '65

COMPANY OFFICERS.

	Date Com'd.
A	
CAPTAINS.	
Wm. H. Hamilton, *c*..... Prom. Major.	Feb. 29, '64
Chas. E. Griffin..... M. O. July 12, '65.	July 22, '64
1ST LIEUTENANTS.	
Chas. E. Griffin, *f*..... Promoted.	Feb. 29, '64
Chas. L. Sholes..... M. O. July 12, '65.	July 22, '64
2D LIEUTENANTS.	
Chas. L. Sholes, *f*..... Promoted.	Feb. 9, '64
ames T. Lunn..... M. O. July 12, '65.	July 22, '64
B	
CAPTAINS.	
Clement E. Warner..... Prom. Major.	Mar. 4, '64
George Weeks..... M. O. July 12, '65.	June 27, '64
1ST LIEUTENANTS.	
George Weeks..... Promoted.	Mar. 4, '64
A. P. Warren..... Revoked Nov. 10, '64.	June 27, '64
Wm. H. Parker, *g*..... M. O. July 12, '65.	Nov. 10, '64
2D LIEUTENANTS.	
Wm. H. Lamberton..... Killed June 3d.	Feb. 9, '64
Wm. H. Parker, *f*..... Promoted.	June 27, '64
Lyman C. Jacobs..... Transf. Co. K.	Nov. 15, '64
P. Lyman Brown..... M. O. July 12, '65.	July 15, '65
C	
CAPTAINS.	
Geo. A. Fisk..... Prom. Major.	March 4, '64
Stephen C. Miles..... M. O. July 12, '65.	July 22, '64
1ST LIEUTENANTS.	
Luther B. Noyes, *d*..... Dis. Sept. 28, '64.	March 4, '64
Clarence E. Bullard, *g*..... Res. Dec. 5, '64.	Oct. 31, '64
Stephen C. Miles..... Promoted.	June 15, '65
Chester W. Johnson..... M. O. July 12, '65.	July 22, '65
2D LIEUTENANTS.	
Newton J. Kellogg..... Res. June 28, '65.	Oct. 31, '64
Robt. Tompkins..... Revoked March 1, '64.	Feb. 9.
Clarence E. Bullard..... Promoted.	March 1, '64
Archibald Carnehan..... Dis. June 10, '65.	April 13, '65
D	
CAPTAINS.	
Jacob Walkey..... Res. Sept. 30, '64.	March 7, '64
Wesley S. Potter..... Res. May 25, '65.	Nov. 28, '64
James P. Vance..... M. O. July 12, '65.	July 22, '65
1ST LIEUTENANTS.	
Abner P. Lockerby..... Res. March 22, '64.	March 7, '64
Wesley S. Potter..... Promoted.	March 25, '64
James P. Vance..... Promoted.	Dec. 13, '64
Dan'l Whalen..... M. O. July 12, '65.	July 22, '65
2d LIEUTENANTS.	
James B. Taylor..... Res. March 30, '64.	Feb. 10, '64
Oscar L. Baldwin, *h*..... Died Sept. 19, '64.	March 30, '64
Elias B. Fanchor..... M. O. July 12, '65.	July 22, '65
Augustus S. Ripley..... Res. June 26, '65.	July 22, '64
E	
CAPTAINS.	
Jerome E. Brooks..... Res. July 7, '65.	March 8, '64
1ST LIEUTENANTS.	
Chas. W. Dipple..... Res. Aug. 11, '64.	March 15, '64
James Greeley..... M. O. July 12, '65.	Oct. 19, '64
2D LIEUTENANTS.	
Porter Jones..... Res. June 14, '64.	Feb. 11, '64
Henry B. Ginty, *i*..... Killed Aug. 25, '64.	June 14, '64
John Payne..... M. O. July 12, '65.	Oct. 10, '64

	Date Com'd.
F	
CAPTAINS.	
P. B. Burwell, *k*	March 9, '64
Died June 28, '64.	
Oliver P. Russell	Oct. 18, '64
1ST LIEUTENANTS.	
Oliver P. Russell, *l*	March 9, '64
Promoted.	
Geo. E. Albee	Oct. 18, '64
M. O. July 12, '65.	
2D LIEUTENANTS.	
Geo. E. Albee, *g*	Feb. 11, '64
Promoted.	
Ferdinand D. Wilde	July 15, '65
M. O. July 12, '65.	
G	
CAPTAINS.	
Ruben Lindley, *m*	March 9, '64
Killed Aug. 14, '64.	
William R. Newton	Sept. 14, '64
Dis. Jan. 2, '65.	
W. H. Lane	Feb. 11, '65
M. O. July 12, '65.	
1ST LIEUTENANTS.	
James S. Frisbie	March 9, '64
Res. Aug. 15, '64.	
Wm. H. Lane	Sept. 14, '64
Promoted.	
Winfield S. Leach	May 31, '65
M. O. July 12, '65.	
2D LIEUTENANTS.	
Wm. R. Newton, *n*	Feb. 11, '64
Promoted.	
James M. Aubery	une 15, '65
M. O. July 12, '65.	
H	
CAPTAIN.	
Austin Cannon	March 9, '64
M. O. July 12, '65.	
1ST LIEUTENANTS.	
Cyrus Peck	March 9, '64
Res. Aug. 8, '64.	
Geo. S. Morris	Aug. 31, '64
M. O. July 12, '65.	
2D LIEUTENANTS.	
Geo. S. Morris, *d*	Feb. 12, '64
Promoted.	
James G. Merrill	Aug. 31, '64
M. O. July 12 '65.	

	Date Com'd.
I	
CAPTAINS.	
Daniel F. Farrand	Mar. 16, '64
Res. July 12, '64.	
Ephraim W. Heyden	July 22, '64
Res. Dec. 30, '64	
Manly T. Matthews, *g*	May 31, '65
M. O. July 12.	
1ST LIEUTENANTS.	
Ephraim W. Heyden	Mar. 16, '64
Promoted.	
Chas. W. Skinner	July 22, '64
Dis. Sept 27, '64.	
Manly T. Matthews	Oct. 31, '64
Promoted.	
2D LIEUTENANTS.	
Chas. W. Skinner	Feb. 15, '64
Promoted.	
Manly T. Matthews	July 22, '64
Promoted.	
James Smith	Oct. 31, '64
Promoted.	
K	
CAPTAINS.	
Warren Graves	Mar. 23, '64
Died Aug. 29, '64.	
Joseph Harris	Sept. 14, '64
Res. Sept. 13, '64.	
Joseph R. Ellis	Dec. 22, '64
M. O. July 12, '65.	
1ST LIEUTENANTS.	
Elias W. Galloway, *p*	Mar. 23, '64
Killed June 18, '64.	
Joseph Harris	July 22, '64
Promoted.	
Joseph R. Ellis	Sept. 14, '64
Promoted.	
Henry D. Schafer	Dec. 22, '64
M O. July 12, '65.	
2D LIEUTENANTS.	
Joseph Harris, *d*	Feb. 15, '64
Promoted.	
Joseph R. Ellis	July 22, '64
Promoted.	
Henry D. Schafer	Nov. 28, '64
Promoted.	
Lyman C. Jacobs	From Co. B.
M. O. July 12, '65.	

NOTES.

a Killed in action Cold Harbor, June 3, 1864.

b Severely wounded in assault on Petersburg, Va., June 18, 1864; died in Hospital at Washington, D. C., July 4, 1864.

c Wounded in action at Deep Bottom, Va., August 14, 1864.

d Wounded in assault on Petersburg, June 18, 1864.

e Wounded in action at Cold Harbor, June 3, 1864; missing in action Ream's Station, August 25, 1864; paroled prisoner of war.

f Missing in action at Ream's Station, August 25, 1864; returned to duty April, 1865.

g Missing in action at Ream's Station, August 25, 1864; paroled prisoner of war.

h Died of disease September 19, 1864.

i Killed in action at Ream's Station, Va., August 25, 1864.

k Missing in action near Cold Harbor, June 1, 1864; died in Richmond, Va., June 28, 1864.

l Wounded in action at Ream's Station, Va., August 25, 1864.

m Killed in action at Deep Bottom, August 14, 1864.

n Missing in action near Cold Harbor, June 1, 1864; paroled prisoner of war October, 1864.

o Died in division hospital, August 25, 1864.

p Killed in action before Petersburg, Va., June 18, 1864.

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

	Date of Warrant.		Date of Warrant.
SERGEANT MAJOR.		HOSPITAL STEWARD.	
Manley T. Matthews..... Promoted.	April 1, '64	Alanson Miller..... M. O. July 12, '65.	April 1, '64
James M. Aubery..... Promoted.	Sept. 1, '64	COMMISSARY SERGEANT.	
Andrew J. Markham..... Promoted.	Nov. 1, '64	Joseph N. Clemmer..... M. O. July 12, '65.	April 1, '64
QUARTERMASTER SERG'T.		PRIN. MUSICIANS.	
John J. Gibbs..... Dis., disability.	April 1, '64	Louis Coulong..... Disc., disability.	April 1, '64
Fred S. Capron..... Promoted.	Sept. 15, '64	Jerome B. Forsyth..... M. O. July 12, '65.	Feb'y 1, '65
James M. Aubery..... Promoted.	Nov. 1, '64	Milo Jones..... M. O. July 12, '65.	May 1, '65

BREVET COMMISSIONS FOR MERITORIOUS CONDUCT, ETC.

Captain, A. H. Carnahan, Co. C, May 24th, 1864, from corporal.
Captain, Richard Donovan, Co. F, June 3d, 1864, from corporal.
Captain, F. H. Holloway, Co. F, July 1st, 1864, from corporal.
Captain, Wm. M. Dantz, Co. F, August 25th, 1864, from private.
First Lieutenant, B. C. Hallen, Co. A, June 18th, 1864, from private.
First Lieutenant, Adelbert Older, Co. B, June 1st, 1864, from corporal.
First Lieutenant, Solomon Demming, Co. B, August 23d, 1864.
First Lieutenant, E. B. Fancher, Co. D, April 2d, 1865, from sergeant.
First Lieutenant, D. M Kanouse, Co. F, June 2d, 1864, from sergeant.
First Lieutenant, Hyram McIntyre, Co. F, July 12th, 1864, from sergeant.
First Lieutenant, Robt. McIlroy Co. F, October 24th, 1864, from private.
First Lieutenant, John Horton, Co. G, June 1st, 1864, from corporal.
First Lieutenant, Ralph L. Palmer, Co. H, June 3d, 1864, from corporal.
Second Lieutenant, Chas. L. Demott, Co. C, October 18th, 1864, from corporal.
Second Lieutenant, Frederick Freeman, Co. C, October 18th, 1864, from private.
Second Lieutenant, Chester S. Morey, Co. L, April 2d, 1865, from corporal.
Second Lieutenant, Stephen Williams, Co. I, June 5th, 1864, from corporal.

AT THE ANNUAL REUNION OF THE THIRTY-SIXTH WISCONSIN, CHICAGO, AUGUST 14, 1893, WISCONSIN BUILDING, WORLD'S EXPOSITION.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

MAJOR-GENERAL W. S. HANCOCK.

Winfield Scott Hancock was born in Montgomery County, Pa., February 14th, 1824. He entered West Point in 1840, from which he was graduated in 1844. He served in the Mexican war, in Florida, against the Seminoles, in Kansas, and in California, being on duty in the latter state at the outbreak of the Civil war. He was made a brigadier-general of volunteers in September, 1861, and was thereafter connected with the Army of the Potomac. For

MAJOR-GENERAL W. S. HANCOCK.

meritorious services in the Peninsular campaign he received three brevets in the regular army. After the battles in Maryland, in the autumn of 1862, he was made a major-general of volunteers. After Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville he was placed in command of the Second Army Corps. At the death of General Reynolds at Gettysburg, July 1st, 1863, Hancock checked the retreat of the national forces, and seized the position around which the battle raged during the two successive days. He was severely wounded during the last assault on his lines, and for conspicuous services during the battle he received the thanks of congress. He took a prominent part in the campaign against Richmond in the spring of 1864, for which he was made a brigadier-general in the regular army. Since the war he has commanded several different "military divisions," having been made a major-general in the regular army upon the accession of General Grant to the presidency. General Hancock died February 9th, 1886.

COLONEL FRANK A. HASKELL.

COLONEL FRANK A. HASKELL.

Colonel Frank Aretas Haskell, son of Aretas and Ann (Folsom) Haskell, was born in Tunbridge, Vt., July 13th, 1828. He graduated at Dartmouth College with the class of 1845, with distinguished honors, and came west in the fall of that year, locating at Madison, and entered the well-known firm of Orton, Atwood & Orton. He continued to live there and practiced law with increasing success until the war broke out, when he entered the Union service as adjutant of the Sixth Wisconsin Volunteers, to which position he was appointed, July 11th, 1861. Much of the discipline for which this regiment was distinguished was due to his soldierly efforts during its organization. He was appointed, June 17th, 1862, aide-de-camp to General John Gibbon on his taking command of the Famous Iron Brigade. He was transferred to Company D, Sixth Wisconsin, April 1st, 1863, was commissioned colonel of the Thirty-sixth Wisconsin Volunteers, February 9th, 1864, organized the regiment and by his request it was assigned to the First Brigade, Second Division, Second Army Corps, Army of the Potomac, the brigade then being commanded by General John Gibbon, General Hancock commanding the corps. Colonel Haskell was killed June 3rd, 1864, while leading the brigade which he commanded in the charge at Cold Harbor, after having been with the regiment at the front less than a month, and before the regiment had fully learned to appreciate his superior soldierly qualities. A commission as brigadier-general was on its way to him when he was killed. There is much written in war history of Frank A. Haskell. Judge Braley of Madison, who knew him well there, said: "As a lawyer he was gifted with much more than ordinary ability. He was strong, acute, logical, but modest and unpretentious. He was recognized as a young man of bright prospects, and had he lived, he would have won high rank in his profession. He was a true gentleman everywhere. Could not be otherwise, for nature had formed him so. He was not only one of the bravest soldiers that Wisconsin sent to the war, but he was one of the coolest and most skillful of officers. He was an exact disciplinarian and enthusiastic student of the military code." General Rufus Dawes said: "When Colonel Cutler assumed command of the Iron Brigade, Haskell went upon his staff. It was an unfortunate step, as it put entirely out of line of promotion one of the finest officers Wisconsin sent to the war. General Gibbon, who was intimately associated with him, has said that Haskell was better qualified to command an army corps than many who enjoyed that honor."

Major-General Hancock said in his last report on Gettysburg: "I desire particularly to refer to the services of a gallant young

officer, First-Lieutenant F. A. Haskell, A. D. C. to Brigadier-General Gibbon, who, at a critical period of the battle, when the contending forces were but fifty yards apart, believing that an example was necessary, and ready to sacrifice life, rode between the contending lines with the view of giving encouragement to ours, and leading it forward, he being, at the moment, the only mounted officer in a similar position. He was slightly wounded, and his horse was shot in several places."

General Gibbon said: "There was a young man on my staff, who had been in every battle with me, and who did more than any other one man to repulse that assault at Gettysburg and he did the part of a general there."

General Francis Walker, in the history of the Second Army Corps, says: "Colonel Frank A. Haskell, of Wisconsin, had been known for his intelligence and courage, for his generosity of character and his exquisite culture, long before the third day of Gettysburg. When acting as aide to General Gibbon, he rode mounted between the two lines, then swaying backward and forward under each other's fire, calling upon the men of the Second Division to follow him and setting an example of valor and self-devotion never forgotten by any man of the thousands who witnessed it. He had been promoted from a lieutenancy to a colonelcy for his bearing on this occasion. He was succeeded in the command of this regiment by Colonel John A. Savage, killed a fortnight later."

Hon. A. J. Turner, of Portage, Wis., said of Colonel Haskell: "Every citizen of Wisconsin recalls with commendable pride the long list of its distinguished soldiers who gave their services to their country during the four years prior to the day when General Lee gave up his sword to the illustrious Grant at Appomattox on the 9th day of April, 1865, but it is doubtful, as long and distinguished as the list is, one can be found in the entire array who combined all the qualities of the courteous gentleman and chivalrous soldier in a higher degree than that of Colonel Frank A. Haskell." When the news of his death was communicated to General Gibbon, the grim old soldier so dearly beloved by the Iron Brigade, he exclaimed: "My God! I have lost my best friend, and one of the best soldiers in the Army of the Potomac has fallen."

The following note was written in pencil, to Colonel Haskell's brother, on a leaf cut from a memorandum book. The original is in my possession, and is as follows:

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, SECOND ARMY CORPS,
June 3rd.

MR. HASKELL: This sad event has cast a gloom over all of us, particularly the general and myself. I have done all in my power to dispatch the body as soon as possible and General Han-

cock did everything in his power to facilitate me. Hoping that you will accept my heartfelt sympathy, I am,

Yours truly,

EDWARD MEADE,

A. D. C. Major-General Gibbon.

The bar of Dane County and the Common Council of the City of Madison, met and passed resolutions of tribute to Colonel Haskell. In the State Register of Portage, Wis., June, 1864, appeared the following:

"While commanding a brigade in the assault upon the enemy's lines at the battle on the Chickahominy, near Richmond, Va., on the morning of Friday, June 3rd, he was struck on the right temple by a rebel sharpshooter's bullet, and died in about three hours. His body was taken in charge by his young and faithful orderly, John N. Ford, who, though himself wounded in the head and arm, persevered through all the difficulties and brought it home to Portage where, attended by a great concourse of people, it was buried in Silver Lake Cemetery, June 12th, 1864."

The devotion shown by his dear friend and classmate, Colonel H. B. Crosby, of Baychester, N. Y., should be mentioned here. The following are extracts from his letters: "I send you herewith the copy of a bronze tablet I have had made to the memory of Colonel Haskell. The tablet is not yet set up. It is an elegant affair, in Greek classic style, costing $750, and contains extracts from the oration of an old Greek orator in memory of and complimentary to those soldiers who fell at the battle of Marathon."* The inscription is as follows:

TO THE PERPETUAL MEMORY
OF
COLONEL FRANK A. HASKELL,

who graduated with high honors at Dartmouth College in the class of 1854. In the war to preserve the Union, his military career was both a credit to his Alma Mater, and of value to his country. He served first as adjutant of the Sixth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and afterwards as aide-de-camp on the staff of General John Gibbon. For his many soldierly qualities, and his long and faithful service, he was appointed colonel of the Thirty-sixth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry by the governor of Wisconsin. He participated with zeal and gallantry in all the great battles fought by the Army of the Potomac until his death.

Colonel Haskell was killed at the battle of Cold Harbor, Va., on June 3rd, 1864, while in command of his brigade, which he

*Note—It was the desire of the compiler to procure and reproduce the picture of the tablet, but as it was not completed, it was impossible.

was gallantly leading in an attack upon the strongly intrenched position occupied by the right wing of General Lee's army.

His remains were taken to Wisconsin, and buried at Portage City.

This tablet is erected as a token of affectionate regard by his classmate and loving comrade in arms.

HIRAM B. CROSBY,
Colonel 21st Regiment, Conn. Vol. Infantry.

June 3rd, 1900.

Colonel Crosby further says: "Haskell and I first met in the army on the battlefield of Fredericksburg, and during the battle General Gibbon had been wounded and was being carried to the rear upon a stretcher. I was at that time on the Ninth Corps staff. Haskell and I actually met under fire and upon the firing line, which was about six years after we left old Dartmouth and our first meeting since our graduation. The meeting was a surprise and a pleasure to both, a surprise because neither of us knew that the other was in the service—a pleasure because it revealed to each that in the terrible struggle to separate the South from the North and thus to break up the Union. Our hearts and our sympathies were for the old flag and the Union."

The writer can justly say of Colonel Haskell, what Mr. W. E. Selkirk wrote in the Criterion of General Lawton, who was killed in the Philippines: "And then suddenly in the heyday of his fame, a little steel pellet brings him that rest which he never seemed either to fear or to desire. He died as a soldier should die, fronting the enemy and taking more than his share of the danger."

COLONEL JOHN A. SAVAGE.

Colonel John A. Savage was born at Ogdensburg, N. Y., in 1832. Was the son of Rev. John A. Savage, D. D. president of Carroll College, Waukesha, Wisconsin, and who for more than twenty-three years was pastor of the Presbyterian Church of Ogdensburg, N. Y. He died December 13th, 1864.

Colonel Savage's studies were pursued at the Ogdensburg Academy and the Academy at Argyle, Washington County, N. Y. (the home of his uncle, Dr. James Savage), and he was prepared to enter the sophomore class in Union College, which was his father's Alma Mater, when he moved with his father and family to Waukesha, his father taking the presidency of Carroll College in 1850.

Colonel Savage began the study of law in the office of R. W. Wright, at Waukesha, but within the year he went to Milwaukee and entered the office of Judge H. N. Wells. Soon after he was

admitted to the bar. Colonel Savage was a natural orator and had a remarkably clear voice. His love for and appreciation of genuine eloquence was very prominent. His brother, Rev. Edward Savage, of Windom, Minn., says of him: "I remember his enthusiasm. Taking me in hand when I was a boy at school, he wrote out for me to learn a declamation, the eloquent closing passage of the speech of Hon. Byron Payne on the defence of S. M. Booth on trial for violation of the fugitive slave law. John's instructions were not such as would lead me to the patent bombastic oratory that is so common a product of schools of oratory, but he charged me to read it carefully and get possessed of the impassional earnestness that prompted the various words. * * John had hard work to come down to the common-place court commissioners' office work when those masters in legal argument, such as V. G. Ryan, Jonathan E. Arnold and Byron Payne, were in court. He loved to listen to such speakers, and yielding to his passion for such treats, had much to do with his development as a public speaker."

On August 30th, 1862, John A. Savage was commissioned adjutant of the Twenty-eighth Wisconsin Infantry, mustered as such September 5th, 1862. Mr. Edward Savage, a younger brother, now a prominent minister of Windom, Minn., also was a member of the Twenty-eighth Wisconsin, Company B. Adjutant John A. Savage resigned for disability August 5th, 1863. Recovering his health, he was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the Thirty-sixth Wisconsin Volunteers, February 9th, 1864, and mustered as such March 18th, 1864. He went with the regiment to the Army of the Potomac, participating with it in all of its battles—North Anna, Totopotomy, Bethesda Church and Cold Harbor. When at the latter battle, Colonel Frank A. Haskell was killed, Lieutenant-Colonel Savage became the regiment's commander. Was commissioned colonel June 11th, 1864. Seven days later at the charge over the "Melon Patch," while leading the regiment in front of the colors he shouted: "Three cheers for the honor of Wisconsin! Forward, my brave men!" Within two minutes he fell mortally wounded. Was taken to Washington, where he died on July 4th, 1864.

The Bar Association of Milwaukee met and passed resolutions of tribute to Colonel Savage. He too, like Colonel Haskell, was cut down in the prime of life when there was such a good future for so bright an intellect.

COLONEL JOHN A. SAVAGE.

COLONEL HARVEY M. BROWN.

Colonel Harvey M. Brown was born in Clinton, Oneida County, New York, December 26th, 1835. He was an only son of Dr. Harvey Brown and Sarah Ann Nichols, who were married March 20th, 1834. Dr. Harvey Brown was a gentleman of distinction both in his profession and in social life, but death made him an early mark and cut him down in the beginning of a career of usefulness. He died August 11th, 1835, four months before Harvey M. was born. In the diary of Mrs. Dr. Brown is found the following, written at the time of his death: "The beautiful, high-souled, noble youth, the gifted physician, the faithful friend, the affectionate brother, the dutiful son and the tender husband, is no more." After his death and when Harvey was but an infant, his mother moved with her father to what was then Wisconsin Territory, in 1836, which at that time was a wild, unsettled country. Mrs. Brown remained there two and a half years, when she returned to New York. When the subject of this sketch was five years old, his mother contracted a second marriage with Shubael R. Lewis, August 18th, 1839, a brother of ex-Governor James T. Lewis, of Columbus, Wis. Of this union five children were born; only two survive, the eldest, Mrs. Ella L. Hodge, of Columbus, Wis., and Mrs. Beatrice Dunham, of Globe, Arizona. Harvey M. Brown received his education in Holley, Orleans County, New York. At the outbreak of the rebellion he helped recruit Company I of the Thirty-first Regiment Wisconsin Volunteers, and was subsequently commissioned first-lieutenant, of which John B. Vleit was captain. He remained with this regiment until the 9th of February, 1864, when he was commissioned by Governor Lewis major of the Thirty-sixth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. He went to the front with the regiment and participated in all its fierce battles. When in the historic charge over the "Melon Patch," June 18th, 1864, he fell terribly wounded, and laid between the lines for the entire day and far into the night, when his mangled and almost lifeless body was finally secured under cover of darkness. He was taken to City Point and there placed on hospital boat and taken to Washington. After days of suffering he so far gained strength as to be removed home. He never returned to the regiment. He was a constant sufferer from the wounds. Major Brown was commissioned lieutenant-colonel June 11th, 1864; colonel July 15th, 1864; and discharged October 27th, 1864, for disability from wounds received in action. As soon as colonel Brown was able, he entered into business at Columbus, Wis., which had been his home for many years. In 1868 he was married to Miss Helen M. Cooper of Columbus, Wis. Three children were born to them; (Dorothy N. and Harry W.) with their mother sur-

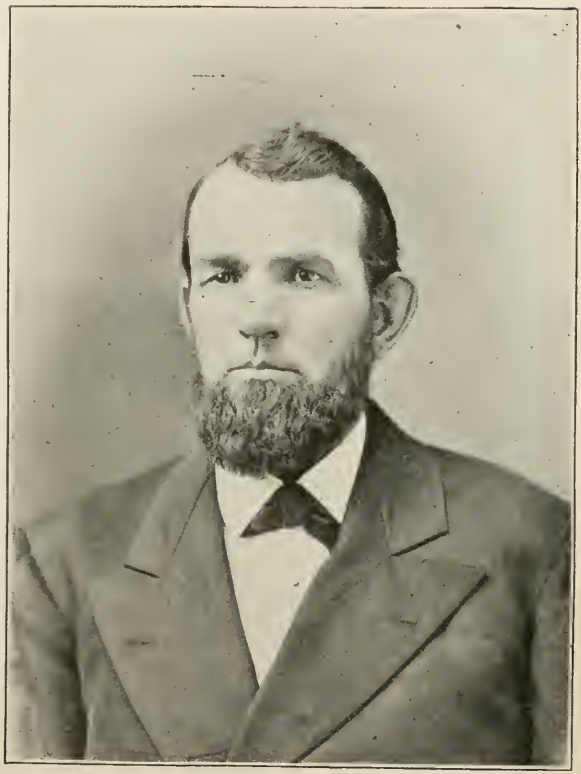
COLONEL HARVEY M. BROWN.

vive. Colonel Brown's mother was a noble, kind-hearted woman, and while her son was at the front she was one of the foremost in sending sanitary supplies to the soldiers. During Colonel Brown's long residence in Columbus, he was one of its best known and most public spirited citizens, having held many local offices. Served two terms as mayor and was postmaster during Mr. Cleveland's first administration. Colonel Brown died October 27th, 1893.

COLONEL CLEMENT E. WARNER.

Colonel Clement E. Warner was born in Genessee County, New York, February 23d, 1836. His grandfather was Samuel Warner of Connecticut. Colonel Warner's parents were Samuel A. Warner and Martha Simonds; they were born in New York. Colonel Warner went to Dane County, Wisconsin, in 1852. He attended the University of Wisconsin in 1856-7. In the fall of 1863 he was drafted for the war, but paid $300 exemption for three years. When the call was made by the president for more troops in 1864, he, in March, in connection with George Weeks, raised a company for the war, which was assigned to the Thirty-sixth Wisconsin Infantry; mustered in as Company B and placed on the right of the regiment, Captain Warner being the ranking line officer. He went with the regiment to the front, participating with it in the battles of the North Anna and Totopotomy. On the 1st of June he lead the right wing of the regiment in the charge which is shown in history to have been in per cent. of losses one of the largest of the whole war (69 per cent.) He was also at Cold Harbor and at the "Charge over the Melon Patch," when Colonel Savage and Major Brown fell wounded, leaving Captain Warner the senior officer and in command, which he held through the siege of Petersburg, explosion of the mine and until August 14th, 1864, at Deep Bottom, where he was severely wounded, causing the amputation of his left arm. He was taken to Army Square Hospital, Washington. In November following, just three months after he was wounded, he returned to the regiment, then stationed before Petersburg. He participated in all of the movements of the regiment during the winter of 1864-'65. In the general assault on Petersburg April 1st to 3d, and in the pursuit of Lee's army to its final surrender at Appomattox Court House. He returned with the regiment to Washington, participating in the grand review of the Army of the Potomac May 23d, 1865, and was mustered out of the service with the regiment July 12th, 1865.

Colonel Warner received during the short time the regiment was in service, four commissions, viz., captain, March 4th; major,



COLONEL CLEMENT E. WARNER.

June 11th, lieutenant-colonel, July 15th, 1864, and colonel, May 7th, 1865.

Returning from the war Colonel Warner resumed the care and general management of his farm, where he has resided since. In February, 1867, he married Miss Eliza I. Noble of Beloit, Wisconsin. They have six children—Ernest N., who graduated at the University of Wisconsin in 1889 and the law school four years later. He is now a prominent lawyer of Madison, Wis.; Edith M. and Bessie I. received their education at Oberlin; Fanny and Florence M. graduated at the University of Wisconsin in the class of 1900; Julius H. graduated at Madison High school, class 1900.

Colonel Warner has always taken great interest in social, political and educational matters, and held many places of public trust; superintendent of the poor, trustee of the Insane Asylum of Dane County for the past twenty-one years; an honorable member of the state senate and of the assembly. He is a staunch Republican in politics, a farmer from choice, and a respected and honored citizen of Wisconsin.

MAJOR GEORGE A. FISK.

Major George Augustus Fisk was born in Springfield, Ohio, August 5th, 1831. He was the third son of David Fisk, who moved with his family to Sparta, Wis., in the spring of 1852. George Augustus married Miss Catharine Elizabeth Walrath in 1857. There were born to them five children: Daniel Augustus, the youngest; Elizabeth May, Josephine, Lenora and Georgia, all of whom are living. Sparta in 1852 was in its infancy. George Augustus Fisk witnessed its growth from a hamlet to the now thriving city, and he took a prominent part socially and politically in making it such. He was a Democrat of the old school—a "War Democrat."

At the breaking out of the war he was one of the first to spring to the front. He raised a company in 1861, was commissioned its captain, and assigned to Company D, Eighteenth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, which regiment participated in the battle of Shiloh, April 6th, 1862, and with heavy loss. Captain Fisk was taken prisoner and sent to Macon, Georgia, Selma, Alabama, also Libby, where he suffered everything but death; was exchanged October, 1862; rejoined his regiment January 17th, 1863; participated in the battles of Jackson, Champion Hill and Siege of Vicksburg, after which his health failed him and he was sent home to die. He was obliged to resign August 9th, 1863. When the call was made for more troops in 1864, having regained his health partially, Captain Fisk raised another company, was commissioned its captain March 4th, 1864, and assigned to Company C (Color

MAJOR GEORGE A. FISK.

Company) of the Thirty-sixth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, a most appropriate assignment for so good and experienced an officer. He went with the regiment to the front and continued with it until the close of the war with the exception of twenty days in August on leave of absence. During his absence, the battle of Deep Bottom was fought; then came the battle of Ream's Station, August 25th, where most of the regiment was captured, the Color Company (C) having but four men for duty on the morning of the 26th. Captain Fisk hurried back to the regiment, he being the senior officer took command. Then came the battle of Boydton Road (October 27th), on Hatcher's Run, where the regiment under Captain Fisk made a most glorious record. Special mention was made in all of the reports by the commanding generals of the regiment and of Captain Fisk's "cool, daring, gallant conduct" while commanding the regiment. General T. W. Egan, commanding the division, wrote a special letter to Governor James T. Lewis commending the regiment and Captain Fisk.*

Captain Fisk was one of the best officers in the regiment. He was admired and respected by every man. At the assault on Petersburg over the "Melon Patch," Major Fisk was the last man to leave the field, bringing with him all the dead and wounded; was with the regiment at the pursuit of Lee's army and its surrender, at the Grand Review at Washington, and was mustered out with the regiment July 12th, 1865. He was offered a major's commission in the Regular Army, but declined, preferring civil life. He was commissioned major of the regiment. Returning to Sparta, the major was elected sheriff, serving one term, after which he engaged in the agricultural implement business at Sparta, in which he continued until his health failed him. He died at his home August 13th, 1886. Major Fisk was a member of the Masonic Order, of John W. Lyon Post, G. A. R., and of Sparta Lodge, Knights of Pythias.

Daniel Augustus, the only son, who inherited the strong, good characteristics of his ancestors, completed a classical course of study in the Sparta High School with the class of 1893. He had a hearty admiration for the heroes of history and took for the subject of graduation oration, "The Men Who Never Die." He finished at Beloit College in 18 and is now principal of a school at Elkton, S. D.

Elizabeth May married Charles J. French of Cincinnati. Their children are Joseph Fisk, Katherine, and Isora.

Josephine Fisk married William Reese Jones. Their children are Carl Fisk, Earle Hayden.

Lenora Fisk married Clarence T. Thorber, whose children are Mabel and Katherin Christine. Georgia Fisk is unmarried and living with her mother at Sparta, Wis.

*Note.—A copy of this letter, see page 174.

ADJUTANT BENJAMIN D. ATWELL.

LIEUTENANT AND ADJUTANT BENJAMIN D. ATWELL.

Lieutenant and Adjutant Benjamin D. Atwell was born in Anne Arundell County, Maryland, May 8th, 1842. His father, Benjamin A. Atwell, and his mother, Elizabeth (Dodson) Atwell, were both born and raised in Maryland of old Colonial stock, and on both sides the male members participated in the Revolutionary and 1812 wars. In 1845, his mother and father, believing slavery wrong, freed their slaves and moved to Warren, Ohio, at that time called "The Western Reserve" and "Home of the Emancipators," of whom the Hon. Ben Wade was the chosen leader. In 1848, his mother died, leaving the husband and two boys, Benjamin D. and William P. William P. was first lieutenant Company G, Thirty-seventh Wisconsin Volunteers, and is now United States consul at Roubaire, France; was born in Ohio. In 1849, the father, with his two boys, moved to Madison, Wis., where he married Miss Eunice Ann Maine, of a prominent Madison family. The boys were both educated in Madison.

When war was declared in 1861, Benjamin was the thirty-ninth boy to enlist in the Governor's Guards. His father took his name off the list. When Company G, Berdan's U. S. Sharpshooters, was being raised, he received his father's consent he might go with it if he could stand the test of markmanship, viz.: ten shots, sixty rods, at a ten-inch bull's eye target, which he passed to the satisfaction of Captain Alexander, but to the surprise and chagrin of his father.

The 1st of October following found him in Washington. He served with credit through the Peninsula campaign under McClellan; second Bull Run under Pope; Antietam under McClellan; under Burnside at Fredericksburg; the "Mud March" under Hooker; at Chancellorsville and up to Frederick where Meade assumed the reins; and under him at Gettysburg, Alder, Kelly's Ford, and until February, 1864. Having passed through all the non-commissioned course from private to sergeant-major, the regiment being so reduced in enlisted men that no more officers could be mustered, he was commissioned first lieutenant and adjutant of the Thirty-sixth Wisconsin, dating from February 24th, 1864. Was with the regiment until June 3rd, at Cold Harbor, where he was shot through the right shoulder. He rejoined the regiment just before the battle of Deep Bottom, August 14th, participating in it, thence to Ream's Station, August 25th, where he was captured with the regiment and taken to Libby Prison. He was paroled and exchanged in December, 1864, rejoined the regiment in January, 1865, participating in the second Hatcher Run, in the assault on the works at Petersburg, and in the pursuit and cap-

ture of Lee's army, returning with the regiment to Madison and there mustered out.

Adjutant Atwell was ever at the front encouraging the men and seeing that they were protected when not necessary to be on the firing line. "Wherever the white plume of Henry of Navarre was seen, there always was the fight the hottest;" wherever Adjutant Atwell was seen in battle you would know the thickest of the deadly fray was there. On duty, a disciplinarian; off duty, a companion.

Adjutant Atwell was in fifty-eight battles and skirmishes, receiving during all his service but three wounds.

He has been married twice, having four children by each wife. His first wife was Miss De Emma Green, of Jamestown, N. Y. Her children are William Hawley, Horton Benj., Ida O. and Fanny, the girls are twins. Her eldest son, William H., a most promising young lawyer, is now United States attorney for the Northern District of Texas; Horton B. is in the Fourth U. S. Cavalry, now in the Philippines; one daughter, Fanny, is married to Rev. E. R. Edwards, a prominent young Methodist preacher; Ida O. lives with her father at Hutchins, Texas.

The adjutant's second wife was Miss Kate M. Simpson, from Simpson's Mills, Tennessee. Her father, William Montgomery Simpson, was a major in the Confederate service and fought four years in the Western army. After the war he took a high position at the Tennessee bar. The children by the second wife are: First, Ben D., a chip of the old block; Charles S., a bright and promising lad; U. S., or Uncle Sam; and Kate M. The third boy (U. S.) was named by his father to perpetuate the Union, as the good wife had named the second C. S., after her mother and leading physician of Maxahachie, Texas (the initials would stand for Confederate States); he thought it was best to name a child after a live and not a dead institution, C. S. A. (Charles Simpson Atwell) not sounding as well to him as U. S. A. (U. S. Atwell).

Adjutant Atwell has been living in Texas twenty-seven years, is a prosperous merchant of Hutchins, and is one of Texas' best citizens. He takes an active part in political and social matters and in the Grand Army of the Republic. Was postmaster under President Harrison's administration. Was appointed, April 20th, chief of staff to Commander Charles B. Peck, commander of the department of Texas, G. A. R., the order of appointment being the first official order issued by the commander. Mr. Peck was the first quartermaster of the Thirty-sixth Wisconsin Regiment in 1864.

QUARTERMASTER CHARLES B. PECK.

Charles B. Peck was born in the State of New York on August 10th, 1840, and went with his parents to Wisconsin the year that state was admitted to the Union. His ancestors emigrated from England in the "Good Ship Mary," which was the second vessel to land at Plymouth after the Mayflower. He is, therefore, of good Puritan stock; the family have been prominent in New England for more than a century.

Mr. Peck received the ordinary district school education and entered Carroll College, Waukesha, in 1855; some two years thereafter he decided he would rather be a telegraph operator than a college graduate, and so left school and went into the service of the Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien, now a part of the Chicago-Milwaukee & St. Paul system. His first duties were as water-boy in the construction gang, and rose gradually through the several positions, having been telegraph operator, station agent, general freight and ticket agent, assistant superintendent, general superintendent, assistant general manager, general manager, vice president, president, receiver, and a government director of the Union Pacific Railroad.

In 1864 he was made quartermaster of the Thirty-sixth Wisconsin, and was a very efficient officer. He remained with the regiment until November, '64, when he resigned on account of disabilities.

He returned to railway service at the close of the war, and has been continuously therein in the several positions noted above. His judgment and well-known integrity have given him many positions of trust, such as receiverships in the United States courts, and constructor of railways for capitalists. His last railway service was as assistant general manager of the San Antonio & Aransas Pass Railway of Texas, which service he left in 1893 to organize and has since managed the Texas Car Service Association, comprising thirty-eight railways, with headquarters in Houston. He has also for some years been president of the Association of Railway Superintendents of Texas.

Soon after the war and while in railway service in Michigan, he became a member of the National Guard, remaining with that organization some twelve years, and attaining the rank of brigadier-general. He is a prominent Grand Army man, a member of George B. McClellan Post, No. 9, and a member of the Loyal Legion of the United States. In April, 1900, he was elected department commander, G. A. R., department of Texas, and his first act was to appoint his old friend, Ben Atwell of the Thirty-sixth, senior aide and chief of staff. He also appointed Frank

QUARTERMASTER CHARLES B. PECK.

Tusten of Company D, Thirty-sixth Wisconsin, residing in El Paso, personal aide.

Mr. Peck is a very pronounced Republican and ranks high in the councils of his party. He has for four years been president of the Republican League Clubs of Texas, and is very much in request during presidential campaigns. He has a wheat farm in Dakota and a beautiful home in Houston, Texas, where he has resided some eight years. In June, 1870, he married Fannie L. Hutson. They have three children, Charles, Jr., Helen A. and Francis L. The elder daughter married Mr. Samuel S. Paquin, one of the editors of the Chicago Tribune. The youngest, Francis, was married June 20th, 1900, to Prof. R. B. Savage, and sailed immediately for Europe for a two years' stay in Florence to complete her musical education.

His brother, Hon. George R. Peck, is one of the leading lawyers and orators of the country. Is general counsel of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul system, and was for many years general solicitor of the "Atchison" system. Has long been a potent factor in Republican politics. He also was a Wisconsin soldier, captain Company K, Thirty-first Wisconsin Volunteers.

QUARTERMASTER FREDERICK S. CAPRON.

Quartermaster Frederick S. Capron was born at Williamstown, Vt., May 14th, 1827. He is the youngest son of Ephraim Capron and Sally Hopkins, and represents the sixth generation of the Capron family in America, being a direct descendant of Banfield Capron. One of the younger sons of Banfield Capron was John Capron, a sea-faring man, who died before reaching the age of thirty years. One of his three sons, Christopher Capron, enlisted in the Continental army from Sudbury, Mass., and died in the service about 1778. His wife was Miss Sarah Robson, and they had three sons and one daughter, who grew to mature years; Ephraim, Maltiah, Benjamin and Sarah, Mrs. James Carlton. Ephraim was bound out while a boy to learn the trade of a carpenter. When sixteen years old he ran away and joined the Revolutionary army. After peace came he lived at Athol, Massachusetts, and about 1798 moved to Williamstown, Vermont, where he followed his trade. He also served in the War of 1812, and took part in the battle of Plattsburg, in which his son, Ephraim, Jr., also participated. His old homestead at Williamstown, Vt., is still well preserved, as is that of Banfield Capron, at Attleboro, Mass. Ephraim, Sr., died at Williamstown, Vt., 1827, at the age of sixty-six years. Ephraim, Jr., was a natural mechanic of great skill and ingenuity, and followed cabinet-making most of his life. In 1835 he moved from Williams-

QUARTERMASTER F. S. CAPRON.

town, Vt., to Conneaut, Ohio, and thence, in 1843, to Hartland, Wisconsin, where he died at the age of sixty-three years, in March, 1849. His wife, Sally Hopkins, was born at Francestown, New Hampshire, and was a daughter of James Hopkins. She died at Eagle Point, Wisconsin, in July, 1884, having attained the remarkable age of nearly ninety-eight years.

Mr. and Mrs. Capron were the parents of eight children, six of whom grew to adult life. These were John, Mary, Sarah, Fannie, Ellen and Frederick S. The third and last are the only ones now living. Frederick S. was about eight years old when the family moved to Ohio; he attended the common schools there and in Wisconsin and also spent one year at Waukesha Academy in the latter state. Soon after returning to Wisconsin he took charge of a farm which his father purchased near Hartland, and continued to cultivate this and other farms in that vicinity for about fourteen years. In the meantime he worked with his father at intervals and became an expert mechanic, giving special attention to millwright work.

In 1857 he went to Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin, and took charge of saw-mill repairs during the winter and overseeing a sash and door factory during the summers. February 29, 1864, he enlisted as a soldier in the Thirty-sixth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and was detailed soon after as clerk in the Quartermaster's Department. On the following September 15th he was promoted to Quartermaster Sergeant, vice John J. Gibbs, discharged account of disability. Quartermaster Chas. B. Peck having resigned Oct. 4th, 1864, on account of sickness, Quartermaster Capron was promoted to the position. On the 2d day of November, 1864, he was detailed by Gen. T. W. Egan as Acting Brigade Quartermaster. He was again detailed to the same position after Lee's surrender, which position he held until the regiment arrived at Washington. At Jeffersonville, Ind., while the regiment was there stationed until its muster-out, he was detailed as Brigade Commissary of the Provisional Brigade of the Army of Tennessee. Aside from these details he was with the regiment from its muster-in to its discharge, July 12th, 1865. The Capron family all descended from Banfield Capron and have in the past hundred years figured conspicuously in the armies of the United States. General Horace Capron, Colonel Albert B. Capron, Captain Horace Capron, Jr., are all well-known in the history of the country. The last-named was killed in the Civil war. Captain Allyn Capron, of "Capron's Battery," and his son, Captain Allyn K. Capron, of the "Rough Riders." Mr. Capron was married June 6th, 1848, to Miss Hepsey Young Marchant, daughter of Rev. William Marchant, of Merton, Waukesha County, Wisconsin. Mrs. Capron was born at Edgartown, Martha's Vinyard, Mass., where her father and grandfather, Cornelius Marchant, were born. William

Marchant graduated at Andover Theological School. Mr. and Mrs. Capron have two sons and two daughters—Ephraim William, Ella M., Frederick and Nettie Maude. Mr. Capron is a member of John A. Logan Post, Grand Army of the Republic, No. 540, and the Union Veteran Association of Chicago. Always a Republican in political principles. His official service has been that of Justice of the Peace for four years and County Clerk two years, while residing in Chippewa County, Wis. Though solicited to become a candidate for re-election to the latter office, he declined to do so. After returning to Waukesha County he filled various local positions of trust. He in 1899 became a resident of Chicago, and has ever since been connected with one of the great trunk lines of railway to the Atlantic, Grand Trunk Railway system, most of the time as Traveling Passenger Agent; his duties taking him over the greater part of the west. His faithful and capable work won the confidence and good will of his superiors, and for some years past he has been considered an indispensable factor by the management of that extensive corporation. For some years past, in conjunction with other descendants of Banfield Capron, he has been collecting material for a voluminous genealogy of the family, with a view to its ultimate preservation in permanent form, and has devoted much valuable time to this work, with gratifying results.

CAPTAIN AUSTIN CANNON.

Captain Austin Cannon was born in the town of Gerry, Chatauqua County, N. Y., on the 14th of February, 1831. He is of Irish descent, his forefathers having emigrated from Ireland and settled in Connecticut in its infant days. The great-grandfather was killed fighting for his adopted country at New London, when the traitor Arnold burned and sacked the town. The grandfather, Stoddard Cannon, was a soldier of the War of 1812, and was severely wounded. He had eight sons, four of them being past military age at the time of the Rebellion. The other four youngest were in the War of the Rebellion. The four eldest had sons except one who had no children, and all the sons of these were in the army, and all except one in Wisconsin regiments.

The subject of this sketch was the eldest son of Samuel Cannon, the second son of Stoddard. At the age of seven years his father moved from Gerry, Chatauqua County, N. Y., to New Richmond, Penn., then a wilderness, having bought a piece of land from John Brown of Harper's Ferry fame. At the age of seventeen he learned the blacksmith trade, at which he has worked all his life since, more or less. In 1851 he married Miss Elizabeth Langworthy. In 1853 he moved to Marcellon, Columbia County,

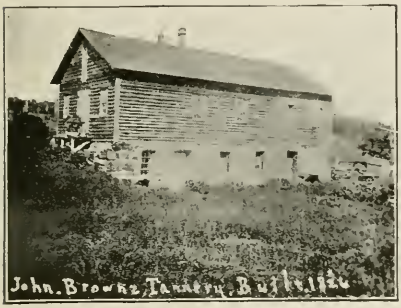
Wis., where he carried on his trade until the war commenced. In November, 1861, he enlisted as blacksmith in Company E, Second Wisconsin Cavalry, C. C. Washburn, colonel. Through ignorance of army regulations two blacksmiths had been enlisted; but one could be mustered in, so he withdrew his name as blacksmith and was mustered in as private. He was made third sergeant on organization of company; in 1862 he was commissioned second lieutenant, Company E, on recommendation of C. C. Washburn, who had become major-general in command of the post at Helena, Arkansas; in the spring of 1863, was promoted to first lieutenant. The regiment was transferred from Curtis' army to Memphis, Tenn., under Grant's control, and in May went to Vicksburg, landing at Haine's Bluff with the Sixteenth Corps, Major-General Washburn commanding. Lieutenant Cannon was selected by General Washburn to take one hundred picked men from the Second Cavalry and reconnoiter the fords and country in the rear of Vicksburg in view of protecting Grant's rear from Johnson's command, which was threatening Grant's rear. This he did successfully, establishing the first picket post facing Johnson's force. In two days the whole regiment followed, followed by the Sixteenth Corps and two divisions of the Ninth Corps, which had been transferred from the Army of the Potomac, thus making Grant's rear secure. On the surrender of Vicksburg the Second Wisconsin was the first to cross the Black River in pursuit of Johnson's retreating force, Company E as General Sherman's body guard.

In August, Lieutenant Cannon had to resign from the cavalry on account of injuries received in the raid on Canton to destroy the rebel arsenal at that place, making it impossible to ride on horseback. When the Thirty-sixth regiment was organized he got a recruiting commission and on February 29th, 1864, reported men enough enlisted to entitle him to a captain's commission. Was commissioned captain Company H, and was with the Thirty-sixth Regiment until mustered out. While in command of the Thirty-sixth Regiment he was also in command of seven companies of the regiment besides acting regimental quartermaster, making requisitions for arms, equipments, and clothing for the whole regiment on himself as quartermaster, and receipting to himself as commanding officer, again as company commander—a rather one-sided business, but which could not be helped at that time, as all the company officers were either dead, wounded or prisoners of war. Captain Cannon at one time was the only commissioned officer reported for duty in the regiment.

After being mustered out of service he bought a farm near Marcellon, tried farming two years, then gave it up and returned to his trade at Pardeeville. In 1877 he moved to Kansas and settled in the City of Topeka and worked at his trade. In 1871,

CAPTAIN AUSTIN CANNON.

having lost his wife, he sold out and traveled for a year, taking in Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Texas, and Florida, returning to Pennsylvania, where he was raised. He married in 1872, Mrs. Martha A. Sayre, widow of James Sayre, who had been killed in the battle of the Wilderness. Tried farming again in connection with his shop work. In 1878 he moved to Kansas again, going to Rush County and taking up a homestead. After proving up on homestead he moved to La Crosse, the county seat, and opened up a shop again. In 1888, returned to Pennsylvania where his second wife's children all lived. In 1890, bought the old John Brown tannery, as it was then called, remodeled it into a dwelling house. See pictures of the original as John Brown built it in 1826, also as it looks now in 1900, where he now lives.



It may interest many to read a short synopsis of John Brown as far as it relates to this building, which is becoming noted as an historical structure, and the best preserved of anything which reminds one of the life and death of that noted man.

John Brown was born in West Torrington, Conn., in 1800; learned the tanner's trade with his father, who moved to Ohio in 1825. John Brown bought a tract of five hundred acres of hemlock land in Richmond Township, Penn. In 1826 he built the tannery, as shown in the engraving, and used it till 1837. From that time until 1874 it changed hands five times, when the vats outside and in were filled up and the old tannery turned into a cheese factory. After a few years it was changed into a feed mill, but not proving profitable was abandoned, standing idle until purchased by Captain Cannon, he transforming it into a residence as shown in the picture. "He who makes ten blades of grass grow where there was but one is a public benefactor."

A most notable fact is that from the time of the sale by John Brown, the ownership, until purchased by Captain Cannon, of the building erected by that staunch Abolitionist, was in the hands of his enemies politically, with the exception of about one year, when it was owned and used by N. F. McClaughry. The first thing to do

CAPT. CANNON'S RESIDENCE, 1900.

after the purchase was to take down the rebel flagstaff which had been securely fastened to the north end of the old building, and from which the rebel flag had been so long floating.

Captain Cannon was a charter member of La Crosse Post, No. 222, G. A. R., and first post commander, is now a member of Sergeant Peiffer Post, No. 331, Meadville, Penn. Post office address, New Richmond, Crawford County, Pa.

CAPTAIN GEORGE EMERSON ALBEE.

Captain George Emerson Albee was born in Lisbon, New Hampshire, January 27th, 1845; was the only son of Otis A. Albee and Maria Gould, and represents the eighth generation of the Albee family in America, being directly descended from Benjamin Albee, who was at Boston in 1640, and at Mendon, Massachusetts, in 1660, and who was the first "Selectman" elected at the first town meeting held in that colony and who built and operated the first grist mill in the colony. His mill was burned by the Indians during King Philip's war.

Captain Albee's great, great grandfather, John Albee, was captain of the first company of Minute Men of Mendon during the Revolution; and Captain Albee's great grandfather, Zuriel Albee, was a private in the company commanded by Captain John Albee, his father.

This company marched on the Lexington alarm, April 19th, 1775.

The official records of the State of Massachusetts show that there were just fifty members of the Albee family in the Revolutionary Army from that state. Captain Albee is a member of the Connecticut Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, and from 1892 to 1897 was brigade inspector of small arms practice and ordnance officer, State of Connecticut, with rank of major.

George E. Albee enlisted as a private in the Wisconsin Company, G, First Regiment, Berdan Sharp Shooters, June 25th, 1862; was wounded at the second battle of Bull Run, and was discharged October 22nd, 1862; enlisted in the Third Battery, Wisconsin Light Artillery, December 22nd, 1863; was discharged March 7th, 1864, to accept promotion as second lieutenant of Company F, Thirty-sixth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry; was promoted to first lieutenant in the same company, January 16th, 1865; was honorably discharged and mustered out with the regiment, July 12th, 1865. Was commissioned second lieutenant in the Thirty-sixth United States Colored Infantry, September 18th, 1865, and honorably discharged and mustered out

with that regiment, October 28th, 1866. Was commissioned second lieutenant in the Forty-first United States Infantry, July 28th, 1866, which he accepted January 3rd, 1867. Was promoted to first lieutenant, November 4th, 1867, and was transferred to the Twenty-fourth Infantry by consolidation of regiments, November 11th, 1869. Was retired June 28th, 1878, for disability in line of duty. Was breveted captain, February 27th, 1890, for "gallant services in the actions against Indians on the Brazos River, Texas, September 16th, 1869, and October 28th and 29th, 1869." He was also presented with a medal of honor by Congress for "distinguished gallantry in action against hostile Indians on the Brazos River, Texas, October 28th and 29th, 1869, while serving as first lieutenant, Forty-first United States Infantry, commanding Company L, Ninth United States Cavalry.

FORT CLARK, Tex., December 16th, 1869.

BREVET-CAPTAIN EDWARD DONOVAN, U. S. A.,
First Lieutenant and Adjutant Twenty-fourth United States Infantry.

CAPTAIN: It affords me great pleasure to invite the attention of the brevet brigadier-general commanding the regiment to the conspicuous gallantry, meritorious and efficient services of First Lieutenant Geo. E. Albee, Twenty-fourth United States Infantry, during an engagement with hostile Indians on the 28th and 29th of October, 1869, near the head of the Salt Fork of the Brazos river, Texas, and to request such official recognition of his services as he may deem proper.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

(Signed) JOHN M. BACON,
Captain Ninth United States Cavalry, Brevet Major United States America, Commanding the expedition.

VANCOUVER BARRACKS, WASHINGTON,
August 2d, 1893.

To the Adjutant-General United States Army, Washington. D. C.

SIR: I have the honor to enclose herewith a copy of my letter commending Lieutenant George E. Albee, Twenty-fourth Infantry (now retired) for gallantry in action in 1869, while serving under my command, and to request that in consideration of the fact that to the present time no official recognition has been accorded this officer, he be now awarded a medal of honor for conspicuous gallantry in action with hostile Indians on the Salt Fork of the Brazos river on the 28th and 29th of October, 1869.

Very respectfully,
(Signed) JOHN M. BACON,
Lieutenant-Colonel First Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA,
OFFICE ACTING INSPECTOR-GENERAL,
VANCOUVER BARRACKS, WASHINGTON, December 15th, 1893.

Adjutant-General United States Army, Washington, D. C.

SIR: Referring to my letter of August 2d, last, recommending Lieutenant George E. Albee, U. S. A., retired, for a medal of honor for gallantry in action, and your reply thereto, dated August 22d, I have the honor to state that I was an eyewitness to the conspicuous gallantry exhibited by this officer during the engagement referred to.

At the onset of the engagement my camp was charged by Indians in numbers largely superior to my own, when Lieutenant Albee promptly moved out with a small detachment, and by his good management and example held the Indians in check until the command could saddle up and reinforce him.

During the engagement which followed, lasting from 2 P. M. until night, Lieutenant Albee commanded his company of the Ninth Cavalry in a most satisfactory manner, and was especially noted by all for his superb courage and coolness under fire.

CAPTAIN GEORGE EMERSON ALBEE.

His entire conduct on the occasion was so marked for personal courage that I commended him for it in a report made soon after to the late Brigadier-General R. S. Mackenzie, then commanding the sub-district of Pecos, department of Texas.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

(Signed) JNO. M. BACON,
Lieutenant-Colonel First Cavalry.

ANGEL ISLAND, Cal., August 10th, 1893.

To the Adjutant-General United States Army, Washington, D. C.

SIR: I have the honor to enclose herewith copies of letters commending Lieutenant George E. Albee, Forty-first Infantry, for gallantry in action with hostile Indians in 1869; and, as the senior surviving officer of that regiment on duty with it at the time, to request that in consideration of the fact that to the present time no official recognition has been accorded this officer he be now awarded a medal of honor for conspicuous gallantry in action with hostile Indians on the Brazos river in 1869. Very respectfully,

(Signed) W. H. SHAFTER,
Colonel First Infantry.

[13,892, A. O. G., 1893.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, January 30, 1894.

Lieutenant George E. Albee, United States Army, Retired, Winchester Arms Company, New Haven, Conn.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a medal of honor awarded you for distinguished gallantry in action with Indians October 28th, 1869, on the Brazos river, Texas. Very respectfully,

(Signed) H. C. CORBIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

(In lead pencil)—My congratulations over and over again. H. C. C.

Captain Albee is proud of the fact that, after 200 years, it was possible to square accounts with the Indians for their having burned the grist mill of his ancestor, Benjamin Albee, during King Philip's war.

Captain Albee was with the Thirty-sixth Wisconsin Volunteers from the time of its muster-in through the campaign of 1864 (excepting an absence sick from May 26th to June 6th), to the battle of Ream's Station, where he was taken prisoner and sent to Libby Prison, where he was confined until September 27th, when he was paroled and went to Parole Camp at Annapolis, Maryland, where he remained until he was exchanged, December 16th, 1864, and ordered to Hart's Island; returned to the regiment May 22nd, 1865, and was with it until the muster-out.

On his release from prison he learned of Orders, No. 63, issued in the name of General Gibbon, by A. Henry Embler, A. A. G., and went at once to Washington and appealed personally to Abraham Lincoln to right one of the greatest wrongs ever perpetrated on any regiment in the service, the details of which are in this history of the Thirty-sixth Regiment, and also in the appendix will be found the details of Captain Albee's latest fight for the honor of the regiment, March 10th, 1900, which he closed with these words: "And while I live, no one shall attack my friends, dead or alive, and remain free from trouble."

Captain Albee married Mary E. Hawes at Baraboo, Wis., July 11th, 1872, and their two children are Mab Corbin Albee, born in the Military Garrison of Fort Brown, Texas, April 18th, 1873, and Maria Hawes Albee, born at Baraboo, Wis., January 2nd, 1883.

January 8th, 1897.—Adjutant-General George Haven issued special orders yesterday, accepting the resignation of Major George E. Albee and granting him an honorable discharge from service. The orders are as follows:

1. The resignation of Major George E. Albee, I. S. A. P. and O. O. Brigade, Connecticut National Guard, is accepted and he is hereby honorably discharged from the military service of the state.

2. The commander-in-chief in accepting the above resignation desires to express his regrets at the loss to the National Guard of a distinguished and valuable officer.

Major Albee's record from a private in Company G, First Regiment, Berdan's United States Sharpshooters, from June 25, 1862, to his discharge March 13, 1865, with rank of brevet first lieutenant volunteers, March 18, 1865, for gallant and meritorious service during the war; his services as a commissioned officer in the regular army, culminating in his retirement in the United States army, June 28th, 1878, with rank of brevet-captain, for gallantry in action with hostile Indians September 16, 1869, and the granting to him of a United States Medal of Honor from congress, for distinguished gallantry with hostile Indians October 28th and 29th, 1869, is the best evidence of his qualifications for service in the Connecticut National Guard.

Major Albee's record in the state service has been characterized by energy, promptness and enthusiasm. That these qualifications have been recognized, is indicated by the high estimation in which he is held by his commanding officer, and associates. His example and labors in said services have been a benefit, and will be a stimulus to every officer and enlisted man in the Connecticut National Guard.

By order of the commander-in-chief. GEORGE HAVEN,
Adjutant-General.

[OFFICIAL.]
WILLIAM E. F. LANDERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LIEUTENANT JAMES SAYRE FRISBIE.

James Sayre Frisbie, born at Holley, Orleans County, New York, June 1st, 1845, only child of Hiram S. Frisbie and Mary F. James. On both father's and mother's sides the families are of English descent; the Frisbie ancestor came to this country in 1643 and settled in Connecticut, and the James ancestor came here in 1636 with Roger Williams and settled in Rhode Island. Both Frisbie and James families were represented in the Continental army during the War for Independence, and Hiram Frisbie, the grandfather of James S., represented the family in the "Black Hawk War."

In 1853 the parents of James S. moved to Utica, N. Y., remaining there until 1857, when they moved to Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin, thence in same year to Milwaukee, where James S. at-

tended school and finally commenced the study of law. In February, 1864, he was appointed first lieutenant of Thirty-sixth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, serving with his regiment until August, 1864, when he resigned his commission; in March, 1865, was appointed adjutant 53d Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and remained with said regiment until mustered out at close of the war, May 9, 1865. Eight days later, May 17, 1865, he enlisted as a private soldier in the 19th United States Infantry, being assigned to Company A, and receiving promotion to the rank of corporal, sergeant, quartermaster-sergeant and sergeant-major, and being discharged by reason of expiration of term of service at Santa Fe, New Mexico, May 17, 1868. Mr. Frisbie was then given the position of chief clerk for the United States collector of the district of New Mexico; resigning, and going to Leavenworth, Kansas, he was employed by the firm of E. H. Durfee & Co. to establish the Indian trading post at what was afterwards Fort Sill, Indian Territory. Leaving there he went back to New York state and became a commercial traveler, which he still is, being now western representative for a large eastern manuacturing concern, with headquarters in Chicago. Mr. Frisbie has two children—Alice J., who is a student at Cornell University, and Ralph Sayre, attending school in Rochester, N. Y.

He is a member of the Commandery of Wisconsin, Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, and member of Wolcott Post, No. 1, department of Wisconsin, G. A. R.

LIEUTENANT CHARLES L. SHOLES.

Lieutenant Charles L. Sholes was born December 2nd, 1842, at Southport (now Kenosha), Wisconsin. He was the eldest son of Hon. C. Latham Sholes and M. J. McKinney (Sholes). They had ten children, six boys and four girls. There are now living five boys and two girls. Lewis Sholes, a younger brother of Charles, was in the Thirty-ninth Wisconsin Volunteers.

Mr. Sholes came to Wisconsin in 1837 and located at Green Bay, Wisconsin, afterwards at Southport (now Kenosha). In connection with Colonel Michael Frank, founded the Southport Telegraph. In 1854 he went to Milwaukee, Wis., where he became in connection with Mr. S. M. Booth, the editor of the Free Democrat, and after was the editor of the Milwaukee Sentinel. Was collector of customs of Milwaukee in 1864-'69. Was one of the first members of the board of public works of Milwaukee, and the inventor of the typewriter. Mr. Sholes was one of the influential and public-spirited men of Wisconsin. Lieutenant Charles L. Sholes, the subject of this sketch, enlisted in Company B, Fifth

LIEUTENANT JAMES S. FRISBIE.

Wisconsin Volunteers, in 1861, but was not permitted to muster by his father. In 1862 he again enlisted in Company A, Twenty-fourth Wisconsin Volunteers, which was assigned to the Army of the Cumberland. He participated in the battles of Chaplin Hills and Stone River, was mustered out to accept a lieutenancy in the Wisconsin Heavy Artillery. He resigned his commission and enlisted in the Thirteenth Wisconsin Light Artillery under Captain Charles Griffin, which was sent to the Department of the Gulf. Was mustered out February 29th, 1864, to accept a commission in Company A, Thirty-sixth Wisconsin Volunteers. He was with the regiment through the campaign from Spottsylvania to Ream's Station, where he was taken prisoner with most of the regiment, was sent to Libby Prison, from there to Salisbury and to Danville, Va., where he was paroled on the 20th of February, 1865, and sent to Annapolis, Md., arriving there on the 22nd, where he received a leave of absence of thirty days and went to his home in Wisconsin. He returned to the regiment May 1st, which was then at Burksville, Va. He was immediately detailed as aide-de-camp to General Olmstead, commanding the brigade. He participated in the Grand Review of the Army of the Potomac May 23rd, 1865, and was appointed aide-de-camp on General Morrow's staff, who commanded the Provisional Division of the Army of the Cumberland, which position he held until the muster out at Jeffersonville, Ind., July 12th, 1865. He was with the regiment at its final disbanding at Madison, July 24th, 1865. He returned to Milwaukee, where he engaged in business and where he has been since. Lieutenant Sholes married Miss Elizabeth Arndt, November 25th, 1868. They have seven children, five boys and two girls, all of whom are living. Clarence L., one of the sons, was a member of the First Ohio Volunteers during the Spanish-American war. John Stevens, another son, served in the Thirty-second Michigan Volunteers in the same war. The survivors of the Thirty-sixth Regiment will remember with pleasure the reception and banquet given them at their reunion at Milwaukee in 1888, by Lieutenant Charles L. Sholes, who had not met with them at any of their reunions until that date.

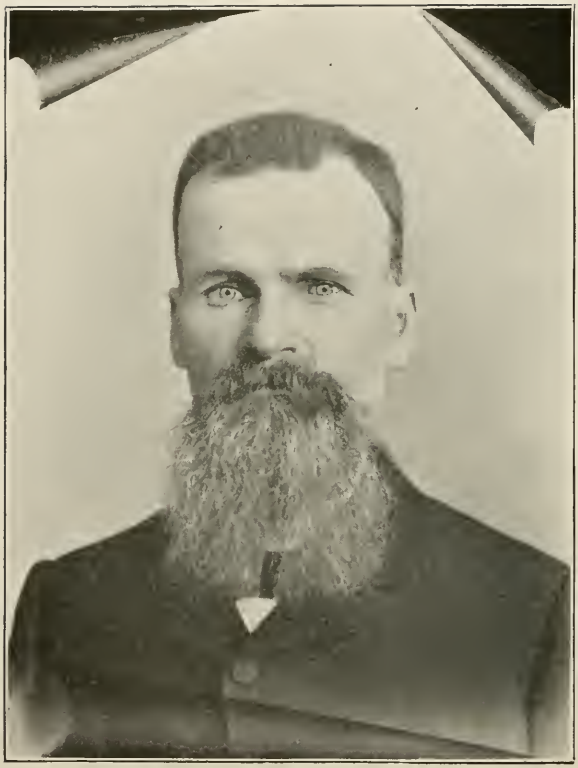
LIEUTENANT WILLIAM H. PARKER.

William H. Parker was born at Weathersfield, Vt., March 20th, 1840. His great-grandfather fought in the Revolutionary War and his grandfathers, on both his mother's and father's side, fought in the War of 1812. His father, Dexter Parker, was born at Weathersfield, Vt., May 30th, 1799, and was married to Esther Piper, January 24th, 1824. He followed the business of superintendent of cotton factories and for several years had charge of a

LIEUTENANT CHARLES L. SHOLES.

factory in Lowell, Mass., in which were six hundred hands in each relief, or twelve hundred hands in all. In May, 1844, he moved with his family to the far West, as it was then called, and settled on a new farm in Rutland, Dane County, Wisconsin, about fifteen miles south of what is now the city of Madison, but then a place of four log houses, in which it sheltered its entire population. He was a leading member of the United Brethren Church and a member of the board of county supervisors at the time of his death. He died in May, 1853, at the age of fifty-four years, leaving a widow and four children—Mrs. Mary E. Devoll, Loren D., Amasa, and William Henry; the latter being thus left without a father at the age of thirteen, and with his younger brother, Amasa, was brought up by his mother on the farm. They worked the farm in summer, ran a threshing-machine in the fall, and attended school in the winter. His mother died, November 16th, 1888, at the age of 91 years and three months, beloved and respected by all who knew her. William H. was married, March 19th, 1859, to Louise I. Smith, who died October 3d, 1861. He afterwards enlisted as private in Company B, Thirty-sixth Regiment, Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and when the company was organized he was made second sergeant, promoted to second lieutenant, June the 27th, 1864, and promoted to first lieutenant, November 10th, 1864. He commanded Company B in two battles, the one at Deep Bottom, Virginia, August 14th, 1864, and, on account of an intervening mill-pond and race, failed to carry the enemy's works. But he took two men, Corporal A. J. Markham and one other man —name now forgotten—and crossed on the dam to a pit where the earth had been taken to build the dam. This brought them in line with the rebel's line of breastworks, where they continued to punch the rebel's ears for jewelry all afternoon to keep them down from firing on our wounded, who had fallen on the hillside as we charged down and found the mill in our way. The other battle in which he had command of the company was the battle of Ream's Station, August 25th, 1864, at which he, with the greater part of the regiment, were taken prisoners. He was kept in prison at Libby, Salisbury, and Danville six months, being paroled on February 22nd, 1865. He obtained a leave of absence of thirty days soon after arriving at Annapolis, Maryland. He rejoined his regiment at Burksville, Virginia, and was offered a position on the brigade staff, but declined. He was also offered the command of the division provo guard, which he also declined, preferring to "rough it" with the company. With the regiment he was mustered out at the end of the war.

He engaged in grain buying and shipping at Brooklyn, Wis., in the fall of 1865, and made but little money at it. Hence traded his warehouse and stock of grain for a half interest in a mercan-



LIEUTENANT WILLIAM H. PARKER.

tile business in Clermont, Iowa. Here he was married, December 30th, 1866, to Miss Ettie Mason. In 1870, William H. removed with his family, consisting of his wife and one child, to Lawler, Iowa, where he has since resided. There he engaged in the retail trade of farm machinery and sewing machines, continuing that business for seven years. After which he traveled for three years for the Walter A. Wood Machine Company in the states of Missouri, Tennessee, Kentucky, Indiana, Ohio, Michigan, Minnesota and Iowa.

Mr. Parker is a loyal Republican and as such has held several positions of honor, being frequently chosen as delegate to county and state conventions, and in 1896 was alternate delegate from the Fourth Congressional District, Iowa, to the Republican National Convention at St. Louis, Mo. He was postmaster of Lawler from 1881 to 1886, and again from 1890 to 1893—in all nine and one-half years. He was mayor of Lawler one term and president of the school board for five years. In 1887 he bought the Bank of Lawler and has now conducted its business successfully for over thirteen years, and is the owner of several farms and considerable town property. Since the war he has been seriously handicapped in his possibilities by being a sufferer from asthma, which he contracted while in the service, and is on the pension roll at $17 per month.

His family consists of five daughters and one son, all of whom have had the advantages of a college education. May Louise, the eldest, Married Andrew Bailey, who is carrying on an extensive mercantile business at New Hampton, Iowa. Henrietta, the second, after graduating in 1893, from the Upper Iowa University at Fayette, Iowa, married C. J. Martin, cashier of the Rock County Bank of Luverne, Minnesota, and also a director and stockholder therein. Cora Attielee, the third daughter, died January 1st, 1892, while attending the Upper Iowa University. Fannie Esther, the fourth daughter, graduated from the same university in 1898, and was married to R. G. Anderson. Both Mr. and Mrs. Anderson have been admitted to the bar, both being graduates of the Iowa State University Law Department, and are at present practicing law very successfully at West Union, Iowa. Elizabeth Frank, the fifth daughter, and Clinton Mason, the only son, are both attending the Upper Iowa University, where they expect to complete their college course. There is one granddaughter, Cora Attielee Martin, aged five years and residing at Luverne, Minn., the delight and pride of her grandparents.

Yours truly
James M. Aubery

LIEUTENANT JAMES M. AUBERY.

Lieutenant James Madison Aubery was born at Burlington, Vt., January 1st, 1843. His father was Albert Aubery, a builder and manufacturer, who was also born at Burlington, February 2nd, 1802. He was married to Miss Almira Blish, February 2nd, 1823. She was born June 15th, 1805. Mr. and Mrs. Aubery had thirteen children, eight boys and five girls, James Madison being the seventh son. They were: Albert William, Sarah Almira, Augusta C. M., George Washington, Edward Augustus, Edward Cornelius and Ellen Cornelia (twins), William Henry, Hannah Kellogg, Harvey Frederick, James Madison, Doctor Cullen Bullard, Anabela Sabina. The last named, with Mrs. Aubery, were drowned at the sinking of the Steamer "Buckeye" in the St. Lawrence River in 1866. There are now living: Edwin Cornelius, James Madison, Doctor Cullen Bullard, Sarah A. (Mrs. Frederick Albee, of Champlain, New York), Augusta C. M. (Mrs. George W. Styles, of Burlington, Vermont), and Ellen Cornelia (Mrs. Lucius Averill, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin).

James Madison married Miss Francis Cook of Milwaukee, June 14th, 1866. She was born in Mt. Morris, New York. Her father was an attorney, who went to Milwaukee with his family of wife, two sons, and seven daughters, two of whom are living (Mrs. Dr. S. R. Smith, of Atlantic City, and Mrs. Aubery). He purchased large tracts of land in the vicinity of Milwaukee, where he lived until his death.

Mr. and Mrs. Aubery have one son and two daughters, James M., Jr., Fantine (Mrs. E. B. McCleary) and Leila Vanderbilt. James M., Jr., married Miss Paulina C. Fuller, daughter of Chief Justice Melville W. Fuller, in 1889. They have two children, Melville Coney and Mildred Fuller.

Mr. Aubery, after attending the district school and select school of Miss Howard, and the Burlington Academy, was employed in the store at Burlington of Mr. H. L. Moore and George L. Warner. In October, 1863, he went to Milwaukee, where in February, 1864, he enlisted as a private in the Thirty-sixth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. Was immediately after its organization detailed as regimental clerk, was promoted to sergeant-major, quartermaster-sergeant, and commissioned lieutenant in Company G. During part of his service he was acting quartermaster and adjutant. He was with the regiment during its whole service, was mustered out with the regiment, after which he attended a commercial college, graduated, and was employed as a teacher, and afterward, with Adjutant Benjamin D. Atwell, established a college at Portage and Sparta, Wisconsin. Returning to Milwaukee in 1869, he was employed by the People's and Merchant's Despatch, a fast freight line; was soon promoted to cashier. The People's

Despatch was soon after merged into the Merchant's Despatch Transportation Company, reorganized with Mr. J. C. Fargo, the originator of the company, as president. Mr. Aubery was soon made agent at Milwaukee and occupied offices with Henry C. Payne, now on the Republican National Committee, afterwards with Mr. A. Antisdel, General Manager American Express Company, corner of Michigan and Broadway. This position he held with jurisdiction over Wisconsin until 1877, when he was called to Chicago to take the management of the company there (Mr. H. D. Pheatt superseding him), which had grown to a giant in the way of transportation companies under the Vanderbilt systems of railroads. This position he held until 1893, when he resigned to take the management of a packing house.

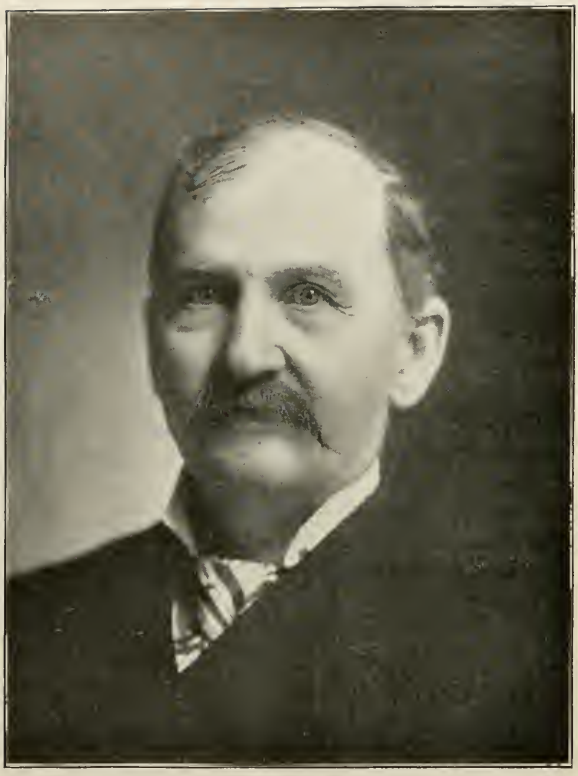
While at Milwaukee he took a prominent part in social and political matters only as a business man, never desiring any office for pecuniary recompense. He was twice elected secretary of the Young Men's Library Association, now the Milwaukee Public Library, nominated vice-president and defeated by Mr. David Vance, was prominent in the Order of Odd Fellows, past grand of Milwaukee, No. 2; past high priest of Wisconsin Encampment, No. 1; past grand, two years, of the Daughters of Rebecca, I. O. O. F.; was one of the organizers and commanders of the Uniformed Patriarchs; a member of the Grand Lodge and Grand Encampment of Wisconsin; a member of Independence Lodge, No. 80, F. & A. M., and of Wisconsin Chapter, of Wisconsin Commandery Knights Templar, afterwards of Apollo at Chicago. Became a thirty-second degree Mason, member of Oriental Consistory of Chicago in 1882, and was grand junior warden with Bayard E. Hand as senior, of the Lodge of Perfection in same consistory. Was one of the early members of Medina Temple, Mystic Shrine, Chicago; of George H. Thomas Post, No. 5, Grand Army of the Republic, and was appointed a delegate from that post to General U. S. Grant's funeral at New York, August 8th, 1885. He withdrew from George H. Thomas Post to join Columbia Post, No. 706, soon after its organization. Was an honorary member of the Oakland Rifles, and one of the early members of the Oakland Club. Was vice-president two years of the Sons of Vermont at Chicago, was on the executive board auxiliary of Wisconsin for Warld's Exposition at Chicago, and chairman of Fast Freight Line committee. In 1896 he was connected with the National Republican Headquarters at Chicago in the organization department. Is ex-president of Press Council National Union, and in 1898 senate deputy.

LIEUTENANT FERDINAND AUGUST WILDE.

Lieutenant Ferdinand August Wilde was born in Pammin, a hamlet in the circuit of Arnswalde, Kingdom of Prussia, on the 13th day of May, 1843. He attended the local elementary school from his sixth to his thirteenth year, when he, with his parents, emigrated to the United States of America, arriving in the town of Princeton, Green Lake County, Wisconsin, July 21st, 1856, his family finding a temporary home upon the farm there owned by William Page and Fred Suckow, who had emigrated from Pammin one year earlier. During that summer and autumn the lad, Wilde, worked for various farmers, the last three months for Mr. George W. Anderson, receiving three dollars per month, board and lodging. The winter of 1856-7, as well as the year following, he attended the common school in the well-known "Enos Moe District," under the guidance of Luther Sweet. Being a bright lad he made rapid progress in acquiring a "working" knowledge of the English language. During the summer months of 1857-8 he was again employed by Mr. Anderson at an increase of wages, receiving five and seven dollars a month for the two seasons, respectively.

Mr. and Mrs. Anderson were of Scotch-Irish descent; each had been educated in some one of the academies or colleges of eastern Ohio, or western Pennsylvania. Noticing the boy's fondness for books they encouraged and aided him in every way to gain knowledge. Horace Greeley's *New York Tribune* was a regular visitor in the family and from this fountain the youth first imbibed his hatred of slavery, which became more and more deeply seated as the "Bleeding Kansas Struggle" progressed. In 1857 an accident temporarily disabled him from doing out-door work, and the time was used by the noble Mrs. Anderson in instructing the boy in the mysteries of algebra. No matter how dark the problems appeared the tender words of encouragement by this most Christian woman would stimulate him to renewed efforts with the result that by the autumn of 1858 "Nando" had gotten through Robinson's Elementary Algebra.

Through the good offices of Mrs. Anderson the position of apprentice in the drug store of R. C. Treat, of Princeton, was secured in 1858, where he remained until November, 1860, when he was engaged to teach the district school at Stettin, Marathon County, Wisconsin. Returning to Princeton with five crisp twenty dollar bills on the Lumbermen's Bank of New London, Wisconsin, the first great loss of his life was to be borne. The secession of the Southern states caused a great loss of values—the notes of the Lumbermen's Bank had depreciated fifty per cent., and no one dared say how much more would follow. Dur-



LIEUTENANT FERDINAND AUGUST WILDE.
1900.

ing a part of 1861 he attended the village school at Princeton, doing chores for his board at the Freeman House and working in the harvest fields to replenish his wardrobe for another term in teaching the same school, after which he returned to the Treat store and finished his apprenticeship. Then came the first draft of the war. His only brother, who had remained with the parents, then settled in the heavily timbered region fifteen miles west of Wausau, and who was indispensable at home, was drawn. Ferdinand, therefore, presented himself at the provost marshal's as a substitute, was examined and accepted, and given a ten days' leave to procure three hundred dollars in lieu of going in person. This sum he borrowed of his employer and paid to the government. The load of debt weighed so heavily on his mind that he, when the next call was made, induced a returned veteran, O. N. Russell, to raise a company. Forty young men of Princeton and vicinity enlisted, joined forces with Captain P. B. Burwell of Dane County, and formed Company F of the Thirty-sixth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteers. He was mustered into service March 3d, 1864; in April was appointed fifth sergeant, and later first sergeant. Sergeant Wilde went with the regiment to the front and participated in the historic charge made on the first of June at Cold Harbor, when the regiment made the record of losing in killed and wounded sixty-nine per cent. of the number engaged, being one of, if not the greatest, per cents. of loss of any regiment in the service. Sergeant Wilde was at his post from the beginning of the charge, and when, within some dozen rods of the intrenchments the little cluster of men in front of him stopped, seeing it would be certain death to stand there, he ordered the men forward, all going with a cheer. Those not hit reached the breastworks and laid down under it, waiting for the second line of attack, never doubting that the works were to be captured that day. A second attack not being made the sergeant and his men were captured.

LIEUT. FERDINAND A. WILDE.
1864.

Sergeant Wilde was reported killed, and it was so stated to his parents and friends. Late in August a paroled prisoner brought news that he and several others were prisoners at Andersonville, Georgia. After his capture he was taken to Libby

prison, where he remained about a week, and then to Andersonville. On September 27th he was sent to Savannah and thence to Millen, Georgia, where he was paroled in the latter part of November, 1864. After being exchanged he rejoined his company at Appomattox, and returned with the regiment to Washington, participating in the Grand Review of the Army of the Potomac.

While at Washington he made application to be examined for a commission in the regular army. Shortly after reaching Jeffersonville he received orders to report to the Examining Board, General Hancock being its president, which he did on July 8th, 1865, after which he returned to his regiment, then at Madison, Wisconsin. Here on July 15th he received his commission as second lieutenant of his company (Co. F), Thirty-sixth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, for meritorious conduct at the charge on the enemy's works June 1st, 1864, the same having been recommended by Captain Russell to the colonel in command. After reaching home he received a commission as second lieutenant, Twenty-seventh United States Colored Infantry, with orders to report at Wilmington, Delaware. Within four weeks after reporting, this regiment was mustered out, but Lieutenant Wilde was immediately commissioned and mustered in as second lieutenant of the One Hundred and first United States Colored Infantry at Nashville, Tennessee, and was in command of Company G until the regiment was mustered out in 1866.

Returning to Princeton Lieutenant Wilde engaged in the drug business, and on Christmas day, 1866, was married to Matilda C. Thompson, daughter of Rev. Robert Thompson. Of this union were three children, two sons and one daughter. In 1875 he sold his drug store at Princeton and purchased one at Neenah. He became interested in mining in Colorado, and from 1880 to 1889 devoted his time to that business. In the latter year he was one of the organizers of the Nordberg Manufacturing Company of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, was elected secretary and treasurer, and appointed manager of the company at its first annual meeting, and has retained these offices since.

Robert Wilhelm, the eldest son, is a prominent attorney at Oshkosh. Niva Theresa married Hon. J. H. Davidson, now member of congress from the Sixth District, and resides at Oshkosh. Ferdinand Albert, the younger son, is proprietor of a drug store at Neenah. Mrs. Wilde died November 6th, 1881, at Princeton, Wisconsin.

Mr. Wilde has held many places of trust. He was town clerk of Princeton in 1867 and 1868, treasurer from November 27th, 1873, to April, 1874, to fill out the unexpired term of Hiram Mc-

Intyre, and was president of the Village of Princeton from 1872 to 1874.

Mr. Wilde is a Mason and Knight Templar.

And thus we find the boy who, at thirteen, came to this country with nothing but a good, healthy physique and bright intellect, working for three dollars per month, fighting in 1864 and after for the preservation of the Union, progressing until he has acquired considerable western interests, and attained the management and large ownership of one of the greatest manufactories of Milwaukee—and, at this writing, he is on the Atlantic returning to visit the place of his birth.

This record is respectfully commended to the young men of our day.

MR. CHARLES A. STORKE.

Mr. Charles A. Storke was born at Yates County, New York, November 19, 1847. His parents were Orson Storke and Electa R. Tompkins Storke.

In 1848 Charles was carried to Oshkosh by his parents, where they resided until the death of his father in May, 1855, when Mrs. Storke and the boy Charles moved to Weyauwega, Wisconsin. He then being eight years old spent his time until 1862 alternately in a printing office and at school, when he removed to Shawano, Wisconsin, where he was employed on the *Shawano Journal* during 1862 and 1863, when he removed to Appleton, Wisconsin. There he was employed on the *Appleton Motor* when the call came from President Lincoln for "Three Hundred Thousand More" troops. He with three roommates went to Fond du Lac to enlist; two were accepted and one rejected. The Thirty-sixth Wisconsin Volunteers was being organized and he was assigned to Company G, which contained many men from Fond du Lac County and vicinity, and a splendid body of men they were, though many could hardly be termed men, for like Charles Storke, they were mere boys, he being then hardly sixteen years old, with a splendid, healthy physique, happily constituted, full of hope for the future, thinking of a soldier's life as all boys do at that age. He found the regiment at Camp Randall and went with it to the front. He soon learned that soldering was not what he had pictured. Passing through the forced march from Belle Plain to the front, he arrived at Totopotomy in time to participate in the historic charge of June 1st. His experience in this battle the writer could not relate as well as he has done in another part of this book. His experience in prison, he having been taken prisoner of war, is also found in the chapter containing account of the battle—to

HON. CHARLES A. STORKE.
1900.

Libby, Pemberton Building, Andersonville, Savannah, Millan, Blackshire and Florence military prisons, when he was released on the 13th day of December, 1864, via the port of Charleston, South Carolina, "on a parole exchange of 10,000 worst cases arranged between the two governments." At the date of his release he weighed but ninety-five pounds. He was captured with eleven comrades and saw all but two laid away before release. Was in parole camp at Annapolis, Maryland, and at Benton Barracks, Missouri, until May 28, 1865, when he was discharged under General Orders, No. 77, A. G. O., at Madison, Wisconsin. September, 1865, he started at college work at Kalamazoo, Michigan, where he continued during the years 1865, '66 and '67, and until September, 1868, when he entered Cornell University at Ithaca, New York, as a Junior, and graduated from there in the class of 1870. He paid all the expenses of his college course and graduated with honors, took the Goldwin Smith honors for history, and the President White honors also. During 1870 and '72 he taught in the Adelphi Academy, Brooklyn, New York, and in 1872 and '73 taught in the Santa Barbara College, Santa Barbara, California. In 1873 he established the *Los Angeles Herald* and took the first steam press into Los Angeles.

CHARLES A. STORKE, 1864.

During 1874 and '76 he studied law and was admitted to practice in the latter year, since which time he has practiced in his profession.

In 1883 and '84 was a member of the state legislature, was nominated, but defeated in the fall of 1874 for the state senate. Was again elected to the legislature in 1889. In 1898 was made district attorney of Santa Barbara County, and at this writing he is mayor of Santa Barbara, having been elected by a majority of 169 out of 1,400 votes, although the city is 300 Republican. Mr. Storke has voted the Democratic ticket since 1872, being dissatisfied with the reconstruction and tariff questions of the Republican party.

To read this short biographical sketch of Mr. Storke's life shows that it has been a busy and varied one. The babe in arms,

carried to what was then the Far West, in school and the printing office, the boy of sixteen charging the works June 1st, the prison life, the toil in school, working to pay his own expenses, teacher, lawyer, district attorney, in the senate and legislature, and now mayor of a city, and still he is but in the prime of life, honored and respected by his fellow citizens. Mr. Storke is the father of three children, two girls and one boy. Thomas Moore Storke, the son, graduated in 1898 from Stanford University and is now ready to enter upon a career of usefulness.

LIEUTENANT CHESTER STEPHEN MOREY.

Lieutenant Chester Stephen Morey was born in the township of Medina, Dane County, Wisconsin, March 3d, 1847. His father was William H. Morey, who came to Wisconsin in 1846 from Crawford County, Pa.

In that early epoch his birthplace was a part of the wilderness of the far northwest, scantily populated by hardy, industrious but destitute people, living in log cabins and subjected to all the privations incident to the circumstances under which such settlements are made. Money was scarce, markets were far away —it was a fight with nature and the elements to procure the necessaries of life, a wearisome promise of compensation.

Chester was a bright and sturdy youth and was a good assistant to his father. He was then in his fifteenth year, up to which time his schooling had been but the mere rudiments acquired during a few summer and winter months in the most ordinary schools.

In the spring of 1862 his father mortgaged the homestead to take stock in a railway enterprise that proved worthless, and he lost it under foreclosure. This compelled him to make a change. With all their worldly possessions loaded in a covered wagon they traveled two hundred miles to the settlement of Modena, Buffalo County, in the same state, where another farm was taken, and they passed through the same, if not greater poverty than before. The first crop raised was a bountiful one, prices were good on account of the war, and there seemed to be a ray of sunshine from the clouds which had so hovered over them.

Chester attended school here two winters. In January, 1864, the little town of Modena was obliged to furnish four volunteers for the army. Chester, with three schoolmates, not one over eighteen years of age, enlisted. They were taken to La Crosse where they were in barracks for a few days, from there forwarded to Madison and assigned to Company I, Thirty-sixth Wisconsin Volunteers. Soon after, he was prostrated with sickness and sent

to the hospital. After recovering he rejoined the regiment, June 14th, then before Petersburg, only to find that two of his mates had been killed and the third wounded. He arrived just in time to participate in the historic charge on the "Melon Patch" where he saw ten of his comrades fall, killed or wounded, and four taken prisoners. He was more fortunate, his knapsack being torn from his shoulders and his waist belt severed by a bullet which lodged in his bayonet scabbard. He participated in the battle of Strawberry Plains and Jerusalem Plank Road. Soon after, he was again taken ill and sent to City Point, afterward to Emory Hospital in Washington, where he remained until November.

But how was it in the little town of Modena? Another call had been made by the president. Misfortunes yet seemed to follow. Chester's father was drafted and sent to Sherman's army.

As soon as Chester recovered enough to be able to march he was sent to the front and remained with the regiment, participating in all of the battles at and around Petersburg, and at the final wind up of the war at Appomattox, marched in the grand review of the Army of the Potomac, May 23rd, and was mustered out with the regiment on July 12th, 1865. Mr. Morey was promoted to corporal in his company, and subsequently breveted lieutenant for meritorious conduct. When mustered out of the service he took his hard earned money, saved while a soldier, and resolved to get as good an education as the small amount would procure. Meanwhile his father had died in Savannah and the support of the family devolved on him. He returned home, raised a good crop, provided for all needs, and added to his educational fund. The winter of 1865-6 he attended school at Waterloo, Wis., going from there to Portage, Wis., where he entered the High school, working for his board and clothes at the City Hotel, owned by his uncle. In 1867 he entered Eastman's Business College in Chicago. In the spring of 1868 he entered the grocery house of Cobb & Thorne as porter, where he soon was promoted. In July of the next year he was employed as commercial traveler with Sprague, Warner & Co. After a number of years of laborious but successful service with this house he was compelled to take a rest on account of his health. He spent the winter of 1871 at Clifton Springs, N. Y. In May of 1872 he went to Colorado for the benefit of the climate, where he invested his savings in the cattle business, spending most of his time on his bronco. Having regained his health, in the summer of 1873 he returned to his position with Sprague, Warner & Co., with headquarters at Denver, at a salary of $3,000 per annum and expenses. The field being an extensive one he did a large trade. His salary was increased from time to time until it reached $12,000 per annum. In 1876 he met the ac-

LIEUTENANT CHESTER STEPHEN MOREY.

complished daughter of Mr. John A. Clough of Chicago, who, in 1870, established a loan and real estate office at Denver. They were married December 12th of the same year. In 1878 he realized a considerable sum from an investment in Leadville real estate which, with his considerable amount of savings, rendered him practically independent. January 1st, 1881, he was admitted as a partner (and opened a branch house in Denver) of Sprague, Warner & Co., under his own direction and management, which continued until 1884, when it was incorporated under the name of The C. S. Morey Mercantile Co., Mr. Morey being president, manager and chief stockholder. In the history of Colorado is written: "Thus we find that by virtue of his industry, strong native ability and conscientious devotion to the interests of his employers, the soldier of 1864, the porter of 1866, the boy who failed in his laudable desire to obtain an education from the lack of funds to pay his way, has risen in the last twenty-five years to the headship of the largest mercantile house in Colorado, to a partnership in the strongest firm of its class in the American union, to wealth and lofty standing among the leading citizens of the state."

Mr. Morey still continues as the president of the company. Mrs. Morey died, February 27th, 1890, leaving two children, one son, John W., and a daughter, Mary L.

MR. ADELBERT BATCHELDER.

Mr. Adelbert Batchelder, who served as a private under the name of Albert Batchelder, was born at Elkhorn, Walworth County, Wisconsin, January 8th, 1849. When two years old, he with his parents moved to Trempealeau, Wis., the journey being made overland to the Mississippi River, thence by boat to the point of destination. Adelbert's boyhood days were spent in school at the village of Trempealeau until the call was made in 1864 for five hundred thousand more troops for three years, or unless sooner discharged. Trempealeau promptly responded with twenty-nine men. Fifteen enlisted on the 27th of February, one of whom was Adelbert Batchelder, who was then but fifteen years of age. All of the twenty-nine were taken to Madison where the Thirty-sixth Regiment was being organized, and assigned to Company I. When the regiment departed from Camp Randall on May 10th, for the front, Mr. Batchelder was in hospital, sick with the measels, where he remained until early in June, when he started to join the regiment, which was then in the vicinity of Cold Harbor; arriving at White House Landing he was again taken sick and returned to Washington. During the summer and

ADELBERT BATCHELDER.

fall he was doing guard duty around Washington and Alexandria. He joined the regiment in the winter of 1864-'65, it being in the works before Petersburg, where he found out of the twenty-nine of his comrades from Trempealeau, but nine to greet him: three had been discharged for disability; five were prisoners of war, four of whom died in rebel prisons; five had been wounded; four killed; and three had died of disease—certainly not a very encouraging outlook for the future. Mr. Batchelder was with the regiment from that time on, participating in the assaults on Petersburg; the pursuit of Lee's army; the surrender of Lee's army at Appomattox Court House; the grand review of the Army of the Potomac at Washington, and was mustered out with the regiment, July 12th, 1865.

Returning to Trempealeau he attended school for a short time, when he was appointed Deputy United States collector for the counties of Trempealeau, Buffalo, and Pepin, was after deputy, postmaster at Trempealeau for a number of years. In April, 1870, he accepted a clerkship with Sprague, Warner & Co., wholesale grocers at Chicago. On September 24th, 1872, he married Miss Cora Atwood of Trempealeau, Wis. Mr. Batchelder remained with Sprague, Warner & Co. until May 12th, 1900, a period of thirty years. At the time of his retiring he was treasurer and chief of the credit department, a most responsible position, and had held the position for many years. He was compelled to give up active work on account of his health, but is still interested in the company and is a director. The following, taken from Sprague, Warner & Co.'s daily "Change Sheets," shows their estimation of him:

"We regret to announce the retirement from active work of Mr. Adelbert Batchelder, the treasurer of the corporation and chief of the credit department.

"On April last, Mr. Batchelder completed thirty years of service with Sprague, Warner & Company. Coming to us on leaving college in 1870, as book-keeper, he rose steadily through various grades in our counting room, displaying in all exceptional industry, ability and loyalty. Especially in the credit department, of which for many years he has had charge, did he show a rare instinct and leave a creditable record in an unusually low percentage of losses.

"For two years past, though threatened with loss of eyesight, he has continued at his post, with some intermission, with a rare determination until warned by his physician that he must abandon all indoor work. He carries with him in his retirement our esteem as business associate and friend, and our best wishes for his happiness and improved health."

And thus we find the schoolboy of fifteen shouldering his musket in 1864 for the preservation of the Union, the deputy collector, the clerk, to the treasurer, chief of credit and director in a giant institution, recognized as the largest strictly wholesale grocery house in the world. Mr. Batchelder first joined George H. Thomas Post, No. 5, of Chicago, Grand Army of the Republic, was adjutant for two years and senior vice-commander one year. He withdrew from Thomas to join Columbia, No. 706, in which he still holds membership. He is also a member of Chicago Athletic Association.

MR. JAMES MONROE RANDALL.

Mr. James Monroe Randall was born in Jackson County, Michigan, April 22nd, 1836. He was the only son of Christopher and Mary (Osborne) Randall. His father was a native of Vermont, was of Scotch-Irish descent, and emigrated to the State of New York when a boy. His wife, Mary Osborne, was born in the town of Attica, New York, April, 1816. They went to Wisconsin in 1842. Mr. Christopher Randall died in Dekorra, Columbia County, Wisconsin, March, 1856, aged forty-eight; his wife, mother of J. M., lived in Columbia County, Wisconsin, until her death, April 13th, 1899, having lived more than her allotted "threescore and ten:" eighty-three years. The grandfather of Mr. J. M. Randall, on the paternal side, was a soldier in the Revolutionary War; the grandfather of the maternal side fought in the War of 1812.

Mr. Christopher Randall, the father of J. M., was the first justice of the peace elected in the town of Dekorra, Wis., after the town was organized, and was chairman of the town board several times. He, in connection with Henry Carpenter of Portage City, Wis., built the first bridge across the Baraboo River.

Mr. Christopher Randall, his wife, and James Monroe, on arriving in Wisconsin in 1842, settled on the Baraboo River, eight miles below where Baraboo City now stands; four years later they moved to the east side of the Wisconsin River to the town of Dekorra, where J. M. grew to manhood, attending school during the winter months, and farming, and rafting on the river the rest of the time. October 2nd, 1856, he married Miss Roxina Barber, daughter of Leonard and Rebecca Barber, of Otsego, Wis. Six children were born to them: Richard M., now residing in the State of Washington; Luella (deceased); Charles C.; Franklin S.; Otis J.; Luella May. Mrs. Randall died January 12th, 1867. Mr. Randall married, August 12, 1868, Lucy Hassan, at Winona, Minn. By this union three boys were born: Henry E., now living

in Cheyenne County, Neb.; Marcus D., residing in Scott's Bluff, Neb., and Arthur G., now at Gering, Neb. Mrs. Lucy Hassan Randall, the wife, died November 20th, 1886. In 1894, Mr. Randall married Mrs. Mary Rogers, who is now living.

Mr. Randall has held many places of trust. At Trempealeau, Wis., he held the office of justice of the peace for six years; town supervisor two years. In 1879 he moved to Money Creek, Minn., where Arthur G. was born. In September, 1885, he moved to Cheyenne County (now Scott's Bluff) where he still resides, honored and respected as one of its best citizens. He is now, and has been for several years, engaged in stock-raising.

Mr. Randall is a staunch Republican. He became a member of John Ball Post, Department of Minnesota G. A. R., January 25th, 1885, and is now a charter member of Gering Post, No. 265, Department of Nebraska. Mr. Randall enlisted as a private in the Thirty-sixth Wisconsin Volunteers at La Crosse, Wis., February 27th, 1864, and was assigned to Company I. He was in all of the many battles in which the regiment participated until July 25th, when he was sunstruck and sent to City Point, thence to David's Island, New York harbor. He returned to the regiment in December, was sent home on sick furlough, returned to the regiment in December, which was then in front of Petersburg, was promoted to corporal of his company for meritorious conduct; was with the regiment from that time to its muster-out at Jeffersonville, Ind., July 12th, 1865, participating in the pursuit and capture of Lee's army, and the grand review at Washington, May 23d, 1865. At this writing he is preparing for an extended trip across the continent.

JAMES G. MOE.

James G. Moe was born in Green Lake County, Wisconsin, February 21st, 1847. He was the youngest of seven children. His parents were Enos Moe and Jane Slaght. They came to Wisconsin from Seneca County, New York, in 1842. Wisconsin was then considered the "Far West." They settled in Racine County. This was before the West was penetrated by the great railway systems, therefore they came via the Lakes. In 1846 they moved to what is now Green Lake County and settled on a 320 acre farm, situated on the west bank of the beautiful Green Lake, where James G. was born. In 1848, Enos Moe built quite a large frame house and organized a day school in one part of the house, also a singing school. Later a schoolhouse was built on this farm and from that time has been and now is known familiarly as the "Moe District." During the fifties, travelers and circuit riders were

JAMES MONROE RANDALL.

often entertained without charge, for which it became universally known as the "Methodist Tavern." James G. received the district school education, being allowed to attend in the winter only, and help work the farm in summer. In the spring of 1864, at the age of 17, he enlisted for the war under Captain Burnell, which was soon assigned as Company F, to the Thirty-sixth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. He went with the regiment to the front and participated in the battles until the 30th of June, when he was taken sick and sent to Emory General Hospital. After his recovery he was kept there until his muster-out, May 23rd, 1865. Mr. Moe's service with the regiment at the front was from the Wilderness through to Petersburg, participating in one of the hardest campaigns of the war, his company (F) being one of the companies which charged the enemy's works June 1st, 1864, leaving 69 per cent. of the charging column on the field, killed or wounded. Was also at the North Anna, Totopotomy Creek, Cold Harbor and at the memorable charge on the "Melon Patch," June 18th. Abraham D. Moe, an elder brother, was also a member of Company F, Thirty-sixth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry.

After returning to his home he was employed in the railroad and express business. Later, he joined partnership with Mr. C. A. Bentley, in the lumber business, under the firm name of Moe & Bentley. He continued in this business until 1899, when he was appointed assistant custodian of the Federal building at Milwaukee, a very responsible position under the government, and which he holds at this writing with credit to himself. James G. Moe married Miss Ella H. Daue of Iron Ridge, Wis., October 16th, 1878. They have one child, a son, Maurice W., born in 1882. He graduated at Milwaukee East Side High School with the class of 1900.. James G. Moe takes a great interest in the Grand Army of the Republic, and is now adjutant of E. B. Wolcott Post, No. 1, of Milwaukee. Is also prominent in the Masonic Order. A prominent citizen of Wisconsin.

MR. LOUIS MANDERSCHIED.

Mr. Louis Manderschied was born in Germany, September 26th, 1840. His parents, Henry and Elizabeth (Meason) Manderschied, looking westward to the great possibilities in the great American Republic, started for the United States, arriving in 1845. Louis, then but five years old, a strong, ruddy, bright lad, accompanied them. In 1845 it was no small undertaking, as it is now, to cross the ocean to a strange country. There were no "greyhounds" of the Atlantic, for then the time required as many weeks, and perhaps months, as it now takes days. After arriving

JAMES G. MOE.

at the seaboard they must yet traverse by slow, tedious routes by water and stage, twelve hundred miles inland to reach their objective point. They first located at Calumet Township, Fond du Lac County, where Mr. Manderschied purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land. He progressed as rapidly as circumstances would permit and was soon numbered among the honored pioneers of the county, and was identified with its growth and progress to an unusual degree. He always took a great interest in public affairs and gave much of his time to their promotion. At the time of their arrival at the now beautiful and thriving city at the foot of Winnebago Lake, it, Fond du Lac, had but one store, a log cabin, and a few log houses scattered here and there, while the county was in a most unsettled condition. There was but little communication with the outer world, for the great railway system to come was not then even dreamed of. The means of travel and transportation to mill or market was mostly by that slow, patient, but sure ox, and the farming was done with what would now seem the crudest kind of machinery, but to the noble men and women who settled on the western frontier, a debt of gratitude is due which can never be paid. They laid the foundation for the State, established its industries, enterprises, school houses, and performed the laborious task of developing and improving the land, and of such were Mr. and Mrs. Manderschied, the father and mother of Louis. To them were born nine children: Louis, Elizabeth, Gertrude, Theodore, Mary, Alpin, Helen, Fred, and Kate.

Louis, being the eldest of the children, was, therefore, largely depended upon to assist in the cultivation and improvement of the farm. He was early inured to hard labor, but the arduous tasks of his boyhood only served to better fit him for the trials and difficulties of life's battles. Nature favored him with a noble physique, and so the little lad of five years old, when he first set foot on the shores of America in 1845, was well fitted in 1864 when the President called for three hundred thousand more troops, to quickly respond and go to defend and protect the right of freedom and the preservation of the Union. The Thirty-sixth Wisconsin Volunteers was being organized: Louis enlisted and was assigned to Company G, into which, also, several of his friends had enlisted. He went to the front with the regiment, arriving there on the 19th of May, ten days latter. At the battle of Totopotomy Creek he was wounded and sent to hospital.

Returning to the regiment he participated in the campaign before Petersburg and to Appomattox Court House, and was mustered out of the service with the regiment, July 12th, 1865, when he returned to his home where his young wife awaited him. Soon after, he obtained a position as commission merchant with a company engaged in buying and selling grain at Calumet Harbor.

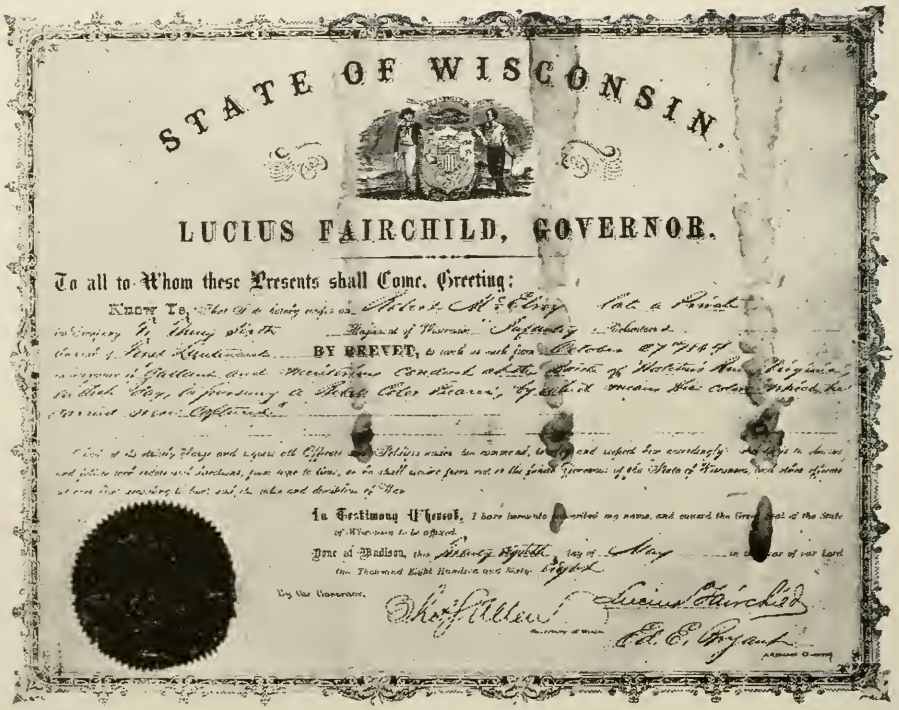
LOUIS MANDERSCHIED.

He continued in that employment for eighteen years with success. He then returned to farming until 1889, since which time he has held several offices of trust, was for two years treasurer of Calumet Township and county treasurer four years. He is a member of E. A. Brown Post, No. 130, G. A. R., and of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and of Fond du Lac Lodge of Elks, No. 57. Is a good and prominent citizen of Fond du Lac. Is now superintendent of Fond du Lac County Asylum for Chronic Insane, which position he has held since January 1st, 1890.

Mr. Manderschied married Miss Elsia Murdock, the fruits of the union being one son, William.

THE CAPTURE OF REBEL COLORS AT THE BATTLE OF BOYDTON PLANK ROAD IN HATCHER'S RUN.

As is shown in Chapter VII and by the reports of Captain George A. Fisk who commanded the regiment, by Colonel Rugg, General Egan and General Hancock commanding the brigade, division and corps, the Thirty-sixth Wisconsin charged the enemy just in time to save the battle, capturing "more prisoners than the regiment had men and also a stand of colors and a rebel general." There were three men, according to the official records, who participated in and are accredited with the capture of the colors, Privates Robert McElroy, Webster Rhines and George Parks of Companies F, B and D, each of whom received a furlough. Robert McElroy also received a brevet first-lieutenant's commission, and Mr. Rhines a certificate from the adjutant-general. Copies of both appear in their biography. It is impossible to procure more of Mr. Parks' record than a certificate of his military record, which is also incorporated herein, as he died some years since. Mr. Rhines tells of the circumstances of the flag being taken from him as follows: "A captain of the provost guard took the flag from me when being taken to the rear, after capture, which was from, I think, an Alabama regiment. I reported it to Captain Fisk, who was in command of the regiment. He, with others, went with me to division headquarters and told General Egan the facts. He sent for the captain of the provost guard, who said he took it from me fearing I would lose it. General Egan reprimanded him and told him it was a poor excuse, that if I was smart enough to get it I was amply able to keep it. I was then and there given a furlough."



STATE OF WISCONSIN.

LUCIUS FAIRCHILD, GOVERNOR.

To all to Whom these Presents shall Come, Greeting:

Know Ye, That I do hereby confer on Robert McElroy late a Private in Company E, Thirty Sixth Regiment of Wisconsin Volunteers, Infantry, Second Lieutenant BY BREVET, to rank as such from October 27th 1864 in recognition of Gallant and Meritorious Conduct at the battle of Boydton Plank Road, on Hatcher's Run, October 27th 1864 by which he gained the Rank conferred.

Out of his fidelity, zeal and capacity all Officers and Soldiers are commanded, willingly and cheerfully to obey, and yield to him, and perform such duties and services, from time to time, as he shall receive from me or the General Commanding of the State of Wisconsin, and also of those officers over him, according to law, and the rules and discipline of War.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name, and caused the Great Seal of the State of Wisconsin to be affixed.

Done at Madison, this Twenty Sixth day of May in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty Eight.

By the Governor,

Thos. H. Allen, Secretary of State.

Lucius Fairchild

Ed. E. Bryant, Assistant Secretary of State.

Seal of State

Brevet Lieutenant's Commission given to Robt. McElroy for meritorious conduct at the battle of Boydton Plank Road, on Hatcher's Run, October 27th, 1864.

BREV'T LIEUTENANT ROBERT McELROY.

ROBERT M'ELROY.
1864.

Lieutenant Robert McElroy was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., August 22nd, 1848. His parents were John McElroy and Margaret McElroy, who were born in the North of Ireland of Scotch parentage. They emigrated to this country at an early date and settled in Brooklyn, N. Y. Mr. John McElroy was a stone-mason. He, with his family of wife, three sons and two daughters, Hugh, Robert, Jenett, John and Susan, came West in 1856 to Dane County, Wisconsin, where he bought a farm, which he lived on until a few years since. Then moved into the town of Sun Prairie, where he and his wife spent the rest of their days, living to the good old age of 86 and 73. After coming West there were three more children born to them, Margaret, William, Edward. The children now living are Robert, Jenett, John and Susan. All are married and have grandchildren now living in the old neighborhood. In 1861 Hugh enlisted in Company G, Twenty-ninth Wisconsin Volunteers; was taken prisoner at Sabon's Cross Roads, Alabama; was in three different prisons and died in prison at Tyler, Texas. Is buried in an unknown grave. Robert McElroy, at the age of 16, enlisted February 26th, 1864, under Captain Burwell, and was assigned to Company F, Thirty-sixth Wisconsin Volunteers. He was with the regiment through the whole campaign of 1864-'65, except a short time after the battle of Cold Harbor, he being slightly wounded in the left wrist. At the battle of Boydton Road, on Hatcher's Run, he figured very conspicuously in capturing a rebel flag, for which he was offered a furlough, but declined in favor of a comrade, Hiram McIntyre. He was breveted first-lieutenant in his company by Governor Fairchild. He was with the regiment through to Appomattox and mustered out with the regiment July 12th, 1865. He returned to the old farm where he stayed until 1873, when he married Miss Matilda Glover. There were born to them three children, Lida, Frances and John. In 1876 he moved to Faribault, Minn., on a farm, where he was until 1884, when he moved to St. Paul, going into the employ of the Great Northern Railway. He worked for that road ten years, since which time he has been employed in the carpenter and building trade. Two children, Lida and John, are married. Robert McElroy, wife and youngest daughter, Frances, are now living at St. Paul. A respected and honored citizen.

PRIVATE WEBSTER RHINES.

Private Webster Rhines was born in the town of Clayton, Jefferson County, New York. His parents were Henry Dewitt Rhines and Maria Gothom. There were four children—Isaac, Webster, Lucretia and Maria. Mr. Henry Dewitt Rhines and family moved west and settled at Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Webster and Lucretia are the only ones now living. Lucretia married Mr. W. H. Buskirk, who served in the Sixteenth Michigan Volunteers; he died March 2d, 1899. When the call for more troops was made by the president, Webster Rhines enlisted at Manchester, Green Lake County, February 25, 1864, and was assigned to Company B, Thirty-sixth Wisconsin Volunteers. He went with the regiment to the front and participated in all of its battles; was with it until its muster-out; also in the grand review at Washington. At the historic battle of Boydton Plank Road on Hatcher's Run October 27th, 1864, he captured one of the enemy's colors. He was called to General T. W. Egan's division headquarters and given a furlough of twenty days.* The following is a copy of the adjutant-general's certificate:

PRIVATE WEBSTER RHINES, 1864.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY, That the records of this office show that Webster Rhines, late a private in Company D, of the Thirty-sixth Regiment of Wisconsin Infantry Volunteers, enlisted at Manchester, Wisconsin, on the 25th day of February, 1864, for the term of three years, was mustered into the military service of the United States, at Madison, Wisconsin, on the 10th day of March, 1864, by Captain T. T. Brand, and was mustered out at Jeffersonville, Ind., on the 12th day of July, 1865, by Major J. W. Sharp, mustering officer.

"Participated in the following battles: North Anna, May 27th, 1864; Totopotomy Creek, June 1st, 1864; Cold Harbor, June 3rd, 1864; Petersburg, June 18th, 1864; Jerusalem Plank Road, June 22nd, 1864; Strawberry Plains, July 28th, 1864; Deep Bottom, August 14th, 1864; Ream's Station, Virginia, August 25th, 1864; Boyden Road, October 27th, 1864, at which time he helped to capture a flag from the enemy."

The records further show that said soldier, when enlisted, was twenty years of age, and single, had gray eyes, brown hair, light complexion, and was five feet six and one-half inches in height.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal, at the Capitol, in the City of Madison, this 25th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three.

[SEAL.] C. P. CHAPMAN.
Adjutant-General.

*Note.—See capture of rebel colors, page 387.

After his return from the war he went to Northfield, Minn., and was connected with the Minnesota Central Railway, which was afterwards taken into the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway system. He was employed by this system in various capacities for twenty-two years, the last ten in the locomotive department. He now is and has been for the past six years traveling for a chemical company of Tyrone, Pa., with headquarters at Faribault, Minn. Webster Rhines married Miss Susan Quinn of Northfield, Minn., August 19th, 1869. She was born in Canada. There were born to them three boys and three girls—Sarah, Lester, Mabel, Ray E., George A. and Olinene. They are all living but Lester, who was killed in a wreck on the Wisconsin Central Railway, being a passenger. Sarah, the eldest daughter, married Mr. W. F. Miller.

STATE OF WISCONSIN,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
MADISON, May 2nd, 1900.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY: That the records of Company D, Thirty-sixth Wisconsin Infantry Volunteers, on file in this office, show that GEORGE E. PARKS, age 18 years, enlisted April 21st, 1864, at Madison, Wis., for the term of three years; was mustered into the United States service April 23rd, 1864, at Madison, Wis.; severely wounded June 18th, 1864, in charge near Petersburg, Va.; captured a rebel flag October 27th, 1864, at Hatcher's Run, Va., and received a furlough of twenty days therefor. Mustered out with company as private July 12th, 1865, at Jeffersonville, Ind., pur. to G. O. No. 26, Headquarters Army of Tennessee, dated July 3rd, 1865.

C. R. BOARDMAN,
Adjutant-General.

To JAMES M. AUBERY,
623 Goldsmith Building,
Milwaukee, Wis.

STATE OF WISCONSIN,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
MADISON, June 11th, 1900.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY: That the records on file in this office show the following military history of the officers herein named of the Thirty-sixth Wisconsin Infantry Volunteers:

WILLIAM H. HAMILTON enlisted, as shown from the records on file in this office, in the Sixth Battery, Wisconsin Light Artillery, September 11th, 1861; mustered October 1st, 1861; sergeant; discharged March 12th, 1864, to accept commission as captain in Thirty-sixth Wisconsin Infantry Volunteers. In action at Island No. 10, Corinth, Port Gibson, Raymond, Jackson, Cham-

pion Hills, Vicksburg and Mission Ridge. Commissioned captain Company A, Thirty-sixth Wisconsin Infantry Volunteers, February 29th, 1864, to rank from same date; mustered to date February 29th, 1864; major July 15th, 1864; wounded August 14th, 1864, at Deep Bottom, Va., and mustered out with regiment as major July 12th, 1865. Commissioned lieutenant-colonel March 7th, 1865 (not mustered). In action at Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Jerusalem Plank Road, Deep Bottom, Hatcher's Run, final assault on Petersburg, and Lee's surrender.

CLARKSON MILLER was commissioned surgeon February 11th, 1864, to rank from same date; was mustered February 20th, 1864, at Madison, Wis., and died December 20th, 1864, at Geneva, Wis., of typhoid fever while on leave of absence. Sent into enemy's lines to care for wounded August 25th, 1864, at Ream's Station, Va. Taken prisoner to Libby Prison, Va., and exposure incident to his imprisonment caused his death.

ELIJAH H. WOODWARD was commissioned assistant-surgeon April 1st, 1864, to rank from same date; mustered as such April 15th, 1864; commissioned surgeon January 6th, 1865, to rank from same date; mustered as such to date January 6th, 1865. Discharged May 27th, 1865. Prisoner at Ream's Station, Va., while attending the wounded. Honorable mention made in Official Report of Hatcher's Run, Va., October 27th, 1864. Commissioned assistant-surgeon Twelfth Wisconsin Infantry Volunteers, October 2nd, 1861, and resigned April 16th, 1862.

GEORGE D. WINCH was commissioned assistant-surgeon February 20th, 1864, to rank from same date; mustered as such February 29th, 1864, and honorably discharged August 20th, 1864, to accept commission as surgeon in Forty-second Wisconsin Infantry Volunteers.

Commissioned surgeon Forty-second Wisconsin Infantry Volunteers July 29th, 1864, to rank from same date; mustered as such September 3rd, 1864, and mustered out with regiment June 20th, 1865.

Commissioned assistant-surgeon Twenty-ninth Wisconsin Infantry Volunteers, April 16th, 1863, to rank from same date; mustered as such to date April 16th, 1863, and resigned August 31st, 1863.

LA FAYETTE H. BUNNELL enlisted April 18th, 1861, at La Crosse, Wis.; appointed hospital steward July 22nd, 1861, and discharged May 9th, 1862, as hospital steward by order of General McDowell. Above service in Company B, Second Wisconsin Infantry Volunteers.

Enlisted in Company B, Second Wisconsin Cavalry Volunteers, November 14th, 1863, and discharged March 1st, 1865, to

accept commission as assistant-surgeon Thirty-sixth Wisconsin Infantry Volunteers.

Commissioned assistant-surgeon Thirty-sixth Wisconsin Infantry Volunteers February 21st, 1865, to rank from same date; mustered as such March 20th, 1865; commissioned surgeon July 11th, 1865, to rank from same date; mustered to date July 11th, 1865, and mustered out with regiment July 12th, 1865.

PETER VAN NEST was commissioned chaplain July 22nd, 1864, to rank from same date; was mustered as such October 22nd, 1864, at Petersburg, Va. Resigned and honorably discharged January 6th, 1865.

Honorably mentioned in Official Report of Hatcher's Run, Va., October 27th, 1864.

The record of commissions, on file in this office, shows that B. C. HAMMOND was commissioned chaplain in the Thirty-sixth Wisconsin Infantry Volunteers, July 11th, 1865, but, as he was never mustered as such in this organization, his name does not appear therein. Brant C. Hammond was chaplain of the Fifth Wisconsin Infantry Volunteers (reorganized). Commissioned November 12th, 1864, and mustered out June 20th, 1865.

CAPTAINS.

Company A.

CHARLES E. GRIFFIN, commissioned first-lieutenant February 29th, 1864; taken prisoner August 25th, 1864, at Ream's Station, Va., and confined at Richmond, Salisbury and Danville. Mustered out with company as captain July 12th, 1865. Commissioned captain July 22nd, 1864.

Company B.

GEORGE WEEKS was commissioned first-lieutenant March 4th, 1864, to rank same date; mustered to date March 4th, 1864; commissioned captain June 27th, 1864, to rank same date; mustered to date June 27th, 1864, and mustered out with company July 12th, 1865.

In command Company E in battle of North Anna; commanding company at Totopotomy Creek; commanding Company E at Cold Harbor; in battles Petersburg, Jerusalem Plank Road, Strawberry Plain, Hatcher's Run, High Bridge, Farmville and Lee's surrender.

Company C.

First-Sergeant STEPHEN C. MILES enlisted February 29th, 1864; sergeant; first-sergeant. Commissioned first-lieutenant June 15th, 1865; captain July 22nd, 1865 (no record of muster in either grade). Mustered out with company as first-sergeant, July 12th, 1865.

Company D.

JACOB WALKEY was commissioned captain Company D, Thirty-sixth Wisconsin Infantry Volunteers, March 7th, 1864; mustered to date March 15th, 1864, and resigned September 30th, 1864.

WESLEY S. POTTER was commissioned first-lieutenant March 25th, 1864, to rank from same date; mustered as first lieutenant to date April 12th, 1864, and resigned May 25th, 1865. "Sick in hospital from July 15th, 1864, to November 12th, 1864."

JAMES P. VANCE enlisted in Company D, Thirty-sixth, February 26th, 1864; mustered March 24th, 1864; sergeant; first-sergeant; commissioned first-lieutenant December 13th, 1864; mustered December 22nd, 1864, and mustered out with company as first-lieutenant July 12th, 1865.

Commissioned captain July 22nd, 1865, not mustered as such.

Company E.

JEROME F. BROOKS, commissioned second-lieutenant Company I, First Wisconsin Infantry Volunteers, September 17th, 1861; resigned February 8, 1862. Commissioned captain Company E, Thirty-sixth, March 8th, 1864; mustered March 16th, 1864; discharged July 7th, 1865, disability.

Company F.

PRESCOTT B. BURWELL enlisted August 13th, 1862, in Company A, Twenty-third Wisconsin Infantry Volunteers; first-sergeant; second-lieutenant Company I, Twenty-third, not mustered.

Commissioned captain Company F, Thirty-sixth, March 9th, 1864; mustered March 23rd, 1864; wounded and prisoner June 1, 1864, at Turner's Farm, Va. Died June 26th, 1864, in Libby Prison, Richmond, Va., wounds.

OLIVER N. RUSSELL enlisted August 14th, 1862, in Company C, Thirty-second Wisconsin Infantry Volunteers; sergeant; discharged February 25, 1863; commissioned first lieutenant, Company F, Thirty-sixth, March 9, 1864; captain October 18, 1864; wounded August 25, 1864, Ream's Station; mustered out with company as captain, July 12, 1865.

Company G.

REUBEN LINDLEY was commissioned captain March 9th, 1864, to rank same date; mustered as captain March 18th, 1864 (muster amended to date March 9th, 1864, under act of congress

of February 24th, 1897); wounded June 1st, 1864, at Totopotomy, Va., and died August 15th, 1864, in field hospital of wounds received in action August 14th, 1864, at Deep Bottom, Va.

WILLIAM H. LANE enlisted in Company B, Tenth Wisconsin Infantry Volunteers, September 14th, 1861. Discharged January 2d, 1863; disability. Enlisted in Company G, Thirty-sixth, February 23d, 1864; first sergeant; commissioned second lieutenant June 27th, 1864; first lieutenant, September 14th, 1864; captain, February 11th, 1865. Mustered out with company as captain July 12th, 1865.

WILLIAM R. NEWTON enlisted in Company K, Twenty-fifth Wisconsin Infantry Volunteers, August 15th, 1862, corporal; commissioned second lieutenant, Company G, Thirty-sixth, February 11th, 1864; wounded and prisoner June 1st, 1864, at Turner's Farm, Va.; left arm amputated; commissioned captain September 14th, 1864 (no record of muster as such); honorably discharged as second lieutenant January 2d, 1865, wounds.

Company I.

DANIEL F. FARRAND enlisted as private in Company D, Fourteenth Wisconsin Infantry Volunteers, October 19th, 1861; discharged to accept commission March 20th, 1864. Veteran volunteer; commissioned captain Company I, Thirty-sixth, March 16th, 1864; mustered as such March 21st, 1864; resigned and discharged for disability July 12th, 1864.

MANLEY T. MATHEWS, last served in Company I, Thirty-fourth New York Infantry Volunteers; enlisted in Company I, Thirty-sixth Wisconsin, February 27th, 1864; sergeant; sergeant-major; reduced to ranks in Company I at his own request; first sergeant; second lieutenant July 22d, 1864; prisoner of war August 25th, 1864, Ream's Station, Va.; returned to duty April 25th, 1865; first lieutenant October 31st, 1864; captain May 31st, 1865; mustered as such June 7th, 1865; mustered out with company as captain July 12th, 1865. Residence at enlistment, Watkins, Schuyler County, New York.

Company K.

WARREN GRAVES, commissioned captain March 23d, 1864; mustered same date; died August 29th, 1864, from over-exertion in battle of Ream's Station, August 25th, 1864.

JOSEPH R. ELLIS enlisted February 27th, 1864; first sergeant; severely wounded June 18th, 1864, Petersburg; rejoined company December 14th, 1864; second lieutenant July 22d, 1864; first lieutenant September 14th, 1864; captain December 22d, 1864; mustered out with company as captain July 12th, 1865.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Company C.

LUTHER B. NOYES enlisted December 8th, 1861, in Company D, Eighteenth Wisconsin Infantry Volunteers; hospital steward in same regiment December 8th, 1861; discharged September 1st, 1862; commissioned first lieutenant, Company C, Thirty-sixth Wisconsin, March 4th, 1864; wounded June 17th, 1864, Petersburg; honorably discharged for disability September 28th, 1864, wounds received in action.

CLARENCE E. BULLARD enlisted July 16th, 1861, in Company B, Sixth Wisconsin Infantry Volunteers; veteran volunteer, January 1st, 1864; corporal; wounded at Gettysburg; returned to duty October 25th, 1863; discharged March 16th, 1864, to accept commission. Commissioned second lieutenant, Company C, Thirty-sixth, March 1st, 1864; prisoner August 25th, 1864, at Ream's Station, Va.; discharged as second lieutenant for disability on tender of resignation, December 5th, 1864. Commissioned first lieutenant October 31st, 1864 (no record of muster as first lieutenant.)

SERGEANT CHESTER W. JOHNSON, private; corporal; sergeant; wounded August 14th, 1864, at Deep Bottom, Va.; mustered out with company as sergeant July 12, 1865; commissioned first lieutenant July 22, 1865 (not mustered as such.)

DANIEL WHALEN enlisted in Company C, First Wisconsin Infantry Volunteers, September 1st, 1861; wounded at Chaplin Hills; discharged March 16th, 1863, for disability. Enlisted in Company D, Thirty-sixth, as private, February 22d, 1864; corporal; sergeant; first sergeant. Mustered out with company as first sergeant July 12th, 1865. Commissioned first lieutenant July 22d, 1865 (not mustered as such.)

Company E.

CHARLES W. DIPPLE, commissioned first lieutenant, Company E, Thirty-sixth, March 15th, 1864; discharged for disability August 11th, 1864. This name appears in Company G, Twelfth Wisconsin Infantry Volunteers, as enlisted December 12th, 1861, and discharged as of the regimental band August 18th, 1862.

JAMES GREELEY enlisted June 12th, 1861, in Company C, Fourth Wisconsin Infantry Volunteers (subsequently cavalry), and discharged for disability July 28th, 1862; private. Enlisted in Company E, Thirty-sixth, February 24th, 1864; first sergeant; wounded August 25th, 1864. Commissioned first lieutenant October 19th, 1864, and mustered out with company as first lieutenant July 12th, 1865.

Company G.

WINFIELD S. LEACH, aged 42 years, enlisted in Company A, Second Regiment Wisconsin Infantry Volunteers, April 19th, 1861, at Fox Lake, Wis., for the term of three years; was mustered into the United States service June 11th, 1861, at Madison, Wis.; wounded July 21st, 1861, at Bull Run, Va., and discharged for disability December 1st, 1861, at Camp Tillinghast, Va.

The records further show that Winfield S. Leach, aged 45 years, enlisted in Company G, Thirty-sixth Wisconsin Infantry Volunteers, February 23d, 1864, at Fond du Lac, Wis., for three years; was mustered March 14th, 1864, at Madison, Wis.; appointed first sergeant October 1st, 1864; commissioned first lieutenant May 31st, 1865, to rank from same date; mustered as such June 7th, 1865, at Munson's Hill, Virginia (muster as first lieutenant amended to date May 31st, 1865, under act of congress approved June 3d, 1864), and mustered out with company as first lieutenant July 12th, 1865, at Jeffersonville, Ind., pursuant to General Orders, No. 26, Headquarters Army of Tennessee, dated July 3d, 1865.

Company H.

EPHRAIM W. HAYDEN enlisted February 27th, 1864; commissioned first lieutenant March 16th, 1864; captain July 22d, 1864. Resigned and discharged for disability December 30th, 1864.

CYRUS PECK, commissioned first lieutenant, Company H, Thirty-sixth, March 9th, 1864. Resigned and discharged for disability August 8th, 1864. This name appears in Company A, Sixth Wisconsin. Served as private from February 1st, 1862, to March 4th, 1863, when discharged for disability.

Company I.

CHARLES W. SKINNER enlisted in Company B, Fifth Wisconsin Infantry Volunteers, June 8th, 1861; wounded second Fredericksburg; transferred to V. R. C. September 30th, 1863; discharged for promotion from Sixteenth Regiment Inv. Corps March 22d, 1864; commissioned second lieutenant, Company I, Thirty-sixth, February 15th, 1864; first lieutenant July 22d, 1864; wounded at Cold Harbor; resigned September 27th, 1864.

JAMES SMITH enlisted February 27th, 1864; private, sergeant; first sergeant; commissioned second lieutenant October 31st, 1864; first lieutenant May 31st, 1865; mustered out with company July 12th, 1865, as first lieutenant.

Company K.

ELIAS W. GALLOWAY, commissioned and mustered as first lieutenant, Company K, March 23d, 1864; mortally wounded June 18th, 1864, Petersburg; died June 19th, 1864, wounds.

HENRY D. SCHAEFER enlisted in Company H, Sixth Wisconsin Infantry Volunteers, May 10th, 1861; discharged July 13th, 1862, disability. Enlisted in Company K, Thirty-sixth Wisconsin; wounded June 18th, 1864; sergeant; first sergeant; commissioned second lieutenant November 28th, 1864 (not mustered as such); commissioned first lieutenant December 22d, 1864, and mustered out with company as first lieutenant July 12, 1865.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Company A.

FIRST SERGEANT JAMES T. LUNN enlisted February 26th, 1864; private; corporal; sergeant. Mustered out with company as first sergeant July 12th, 1865. Commissioned second lieutenant July 22d, 1865, not mustered as such.

Company B.

LYMAN C. JACOBS enlisted in Company B, February 24th, 1864; corporal; first sergeant; commissioned and mustered second lieutenant, Company K, November 10th, 1864, and mustered out with company as second lieutenant July 12th, 1865.

FIRST SERGEANT P. LYMAN BROWN enlisted February 29th, 1864; private; corporal; first sergeant; commissioned second lieutenant July 15th, 1865; not mustered. Mustered out with company as first sergeant July 12th, 1865.

W. H. LAMBERTON enlisted in Seventh Battery Wisconsin Light Artillery Volunteers, November 4th, 1862; prisoner at Humbolt, Tenn.; exchanged October 9th, 1863; discharged March 4th, 1864, to accept commission as second lieutenant; commissioned second lieutenant, Company B, Thirty-sixth Wisconsin Infantry Volunteers, February 9th, 1864, and killed in action June 3d, 1864, at Cold Harbor, Va. "A brave officer, never flinching in presence of the enemy."

The name of William H. Lamberton appears in Company K, Nineteenth Wisconsin Infantry Volunteers, enlisted April 16th, 1862, and discharged for disability June 3, 1862.

Company C.

NEWTON J. KELLOGG enlisted in Company A, Sixteenth Wisconsin Infantry Volunteers, November 2d, 1861, and dis-

charged for disability January 15th, 1863. Enlisted in Company F, Thirty-sixth, February 25th, 1864; corporal; sergeant; first sergeant; commissioned second lieutenant, Company C, Thirty-sixth, October 31st, 1864. Discharged June 29th, 1865.

FIRST SERGEANT ARCHIBALD CARNAHAN enlisted in Company G, Tenth Wisconsin Infantry Volunteers, September 26th, 1861; wounded at Perryville; discharged May 11th, 1863, wounds. Enlisted in Company C, Thirty-sixth, February 24th, 1864; sergeant, first sergeant; prisoner August 25th, 1864, at Ream's Station; paroled October 10th, 1864; mustered out as first sergeant June 10th, 1865. Commissioned second lieutenant April 18th, 1865 (no record of muster as such.)

Company D.

OSCAR L. BALDWIN, commissioned second lieutenant in Company D, Thirty-sixth, March 30th, 1864; mustered as such April 22, 1864. Died of disease September 3d, 1864, in hospital, Washington, D. C.

AUGUSTUS S. RIPLEY enlisted in Company A, Thirty-sixth, February 22d, 1864; first sergeant; commissioned second lieutenant, Company D, July 22d, 1864; mustered October 18th, 1864; resigned June 26th, 1865. "Acted with company gallantly at Hatcher's Run; with regiment during most of the hard fighting."

Company E.

HENRY B. GINTY enlisted April 23d, 1861, in Company F, Second Wisconsin Infantry Volunteers; wounded at first Bull Run; detached in Western Gunboat Service until transferred November 16th, 1863; commissioned second lieutenant, Company E, Thirty-sixth, June 14th, 1864, and killed in action August 25th, 1864, at Ream's Station, Va.

JOHN PAYNE, JR., enlisted in Company E, Thirty-sixth, February 18th, 1864; corporal; first sergeant; commissioned second lieutenant October 19th, 1864; mustered October 29th, 1864, and mustered out with company July 12th, 1865, as second lieutenant.

Company H.

GEORGE S. MORRIS enlisted in Company H, Twenty-second Wisconsin Infantry Volunteers, August 8th, 1862; commissioned second lieutenant, Company H, Thirty-sixth, February 12th, 1864; wounded June 18th, 1864, Petersburg; commissioned first lieutenant August 31st, 1864, and mustered out with company as first lieutenant July 12th, 1865.

JAMES G. MERRILL enlisted in Company H, Thirty-sixth, February 22, 1864; sergeant; first sergeant; prisoner of war August 25th, 1864, at Ream's Station, Va.; paroled October 8th, 1864; commissioned second lieutenant August 31st, 1864, and mustered out with company as second lieutenant July 12th, 1865.

That the Register of State Commissions by brevet, on file in this office, shows the following record of commissions by brevet issued to members of the Thirty-sixth Wisconsin Infantry Volunteers:

Company A.

PRIVATE BERNARD C. HALLEN, first lieutenant by brevet March 21st, 1868, to rank from June 18th, 1864, for distinguished gallantry June 18, 1864, in the charge at the "Melon Patch," Petersburg, Va.

Company B.

CORPORAL ADELBERT OLDER, first lieutenant by brevet April 18th, 1867, to rank from June 1st, 1864, for distinguished gallantry in the charge at Turner's Farm, Va., June 1, 1864.

PRIVATE SOLOMON DEMING, second lieutenant by brevet April 18th, 1867, to rank from August 23d, 1864, for distinguished gallantry on ten battlefields when only 18 years of age.

Company C.

CORPORAL A. H. CARNAHAN, captain by brevet June 9th, 1868, to rank from May 24th, 1864, for distinguished gallantry on that day at Strawberry Plains, Va.; also at Cold Harbor, Va., June 3d, 1864.

CORPORAL CHARLES DEMOTT, second lieutenant by brevet April, 1867, to rank from October 18th, 1864, for distinguished gallantry at Hatcher's Run, Va., October 18th, 1864.

PRIVATE FREDERICK FREEMAN, second lieutenant by brevet April 18th, 1867, to rank from October 18th, 1864, for distinguished bravery and soldiery bearing at the battle of Hatcher's Run, Va., although but 16 years of age.

Company D.

SERGEANT ELIAS B. FANCHER, first lieutenant by brevet April 18th, 1867, to rank from April 2d, 1865, for persevering and determined gallantry in twelve severe engagements, especially at the capture of Ft. Calkins, Va., April 2d, 1865.

Company F.

CORPORAL RICHARD DONOVAN, captain by brevet March 19th, 1868, to rank from June 3d, 1864, for distinguished gallantry at Cold Harbor, Va.

CORPORAL FRANKLIN H. HOLLOWAY, captain by brevet for distinguished daring at the battle of Cold Harbor, Va., January 30th, 1867, to rank from June 1st, 1864.

CORPORAL WALLACE W. DANTZ, captain by brevet February 9th, 1867, and March 12th, 1869, to rank from August 25, 1864, for distinguished gallantry at Ream's Station and Cold Harbor, Va.

SERGEANT DAVID M. KANOUSE, first lieutenant by brevet January 31st, 1867, to rank from June 2d, 1864, for distinguished gallantry at Cold Harbor, Va.

SERGEANT HIRAM McINTYRE, first lieutenant by brevet January 31st, 1867, to rank from June 18th, 1864, for distinguished gallantry at the "Melon Patch" charge before Petersburg, Va.

Company G.

CORPORAL JOHN HORTON, first lieutenant by brevet April 18th, 1867, to rank from June 1, 1864, for determined bravery at Turner's Farm, Va., and standing by the colors in every engagement of the regiment.

Company H.

SERGEANT RALPH M. PALMER, first lieutenant by brevet April 18th, 1867, to rank from July 30th, 1864, for conspicuous gallantry at Cold Harbor, Va., and for always being in the lead with his company.

Company I.

CORPORAL CHESTER L. MOREY, second lieutenant by brevet April 18th, 1867, to rank from April 2d, 1865, for distinguished gallantry at Petersburg, Va.

CORPORAL STEPHEN WILLIAMS, second lieutenant by brevet March 19th, 1867, to rank from June 5th, 1864, captain by brevet March 30th, 1867, to rank from June 3d, 1864, for conspicuous gallantry at Cold Harbor, Va.

C. R. BOARDMAN,
Attorney-General.

[OFFICIAL SEAL.]

To J. M. Aubery, Milwaukee, Wis.

It was a duty in the army that the commanders make "mention" in their official reports of those of their command who were deserving such recognition for meritorious conduct in battle. It seems appropriate here for me to make mention of those to whom I am indebted in various ways for services rendered while compiling this work. There are so many, for want of space I cannot name them all. I have already run over the allotted space many pages. I apologize to Harper's Weekly for reproducing the illustrations from their 1864 book of the events in which the Thirty-sixth participated, and also to the publishers of that most authentic work, the "History of the Second Army Corps." To "The Campaign of 1864-'65," by General A. A. Humphreys, who commanded our corps during the final campaigns of the war. To the publishers of Colonel Wm. Fox's book on the "Casualties," which is recognized as the most authentic. I am indebted to Mrs. H. M. Haskell, the wife of Colonel Frank A. Haskell's brother, and to Colonel H. B. Crosby, of Baychester, N. Y., and Dr. Hazzard, D. D., of Auburndale, Mass., classmates at Dartmouth of Colonel Haskell. To Hon. A. J. Turner, of Portage, Wis., for information of Colonel Haskell.

I am greatly indebted to the few members of the regiment who so generously came forward with subscriptions, thereby assuring the publication. To my wife and eldest daughter, Fantine Aubery McCleary, for financial help. To my youngest daughter, Leila Vanderbilt, for the pen sketches, and to my brother, C. B. Aubery. That the work will be criticized I expect. I have endeavored as near as possible to get together facts as they appear in the official records. If there are any of the survivors of the regiment or their children who feel that they have not received the deserving mention, it is because I have not been able to reach them or from their own indifference to my appeals for information. As this ends my record of one of the best regiments of the Union Army, it is time to call— J. M. A.

APPENDIX.

The infamous outrage perpetrated upon the Thirty-Sixth Wisconsin in 1864, by Order No. 63, signed by A. Henry Embler, recalled to the public mind in 1900, at New Haven, Conn., by Embler's intimate friend Nathan Easterbrook, Junior, 1st Lieut. and Quartermaster 34th N. Y. Vols., in the effort to claim for Embler credit for certain services which, as the Official Records of the Rebellion show, were not rendered by him.

GEN. EMBLER'S WAR RECORD.

[New Haven Register, February 4th, 1900.]

Remarkable Military Career Reviewed by Nathan Esterbrook, Jr.—Address to Admiral Foote Post—Received a Medal of Honor from Congress for Distinguished Gallantry in Action at Boydton Plank Road, Va.—Carried Lee's Colors to Secretary Stanton.

Nathan Esterbrook, Jr., read a very interesting paper at the meeting of Admiral Foote Post, G. A. R., last evening. The paper dealt with the remarkable war record of General A. H. Embler of this city and was as follows:

In 1862 the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, in Congress assembled, Resolved, That the President of the United States be authorized to cause to be prepared medals of honor to be presented to such non-commissioned officers and privates, as shall most distinguish themselves by gallantry in action. Said act was approved July 12th, 1862.

In 1863 it was further enacted, That the President cause to be struck from the dies, prepared at the United States mint, for the purpose, Medals of Honor additional for presentation to such officers as have most distinguished themselves, or shall hereafter distinguish themselves, in action. This act was approved March 3rd, 1863.

These medals of honor were intended to be to the American soldier what the Victoria Cross is to the English soldier, or the Iron Cross is to the German soldier, an exceptional, therefore a highly valued decoration.

It will be noted that in the first act only enlisted men are mentioned—the second act makes commissioned officers eligible.

In a circular issued by the War Department, October 31st, 1897, a Medal of Honor was awarded to Andrew H. Embler, upon which was engraved the following inscription:

"The Congress to Brevet Lieutenant Andrew H. Embler, United States Volunteers, for Distinguished Gallantry in Action at Boydton Plank Road, Va., October 27th, 1864."

The inscription, from lack of space, does not give the details of the service Comrade Embler performed, but briefly he was given command of two most notable regiments in the Army of the Potomac, the Nineteenth and Twentieth Massachusetts, deployed as skirmishers, and led them in a charge which drove the enemy's main body, gained the crest of the hill near the Burgess House and forced the barricade on the Boydton plank road, and by the discovery of a considerable force in his rear

directed General Smyth's Third Brigade to the capture of guns, limbers, caissons, flags and prisoners in large numbers.

The outline of this brilliant affair having been presented thus briefly and concisely, some knowledge of the record of the principal actor will give it additional interest—indeed, it seems almost necessary to a thorough understanding of it.

Andrew H. Embler was a captain of United States Volunteers, aide-de-camp to Major-General John Gibbon, commanding the Second Division, Second Army Corps. Prior to his appointment by General Gibbon he had been commissioned by Governor Edwin D. Morgan of New York, captain of Company E, Eighty-second New York Volunteers (Second Militia), and was serving in that capacity when he was selected by General Gibbon to become a member of his military family. This was in February, 1862. He continued to serve as captain, by the commission of Governor Morgan, up to the day of the bloody contest of Cold Harbor, in which field General Gibbon appointed him captain of United States Volunteers. This was one of the most gratifying incidents of Comrade Embler's army experience. He had long held the commission of captain; signed by the distinguished Governor Morgan of the great state of New York, and I have no doubt he considered that as honor enough, but that General Gibbon should confer additional honor by appointing him captain of United States Volunteers, on this field, where 7,000 of our comrades had fallen or were captured, was very agreeable and acceptable; it was also a substantial indication of General Gibbon's estimate and appreciation of the character and quality of the man in which his subsequent experience assured him he had made no mistake, as indicated by his words of cordial commendation, for gallantry and repeated recommendations for promotion. He had been in the service since April 20th, 1861, and had been in every fight in which his regiment and division had been engaged, from Bull Run to Boydton Plank Road affair, had been thrice wounded, as line and staff officer, promoted from first sergeant in 1861 to be first lieutenant of Company H, Seventy-First New York Militia, in which capacity he commanded his company at Bull Run, and notwithstanding the fact that the three months' tour of duty for which he enlisted expired July the 20th (one day before the battle), he gladly consented to stay with his company and lead them in this engagement, out of which he was carried in an ambulance wounded in the thigh.

Immediately after his recovery he was offered a commission as first lieutenant of Company K, Eighty-second New York Volunteers (Second Militia). He accepted, and joined his regiment at Poolesville. Shortly after he was commissioned captain of Company E, of the same regiment. I omitted to state that while he lay disabled by the wound received at Bull Run, his company elected him captain. The very beautiful tablet erected in the Armory of the Seventy-First Regiment bears his name on its roll of honor, and his old comrades of that regiment do not forget their old captain in their frequent reunions, where his loyalty, bravery and fraternity are of fragrant memory. Therefore, as the result of his war service, he had been three times commissioned as captain (H, Seventy-first New York; E, Eighty-second New York, and United States Volunteers); and he had been specially mentioned in the reports of General Hancock, commanding the Second Army Corps, and the reports of General Gibbon and General Egan, commanding the Second Division, Second Corps.

John Gibbon was chary of praise as a rule, and nothing short of comprehensive and intelligent perception and performance of the duty to be performed, or the thing to be done, with the nerve to push the same to the safest extreme, together with the level-headed judgment to determine when to gather in the fruit after the tree had been sufficiently shaken, ever prompted him to recommend any man for promotion.

The following appears in his report of the operations of the Second Division, Second Army Corps, in the Wilderness campaign, May 5th to June 30th, 1864:

After commending his staff for good work, he says:

"If there is any one pre-eminently entitled to special mention it is Captain Embler, who has repeatedly demonstrated his gallantry and soldierly qualities and conduct on the field and has been repeatedly recommended for promotion, but without effect."

These warm words of commendation coming from General Gibbon, undemonstrative, stern, forbidding, as he appeared to others, are treasured and esteemed by Comrade Embler as the expression of accomplished, brave and efficient chief, whose favorable opinion will always be a precious memory.

From May 5th, at the Wilderness, to the 25th of August, 1864, at Ream's Station, the Second Corps had no day or night when it was not marching or fighting—113 days and nights of constant strain. Its losses had been terrible. The leaders in every regiment, officers and men, had been largely killed or wounded, and the lack of example in dash and daring, always set by such men, was growing more and more apparent each succeeding day, on every march, in every action. Brigades had dwindled to regiments or less in numbers, regiments to hardly fair-sized companies—in many instances companies—in many instances commanded by captains. The gallant old Second Army Corps was simply fought out. And so in reason when the First and Second Divisions were hurried from the far right at Deep Bottom, north of James River, to the extreme left at Ream's Station, to tear up and destroy the Weldon Railroad, they were in mighty poor condition to face the situation which developed. They were caught and overwhelmed by greatly superior numbers and then and there the remnant of two divisions of the "Fighting Second Corps" lost their first gun and colors, nearly breaking the heart of General Hancock. Gibbon, in closing his report of the action, says: "I can only account for the unsteadiness of my men by the fact that so many of my very best officers and men had been lost in this campaign (Wilderness, May 5th; Ream's Station, August 25th). In another report covering the operations of his division, May 5th to June 30th, 1864, he states his loss to be 5,076, killed and wounded, or 46 per cent. of his command. Forty regimental commanders had been killed and wounded in the division.

Hancock, in his report, says: "I attribute the bad conduct of some of my troops to their great fatigue, owing to the labor exacted of them, and to their enormous losses during the campaign, especially in officers." The real fact, pure and simple, was, the proverbial "last straw" had been laid on when they were put into the Ream's Station fight. In the Second Division three regiments lost their colors, the Eighth New York Heavy Artillery (acting as infantry), the One Hundred and Sixty-Fourth New York Volunteers and the Thirty-Sixth Wisconsin Volunteers. All these were newcomers to the division; that is, they had been assigned to it after the Wilder-

ness, and all were sadly depleted by losses in killed. The following order will explain the result to them:

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, SECOND CORPS,
August 30th, 1864.

[GENERAL ORDER, NO. 63.]

The following regiments, having lost their colors in action, are hereby deprived of the right to carry colors until by their conduct in battle they show themselves competent to protect them: Eighth New York Heavy Artillery, One Hundred and Sixty-fourth New York Volunteers, Thirty-sixth Wisconsin Volunteers. The officers and men of the command should understand that their colors should be the last thing surrendered, and that in all well-regulated military organizations it is considered a disgrace for a majority of the command to return from the field of battle without them.

By command of Major-General Gibbon, commanding division.

A. HENRY EMBLER,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

The loss of these colors and the issuance of that order were to be, in a great degree, the means of Comrade Embler's promotion to the rank of brevet major, and the bestowal on him by Congress a medal of honor. This is how it came about:

Somewhere about the middle of October, 1864, a telegram notified General Gibbon of serious sickness in his family, and he left headquarters on leave of absence, for a brief time, for his home in Baltimore. During his absence, Brigadier-General Egan, senior brigade commander, was in command of the division, which by this time was greatly recuperated in strength and tone because of rest and the return to duty of many of the earlier wounded officers and men. On the 27th of October, an effort was made to capture and destroy the South Side railroad, Lee's only remaining line for getting supplies or moving troops by rail. The Second Corps had the left in the movement, as usual the most marching, and as it turned out the most fighting, which was not unusual. General Egan had brought with him to division headquarters his personal aides, and, as was natural, used them more than he did those of the regular division staff, which made the situation peculiar and somewhat unpleasant to those aides of Gibbon who were accustomed to know what was going on, and to have plenty of work to do at such times.

Comrade Embler could not endure standing around when there was a prospect of business being done. He therefore requested that he might accompany the advance guard, and General Egan thereupon put him in charge of it, and he controlled it during the entire movement, capturing en route a rebel staff major, Venable, and a couple of orderlies with him. The command of the skirmishers, when deployed, was also given him. General Francis A. Walker, in his history of the Second Army Corps, makes favorable mention of the able manner in which the skirmishers were handled by Captain A. H. Embler in this affair.

The skirmish line was deployed as the advance guard debouched from a wooded road into a cleared space of considerable extent, with a good show of open country in view to the left and front, thick words to the right and rear, a fringe of trees encircling the further side of the open the division had come upon, which seemingly followed a stream or marshy place. To the left and front the enemy could be

seen over the tops of the trees, on considerable higher ground. Artillery opened on the advance, and the skirmish line was hurried across the open space and through the woods on the further side. No great resistance was made by the enemy's skirmishers who were in the woods. The line of battle was formed and followed up by the skirmishers, halting at the edge of the wood at right angle with the Boydton road which followed up and over the hill in front, at the foot of which, on the further side of the wood, the skirmish line was halted. A rebel battery on the summit was making it uncomfortable for the troops entering the open, and enfiladed a part of the line—Mott's Third Division on the left. Comrade Embler halted his skirmishers, after passing through the wood and over a small stream, and had ridden back to General Egan to report progress, the situation, and for instructions, arriving just as General Hancock was directing General Egan to "capture or drive off the battery," which order was given in turn by Egan to Embler to convey to the brigade commanders, Smythe, Third Brigade, Willet, Second Brigade, and Rugg, First Brigade. They were to charge the hill and dislodge the enemy. After seeing each of them and other staff officers arriving from division headquarters with detailed instructions for formation, before returning to his skirmish line, Captain Embler rode to the three regiments that had lost their colors at Ream's Station and told them they were to have the chance to do something to get them back if they did their part in carrying the hill and capturing or driving off the rebel battery. He promised to report their good work to General Gibbon on his return and urge that they deserved their flags. It was enough. If there had been double the force on top of that hill that actually was there, the survivors of those three regiments would have gotten there. Particularly their colors were on top of that hill, and—Well! they wanted them.

The position was carried in good style—the enemy sent whirling down the other side of the hill and across a stream beyond—the One Hundred and Sixty-fourth New York capturing a gun, limber and caisson. Captain Embler rode back again to report results and the outlook beyond, returning by the road instead of down the hill through the woods and swale, as the advance had gone. At the foot of the hill the road was bridged over an insignificant stream about where the left of the division rested before the advance. Coming with pleasant thoughts in sight of it, he was astounded to see a fellow in a dirty butternut uniform, fully armed and equipped, standing upon it, and the Reb appeared equally dumbfounded to see a man in blue approaching from that direction. He called Comrade Embler impolite and uncomplimentary names, and ordered him to dismount and "come see him." Visions of the approaching Thanksgiving season with turkey, pumpkin and mince pie, and Christmas, with sauerkraut and sausage, and New Years, with hot rum and doughnuts, was not suggested by this peremptory demand to go see the fellow on the bridge, but there was a flash thought that pictured the horror, the misery of imprisonment at Andersonville or Florence, and he didn't desire acquaintance with them—so without waiting to determine how in thunder this burly, dirty, "sassy" representative of the Confederacy came to be where less than half an hour before Union men had stood, he darted into the woods to his left, through which the division had passed, and the Reb sent his compliments in the form of a 50 calibre of cold lead after the senior aide of Major-General John Gibbon. The aim was hurried and poor, so the aide escaped, a thoroughly astonished individual.

In the moment of the discovery of the Reb on the bridge and the break to escape him, a glimpse of a good many other people, in clothes of other hue than blue, was had, adding to Captain Embler's astonishment. A hurried return was made up that hill to notify General Smyth that there was a lot of rebels in his rear, in a position he (Smyth) had occupied just a short time before, and that there was no thoroughfare to division headquarters. It didn't take Tom Smyth half a minute to decide what to do. Facing his entire command about he rushed them down the hill and through the woods, completely surprising and overwhelming the Johnnies, who had come in just after the division had disappeared through the woods and up the hill. The return charge resulted in the recapture of two guns of Beck's Battery (Fifth U. S. Artillery) which the rebels had come upon unawares from an unexpected direction—also on this return trip the Thirty-sixth Wisconsin captured rebel battle flags and more prisoners than they had men in their own ranks. They were out for flags that day. The enemy, a part of Hill's Corps, blundered into this scrape by reason of having lost their way in the woods on their march to reinforce the people on the hill. They came in through a gap between the right of Egan and the left of Crawford (Fifth Corps) who was to keep in touch with the Second Corps on the right but didn't. If the rebels had arrived a few minutes earlier it would have been a serious matter for the Second Division, Second Corps, for they would have struck it in flank and rear and rolled it up over and over. It must have seemed to them at first as though they had come upon a "big thing" for they were directly in Mott's rear, and had no knowledge of the force on the hill to their right, shut out from their view by the strip of woods along the stream. Altogether it was a puzzling situation for both sides for a time—an hour of surprises.

In part, General Egan's report of this campaign is as follows:

After detailing his movement from position on the 26th, and the start from his bivouac on the 27th, he continues: "I then moved forward on a plantation road and reached the Boydton road in an open field about 10:30 a. m. At once sent out as skirmishers the Nineteenth and Twentieth Massachusetts regiments under Captain A. H. Embler, acting assistant adjutant-general. Captain Embler advanced on the right of the Boydton road and felt the enemy. * * * I deployed Colonel Willett's brigade in the open field on the right of the road, his left on the road, and moved him forward to support Embler's skirmishers. * * * I ordered Willett * * * to advance and carry the enemy's position on the hill crest near the Burgess House. Accordingly, Captain Embler advanced with his skirmishers on the run, riding in advance, Colonel Willett charging in support. The enemy's skirmishers were driven across a swampy ravine and small stream. Reforming immediately under the slope beyond, Colonel Willett again charged, with Captain Embler in the advance, and drove the enemy's main body, gaining the position on the crest of the hill near the Burgess House and forcing a barricade on the Boydton road. * * * On the extreme left of my line the One Hundred and Sixty-Fourth New York captured a gun, limber, and caisson. * * * I beg to mention the Thirty-sixth Wisconsin, the Eighth New York Heavy Artillery and the One Hundred and Sixty-fourth New York Volunteers. No troops could have done better."

He closes his report thus: "The officers following are specially recommended for brevet rank, for gallant and distinguished services—Captain A. H. Embler to be brevet major."

Hancock says in his report: "Captain A. H. Embler, acting assistant adjutant-general, and one of General Gibbon's aides, is also commended for gallantry, and is again recommended for brevet appointment of major."

In conclusion, Comrade Embler did not consider any other outcome of this spirited and dashing action with greater satisfaction than the opportunity it afforded those three regiments, which worn, wasted and exhausted by the strife and blood and sweat of 113 days of continuous fighting and marching, had been swept, flags and all, from the field by an overwhelming force of the enemy, to regain their colors. He deeply regretted the stinging rebuke, and fully sympathized with them because they had been degraded in that order bearing his signature. He saw in the work before them the chance to regain the place they held in the esteem of General Gibbon prior to Ream's Station, and at the same time have their colors restored to them. He knew that the Eighth New York Heavy Artillery, whose loss in killed during their brief service in the field was 361 men; and the Thirty-sixth Wisconsin, with a still more brief servce, whose loss in killed was 157; also the One Hundred and Sixty-fourth New York, which lost 116 men killed, were not cowards, and he was more than glad to be an instrument in terminating the period of their harsh discipline.

Very few persons, if any, outside of a small circle of comrades of this post, are aware that General Hancock (keenly appreciative of the best qualities of a soldier), in person, tendered to Captain Embler, a position on his staff; but Embler, with loyalty to the Second Division, and to his stern old chief who was as true as steel, regretfully declined the proffered honor, much to the disappointment of General Hancock.

The story of the action at Boydton Road has been narrated with considerable brevity, and is, perhaps, too brief to properly give points to its brilliancy and effect.

The rejoicing of the three regiments that their colors were again in their possession, restored to them in consideration of duty gallantly performed, has not been referred to, neither has reference been made to the gratitude they felt that the opportunity had been so considerately afforded them to demonstrate that they were made of stuff that could win back not only their own flags but that they also could capture those of the enemy.

Captain Embler was more than grateful for the brevet of major. It had come to him with solicitation, without prearrangement or any paramount consideration other than the restoration of their flags to the regiments and the re-installing them in the esteem of General Gibbon. When thirty-three years afterward the Congress, in still further recognition of the gallantry of Comrade Embler, awarded him the medal of honor, without application, without solicitation on his part, but wholly and entirely of their own volition, you may be assured that he was not impressed nor confirmed in the belief that "Republics are ungrateful."

The model is treasured as an heirloom to be handed down in future generations of Emblers, who in turn will hand it down to other generations, who will reverence the progenitor who won it for them in a war of the people, by the people, in which the purest patriotism contended for the highest and most exalted principles that ever moved brother to slay brother. The record of Comrade Embler in many actions in Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania: the tact, intelligence and dispatch, and the energy and industry which characterized his conduct and action in all the matters and things with which he was charged or entrusted, with or without discretion, gained

for him the esteem, the confidence and the highest consideration of his chief, and of General Hancock as well. Commendation for meritorious performance of duty, special mention for gallantry and brilliancy and recommendation for promotion, were repeatedly made and urged by both.

In closing I cannot refrain from referring to a striking coincidence in the service of two men who have claimed this city as their home.

David Humphreys, who lived and died in this city, to whom was erected a monument now standing in the Grove street cemetery, served as a volunteer adjutant to Colonel Jabez Thompson of the Second Connecticut Militia, in the campaign of New York and vicinity in 1776. Colonel Thompson was killed in the operations of this campaign. In March, 1777, Humphreys was appointed brigade-major to General Parsons, and assisted in organizing new regiments for the war. He accompanied General Meigs on the Sag Harbor expedition in May, 1777, was with forces under Putnam during the Burgoyne campaign in 1777, wintered with General Parsons at West Point, 1777-78; was with Washington at White Plains, October, 1777; then again with Putnam till he was retired. He then accepted an appointment on the staff of General Green and served at the battle of Springfield, N. J., June 23rd, 1780. The same day he was appointed aide on the staff of General Washington and served with him to the end of the war. Notwithstanding his absence on staff duty he was honored with a commission as captain in each of the following regiments as they succeeded each other after having served the term or tour of the several enlistments—Sixth, Fourth and Second Connecticut Line. It goes without saying that he was a gallant and distinguished soldier and patriot. The Revolutionary War was practically brought to a close by the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown, October 19th, 1762. For distinguished services during the war, particularly on the staff of General Washington, Major David Humphreys was selected to accompany the captured colors of Cornwallis to be presented to Congress, which then and there, as an expression of their distinguished appreciation, rewarded him with promotion to the rank of lieutenant-colonel.

The most sanguinary war on the pages of history was practically brought to a close April the 9th, 1865, by the surrender of Lee at Appomattox.

Major A. H. Embler, whose services were not less varied, not less gallant, was ordered to accompany Lee's captured colors to Washington, D. C., to be presented to the great secretary, Edwin M. Stanton, who then and there, as the expression of his appreciation of Major Embler's bravery and gallantry, promoted him to the rank of lieutenant-colonel by brevet.—Nathan Easterbrook, Jr.

CAPT. ALBEE DEFENDS HIS REGIMENT.

Replies to the Criticisms of Thirty-Sixth Wisconsin Regiment in a Recent Paper Read Before Admiral Foote Post by Nathan Easterbrook, Jr.

The following paper was read by Captain G. E. Albee at the regular meeting of Admiral Foote Post, G. A. R., in Music Hall, last evening. The paper replies to the strictures upon the Thirty-sixth Wisconsin Regiment contained in a paper previously read before the post by Nathan Easterbrook, Jr.

The historical article prepared by Nathan Easterbrook, Jr., and read before Admiral Foote Post, February 3rd, 1900, and published in the New Haven Register Sunday morning, February 4th, 1900, reviewed by a survivor of the Thirty-Sixth Wisconsin Volunteers.

"*Thrice is he armed who hath his quarrel just.*"

The adjutant will please read from the Holy Bible, The Acts, Chapter V, first six verses:

1. But a certain man named Ananias, with Sapphira, his wife, sold a possession.

2. And kept bact back part of the price, his wife also being privy to it, and brought a certain part, and laid it at the Apostles' feet.

3. But Peter said, Ananias, why hath Satan filled thine heart to lie to the Holy Ghost, and to keep back part of the price of the land?

4. While it remained, was it not thine own? And after it was sold, was it not in thine own power? Why hast thou conceived this thing in thine heart? Thou hast not lied unto men, but unto God.

5. And Ananias, hearing these words, fell down and gave up the ghost; and great fear came on them that heard these things.

6. And the young men arose, wound him up and carried him out, and buried him.

As Peter said unto Ananias, so say I now unto Nathan, Why hast thou conceived this thing in thine heart? Why did you bring here a part, and keep back yet another, and much the more important part of the record? and whether or not ye, like Ananias, fall down dead, so will we wind you up with truth, and bury you with recorded facts.

In 1864, two men were in a position to do, and did do, a great wrong. They issued an order disgracing three gallant regiments, on the assumption, as expressed in the order, that "a majority returned from the field of battle without their colors."

The fact that a majority of the Thirty-sixth Wisconsin had been killed, wounded and captured in the defense of their position and colors, had been officially communicated to the one of these two men who signed the order in the name of the other, three days before its issue. General Gibbon may not have known. Therefore, I feel justified in referring to the false assumption as a slander, and to the order as an outrage.

Two hundred and ninety-four dead soldiers! Two hundred and forty-seven more soldiers wounded who lived to be discharged.

All this loss in the Thirty-sixth Wisconsin!

Oh, that each of those gaping wounds might have a tongue that could now describe to you, here in this presence with all the combined eloquence of a Fox, a Sheridan and a Burke, what it meant to them, who, having shaken hands with death on many fields, displaying that courage and fortitude which is the common heritage of those who followed in all the bloody paths where Old Glory led, what it meant, at the last, to be robbed of their good name, by one stroke of a mistaken or malignant pen. The honorable record which these patriotic men and gallant soldiers made has been assailed upon the floor of this post, and the slander published and spread broadcast to the world over the signature of Nathan Easterbrook, Jr.

It is difficult to review that so-called history, and refute its statements, without appearing to attack the battle record of A. Henry Embler. Let no man be deceived, or imagine for one moment that such is the object of this paper. In battle he was all right—look for yourselves in the official records of the Rebellion.

The people who suffered from that unjust Order, No. 63.* have been more considerate than those who caused the order to be issued. Ever since I have been in New Haven I have known that A. Henry Embler was the man, the mention of whose name, since Ream's Station, would always cause uncomplimentary remarks in the Thirty-sixth Wisconsin Volunteers. But believing that he had repented of his connection with that unfortunate flag order, I let by-gones be by-gones, and have, I believe, consistently and continuously treated him as one friend should treat another.

Sometime since I received a letter from the associate editor of McClure's Magazine, asking the particulars of the flag incident for publication, which the adjutant will please read—it is marked Exhibit A.

EXHIBIT "A."

McClure's Magazine, New York City.
Associate Editor, Ida M. Tarbell, Washington.

The Edward, 816 Fifteenth Street,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 6th, 1899.

LIEUTENANT GEORGE E. ALBEE,
New Haven, Conn:

MY DEAR SIR: Some two years ago I received from Mr. George H. Billings of Delphos, Kansas, a letter in which he called my attention to an incident of the Civil War in which you were an actor, the matter of the taking of the colors from a certain regiment and their return afterwards through the interference of Mr. Lincoln. Mr. Billings told me that you saw Mr. Lincoln and interceded for the return of the colors. I think that your interview with him would make an interesting item in the biography of Abraham Lincoln which I am now publishing in McClure's Magazine. Can you give me anything on the matter? I shall await your answer with interest. What I would like would be as full an account as you can give of your interview with Mr. Lincoln. Very truly yours,

(Signed) IDA M. TARBELL.

I replied to the letter that a great injustice had been done, and that Mr. Lincoln had ordered the investigation that put the matter right again, but that as some of those responsible for the outrage were still living, and I believed had repented of their action, I begged that the matter be not reopened or alluded to in the magazine articles. The reply to my request is marked Exhibit B, and the adjutant will please read

*Note.—See page 415.

EXHIBIT "B."

McClure's Magazine, New York City.
Associate Editor. Ida M. Tarbell, Washington, D. C.

The Edward, 816 Fifteenth Street,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 11th, '99.

MR. GEORGE E. ALBEE,
New Haven, Conn.:

MY DEAR SIR: Thank you very much for your kind letter of March 8th. Of course I shall abide by your wishes in the matter and not refer to the story.

Very truly yours,
(Signed) IDA M. TARBELL.

These letters prove that I was trying to save Embler from embarrassment in this matter.

General Gibbon being dead, no one but Embler could have been annoyed, or hurt, by the publication of the truth, and the Thirty-sixth Wisconsin are very proud of their entire record as a regiment. To produce the recorded facts in a few of the cases where Nathan Easterbrook, Jr.'s, history does not agree with real history, is not an attack upon Embler. Loyalty to the 294 dead and 247 others, wounded and crippled comrades of my regiment, compels me to declare the facts.

I am sorry to lose the friendship of one whom I have admired since the 22nd of June, 1864, when he, unsuccessfully, did all that man could do, to stop the stampede of his own regiment, and others, from the left of our brigade, and get them to resist the advance of the victorious enemy, who swept up in the rear of our line, until stopped by the Twentieth Massachusetts, the Thirty-sixth Wisconsin and the Seventh Michigan, who alone of the brigade stood fast. But if there had been but one man shot in my regiment, instead of hundreds, and the defense of his memory from uncalled for and unjust attack shall cost me the friendship of every living comrade, I am ready to pay the price.

The more important statements in Nathan Easterbrook, Jr.'s, history taken in succession from his paper as published in The Register, and which do not harmonize with recorded facts, are as follows: Nathan Easterbrook, Jr., says:

The inscription on the medal of honor does not give the details of the service Comrade Embler performed, but briefly he, by the discovery of a considerable force in his rear, directed General Smyth's Third Brigade to the capture of guns, limbers, caissons, flags and prisoners in large numbers.

Now see Rebellion Record, Vol. 42, Part I., Serial No. 87, page 326, where General Smyth reports officially "That having no connection to the right of the Tenth New York, I became anxious, and sent Lieutenant Cowtan, Tenth New York Volunteers, with six enlisted men, from the right of that regiment to see what troops were engaged in that direction, and they saw and reported to me that a column of rebel troops was moving towards our rear; this fact was immediately reported to the general commanding the division," etc.

Nathan Easterbrook, Jr., says: "Andrew H. Embler was selected by General Gibbon to become a member of his military family. This was in February, 1862."

The facts are that General Gibbon did not join the Second Divison of the Second

Corps until more than a year later. Nathan Easterbrook, Jr., says: "General Gibbon appointed him captain of United States Volunteers. This was one of the most gratifying incidents of Comrade Embler's army experience."

The facts are that General Gibbon never appointed Embler or anyone else captain of United States Volunteers; he never had the power to do so. After Embler's service in the Seventy-first New York State Militia, he was mustered as first lieutenant, Eighty-second New York, January 21, 1862; captain, June 20, 1862; transferred to Fifty-ninth New York, July 10, 1864; appointed major and aide-de-camp of United States Volunteers, March 21, 1865; honorably mustered out, December 5, 1865. During the entire term of his service on General Gibbon's staff in the Second Corps, he was borne on the pay-rolls of his regiment as on detached service. And Embler's first detail for staff duty came some time between April 10, 1863, when he was reported as on leave of absence, and August 31, 1863, when he was reported as on detached service, commissary of musters.

The adjutant will please read Exhibit C.

War Department, Adjutant-General's Office,
Washington, February 27th, 1900.

My Dear Major: Replying to your February 25th, the division or corps commanders during the Civil War had no authority, as I am informed, to appoint captains of United States Volunteers for staff duty, which was performed by officers detailed from regiments.

A. Henry Embler was mustered in as first lieutenant, Eighty-second New York, January 21st, 1862; captain, June 20th, 1862; transferred to Fifty-ninth New York, July 10th, 1864; appointed major, aid-de-camp, volunteers, by President Lincoln, March 21st, 1865. Honorably mustered-out, December 5th, 1865.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) John A. Johnston,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Major George E. Albee, U. S. Army,
324 Howard Avenue, New Haven, Conn.

Nathan Easterbrook, Jr., says: "When the First and Second Divisions were hurried from the far right at Deep Bottom, north of the James River, to the extreme left at Ream's Station, to tear up and destroy the Weldon railroad, they were in mighty poor condition to face the situation which developed. They were caught and overwhelmed by greatly superior numbers, and then and there the remnant of two divisions of the 'Fighting Second Corps' lost their first gun and colors."

The official records of the rebellion (See Vol. 40, Part I, Serial No. 80, page 371), and find the brigade commander reports that Captain A. Henry Embler's regiment, the Eighty-second New York, and several others, not including the Thirty-sixth Wisconsin, lost their colors more than two months before Ream's Station; several guns were also lost on the 22d of June.*

Nathan Easterbrook, Jr., says: "At Ream's Station, in the Second Division, three regiments lost their colors—the Eighth New York, H. A. (acting as infantry); the One Hundred and Sixty-fourth New York Volunteers, and the Thirty-sixth Wisconsin Volunteers." The facts are (See Vol. 42, Part I, Serial No. 87, page 302),

*Note.—See page 99, Report of General Pierce.

Brigade Commander reported under date of August 27, 1864, addressed to Captain A. Henry Embler, that a majority of the Thirty-sixth Wisconsin were captured at Ream's Station, August 25, 1864, and that another regiment of the Second Division, the Twentieth Massachusetts, was lost with its colors with the Thirty-sixth Wisconsin, and this fact was officially known to A. Henry Embler, when he issued in General Gibbon's name Order No. 63, and of this fact Nathan Easterbrook, Jr., was probably ignorant when he wrote his history and included the unjust order based on a false assumption.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, SECOND CORPS,
August 30th, 1864.

[GENERAL ORDER, NO. 63.]

The following regiments, having lost their colors in action, are hereby deprived of the right to carry colors until by their conduct in battle they show themselves competent to protect them: Eighth New York Heavy Arillery, One Hundred and Sixty-fourth New York Volunteers, Thirty-sixth Wisconsin Volunteers. The officers and men of the command should understand that their colors should be the last thing surrendered, and that in all well regulated military organizations it is considered a disgrace for a majority of the command to return from the field of battle without them.

By command of Major-General Gibbon, commanding division.

A. HENRY EMBLER,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

The first officer who returned from Libby prison appealed personally to Abraham Lincoln for justice for his comrades. The president ordered an investigation which developed the fact that partiality had been shown, and injustice done to the three regiments. General Gibbon was away from the battle of Hatcher's Run, October 27, 1864, and these regiments received credit for their customary gallantry, and on report of General Egan, General Meade ordered General Gibbon's prohibition as to carrying colors removed. Nathan Easterbrook, Jr., says: "The loss of these colors and the issuance of that order (Gibbon's Order, No. 63) was to be in a great degree the means of Comrade Embler's promotion to the rank of brevet major, and the bestowal on him by congress of a medal of honor. This is how it came about."

I say that no medal of honor was ever given to any one for the issuance of such an order. The War Department roster of medal of honor men records that Andrew H. Embler received his medal for "charging at the head of two regiments, which drove the enemy's main body, gained the crest of the hill near the Burgess house and forced a barricade on the Boydtown road." These two regiments must have been the Nineteenth and Twentieth Massachusetts, as even Nathan Easterbrook, Jr., has not claimed that he commanded any other regiments on that day.

The whole number of killed and wounded reported in the two regiments during the entire day, before Embler was given command of them at 10:30 A. M., and afterwards, was six men wounded, one of them mortally.

It is a curious thing that in the report of Captain Isaac H. Boyd, who commanded the Nineteenth Massachusetts that day, and which may be found in the Official Records of the Rebellion, Vol. 42, Part I. Serial No. 87, page 309, no mention whatever is made of Embler's name, and in the report of Captain Gustave Magnitsky,

who commanded the Twentieth Massachusetts on that day (See Vol. 42, Part I, Serial No. 87, page 310). Embler is first mentioned as having come to the regiment fifteen minutes after dark with orders from division headquarters. And it is also a curious fact that Captain Charles McAnally, commanding Company G, Sixty-ninth Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, reports (See Vol. 42, Part I, Serial No. 87, page 337) that he went in company with a staff officer to "find" the situation of the First Brigade skirmishers, and met Captain Embler on the skirmish line of the Twentieth Massachusetts, and discovered that the enemy were erecting breastworks with fence rails. "I then asked for volunteers from the Twentieth Massachusetts to drive the enemy from the rails; some six or seven of them advanced with me on the run, when the enemy fled."

Nathan Easterbrook, Jr., says:

"General Egan had brought with him to division headquarters his personal aides and, as was natural, used them more than he did those of the regular division staff, which made the situation peculiar and somewhat unpleasant to those aides of Gibbon, who were accustomed to know what was going on."

Here is a statement of an interesting fact that all of us who know A. Henry Embler can readily believe, and those who also had the great privilege to know that gallant fighting Irishman, Thomas W. Egan, will take their oath that with his own staff present to do the work, Gibbon away on leave of absence at the North, it was unpleasant for Gibbon's staff when they attempted to interfere. Nathan Easterbrook, Jr., says:

"Comrade Embler therefore requested that he might accompany the advance guard, and General Egan thereupon put him in charge of it, and he controlled it during the entire movement, capturing en route a rebel staff major, Venable, and a couple of orderlies with him. The command of the skirmishers when deployed was also given him."

Nathan Easterbrook, Jr., here specifically makes four statements that are magnificent history; if they are in harmony with the official records of the rebellion, let us now see the report of General Egan, the division commander, Vol. 42, Part I, Serial No. 87, pages 295 and 296: "October 27th at daybreak enemy's vidette fired on my skirmishers; I at once ordered forward Lieutenant-Colonel Frank J. Spalter, Fourth Ohio Battalion, with his battalion and Seventh Virginia deployed as skirmishers. Colonel Spalter dashed at the enemy, but was killed at first onset. At about 8:30 A. M. deployed Colonel Rugg's First Brigade across the road and pushed my skirmishers across the run, but met no enemy. Then I advanced in column and reached the cross roads at Dabney's Mill at 9:15 A. M. Here my skirmishers captured Major Venable (mind you at 9:15 A. M.) I then moved forward and reached the Boydtown plank road at about 10:30 A. M. I at once sent out as skirmishers the Nineteenth and Twentieth Massachusetts under Captain A. Henry Embler."

Take notice that Embler was first given command of skirmishers at 10:30 A. M. Venable had been captured by other skirmishers at 9:15 A. M., and skirmishing had been going on since daybreak. All this is in no wise intended to discredit Captain Embler, whose conduct in this fight was most gallant, but it shows the value of the history, as history, for which Nathan Easterbrook, Jr., has been voted the thanks of this post.

Now give particular attention to this statement in Nathan Easterbrook, Jr.'s, history, and see if you can understand how one man could do so many things:

"Comrade Embler halted his skirmishers after passing through the wood and over a small stream, and had ridden back to General Egan to report progress, the situation and for instructions, arriving just as General Hancock was directing General Egan to 'capture or drive off that battery,' which order was given in turn by Egan to Embler to convey to the brigade commanders, Smyth, Third Brigade; Willett, Second Brigade, and Rugg, First Brigade. They were to charge the hill and dislodge the enemy. After seeing each of them and other staff officers arriving from division headquarters with detailed instructions for formation."

A somewhat extended military experience, a reasonable amount of imagination and a study of reports of different commanders in that battle leave me unequal to the task of following Embler's movements during this period, understand me, as described by Nathan Easterbrook, Jr., in his history. I have tried my best, but my head whirls when I try to keep up with Embler's changes of position and duties, or rather with Nathan Easterbrook, Jr.'s, history of them. Does anyone who knows Embler credit the story that with a battle going on, having direct command of two regiments deployed as skirmishers, he would leave them without orders, and go back where he had no business, to "report progress?" The commander of a skirmish line, if he has anything to report, sends someone with the message. Nathan Easterbrook, Jr., says:

"Before returning to the skirmish line Captain Embler rode to the three regiments that had lost their colors at Ream's Station and told them that they were to have a chance to do something to get them back if they did their part in carrying the hill and capturing or driving off the rebel battery. He promised to report their good work to General Gibbon on his return and urge that they deserved their flags."

When Mark Antony was making love to Cleopatra, she, wishing to confine his passion within metes and bounds, said to him: "I'll set a bourn how far to be beloved," and Antony replied, "Then must thou needs find out new heaven, new earth," thus speaking for about the same amount of room as would be needed for such colossal assurance as is, in this paragraph, claimed for A. Henry Embler by Nathan Easterbrook, Jr., and which might well push the planets from their orbits and paralyze even Joshua himself, who issued special orders to the sun commanding it to stand still.

For if this means anything it means that in consequence of the enthusiasm and inspiration imparted to these gallant men by this alleged speech and magnificent promise, from the only man then present with the army whom they had good reason to detest, they were enabled to do what they had at all previous times done without the help of any captains from the Eighty-second New York—their full duty—and which at this time, as shown by the losses, was not especially difficult. This is one of the most remarkable cases of adding insult to injury that has ever come to my notice.

Within the confines of admissible language, I cannot express myself as I would like to do, about one who, having had considerable to do with issuing the outrageous Order, No. 63, now comes here by proxy, or, if not by proxy, at least permits his historian to tell us so smoothly that Embler "controlled the advance guard during

the entire movement"; that the command of the skirmishers when deployed was also given him; that he captured Major Venable and two orderlies; that he frequently left his skirmishers and went back to "report progress"; that he discovered the column in the rear of our forces, and reported it to General Smyth; that he carried General Egan's orders to all three brigades; and that with all this, a battle going on, his skirmishers left without their commander, he still found time to go, and did go, to the Thirty-sixth Wisconsin, Eighth New York Heavy Artillery and One Hundred and Sixty-fourth New York in two different brigades, make each regiment an inspiriting speech, promising them the great blessing of Gibbon's good opinion, a reinstatement in his favor, etc.

Comrades, I have already quoted authorities to dispose of all these statements, except the one about the remarkable speeches to the three regiments, and that one, in the name of my comrades of the Thirty-sixth Wisconsin, living and dead, I pronounce absolutely untrue, and now ask the adjutant to read an affidavit made by the postmaster, one of the prominent citizens of Princeton, Wisconsin.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, }
Green Lake County. } ss.

Frank Tucker, of Princeton, Green Lake County, Wisconsin, being first duly sworn on oath, says that during the year of 1864 he was a member of Company F, Thirty-sixth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry; that he was present at the battle of Hatcher's Run, Virginia, on October 27, 1864; that Captain George A. Fisk was in command of the above named regiment at the time of its engagement in the said battle of Hatcher's Run. Affiant further states that at that time no speech or speeches were made to said regiment, to the effect that they were to be given an opportunity to regain the regimental colors previously lost at the battle of Ream's Station, by Captain A. H. Embler, or by any other person; that had such speech or speeches been made he would have known it, as the regiment then consisted of only about 75 men, and he was with the said regiment all the time before, during and after the said battle of Hatcher's Run. (Signed) FRANK TUCKER.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 28th day of February, A. D. 1900.

(Signed) W. C. COWLING,
Notary Public,
Green Lake County, Wisconsin.

Nathan Easterbrook, Jr., says: "Captain Embler rode back again to report results"—although still in command of the advance during the whole movement, and not yet relieved from the command of two regiments deployed as skirmishers. It does not detract from the glory of the real and conspicuous services which Embler rendered on the 27th of October, 1864, and which are set forth in the official pages of the records of the rebellion, to say that if this history of Nathan Easterbrook, Jr., is correct, there must have been two distinct battles going on at the same time and on the same field—one the battle of Hatcher's Run between the forces of the Confederate States and two divisions of the Second Corps under General Hancock, and the other the battle of Boydtown Plank Road between the Army of Northern Virginia and A. Henry Embler, Captain of United States Volunteers, by appointment from General John Gibbon.

Nathan Easterbrook, Jr., says: "Neither has reference been made to the gratitude they felt that the opportunity had been so considerately afforded them." The Thirty-sixth Wisconsin felt that the only thing they had to thank General Gibbon or Captain Embler for, was for having been most unjustly disgraced by Order No. 63, and they were thankful that another division commander had a chance to recognize their usual gallantry.

So much for Nathan Easterbrook, Jr.'s, history.

A reference to Vol. 42, Part III, Serial No. 89, page 574, will show that many organizations of the Second Corps lost colors at Ream's Station, but they did not all receive the same sort of official treatment, for Vol. 42, Part 1, Serial No. 87, page 302, at Ream's Station the brigade commander in a report addressed to Captain A. Henry Embler on the 27th day of August, 1864, says: "That the Twentieth Massachusetts and Thirty-sixth Wisconsin were posted in reserve behind the front line; that the front line broke and ran over them, making it impossible for them to fire on the enemy; that the panic spread to the reserves who also left the field, except a majority of the Twentieth Massachusetts and Thirty-sixth Wisconsin, who remained in position and were captured."

There had to be a scape-goat found, and in selecting one, it would seem fair to blame regiments who ran away, rather than those who stood fast, and when two regiments in the same position did exactly the same thing, with exactly the same results, the wildest imagination will fail to find a reason for disgracing the Thirty-sixth Wisconsin and not including the Twentieth Massachusetts. There was no good reason why any regiment should have been thus censured.

August 30th, 1864, Captain A. Henry Embler, Eighty-second New York, having had the fact officially before him from the brigade commander for three days, that a majority of the Thirty-sixth Wisconsin had been lost in battle defending their position and colors, issued in the name of General Gibbon the outrageous order depriving the Thirty-sixth Wisconsin, Eighth New York H. A., and One Hundred and Sixty-fourth New York of the right to carry colors, when 148 out of 185 of the Thirty-sixth Wisconsin had been killed, wounded or captured with the colors at Ream's Station, the color bearer being killed in the gallant performance of his duty. This order was found on investigation to be unjust, and General Gibbon was compelled by General Meade to restore the right to these regiments to carry colors, and for thirty-five years we, who were the victims of partiality and injustice, have allowed the matter to rest in oblivion.

I have never believed that General Gibbon, before Order No. 63 was issued in his name by A. Henry Embler, had been made fully acquainted with all the facts. And in support of this statement of my belief, and that it has always been my belief that General Gibbon was misled and deceived, and that another then he was morally responsible for the issuance of that order, I desire to now have read by the adjutant a letter written by myself October 1st, 1864, and published in the *Wisconsin State Journal*, Madison, Wisconsin, October 5th, 1864. This letter, written thirty-five years ago last October, was not in answer to any portion of the history that was to be presented by Nathan Easterbrook, Jr.

New York, October 1st, 1864.

Dear Journal: Through the misrepresentations of some party interested in not having the blame for the miserable defeat at Ream's Station, August 25th, thrown where it belongs, the general commanding has been misled into disgracing the Thirty-sixth Wisconsin, among other regiments, by issuing the following order:

Headquarters Second Division, Second Corps,
August 30th, 1864.

[general order, no. 63.]

The following regiments, having lost their colors in action, are hereby deprived of the right to carry colors until by their conduct in battle they show themselves competent to protect them: Eighth New York Heavy Artillery, One Hundred and Sixty-fourth New York Volunteers, Thirty-sixth Wisconsin Volunteers. The officers and men of the command should understand that their colors should be the last thing surrendered, and that in all well regulated military organizations it is considered a disgrace for a majority of the command to return from the field of battle without them.

By command of Major-General Gibbon.

A. Henry Embler,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

This is to assure the friends of the regiment that steps have been taken to remove this unjust stigma from our name. Immediately upon the publication of the order, I made the following statement of the case in writing—that no "majority returned from the field of battle without colors"—because nine-tenths of those that were in the fight that day were made prisoners; that the colors were not lost *by* the regiment but *with* the regiment; that nearly all the men serving with the regiment at the time the order was issued were men who were detailed away from the regiment at the time of the fight and convalescents since returned from hospital, and that it was rather hard for a regiment that has done and suffered so much this campaign to be made a scapegoat of in that way.

I procured a very strong letter from Governor Randall, and a promise to follow it up when I had done all that I could. I then went to the White House and waited all day, the 29th, for an audience with our honest old Uncle from Illinois, but didn't get it; went early in the morning of the 30th, and stayed there until I obtained entrance. Although hard to get within speaking distance of, when once in his presence the kind-hearted President makes you feel perfectly at home in a little less than no time. I told him the story. He seemed to be interested and endorsed my statement with a request to Mr. Stanton to hear it also. I then went over to the War Department and "told the story of our wrongs" and got a promise to have the matter investigated.* I suppose the matter has been referred back to General Meade before this. I have no doubt but what the order can be shown to be so grossly unjust that it will be revoked.

Yours,
G. E.

Another reason why I think General Gibbon was not familiar with all the facts, is because a previous unpleasant experience since he had commanded the Second

*Note.—See all correspondence on pages 132-148.

Division should have been a warning to him, as to what the certain result would be of so unjust an order, for when the regiment to which Nathan Easterbrook, Jr., belonged—the Thirty-fourth New York—after all its brilliant and gallant service on the Peninsula, was on the brink of committing that greatest of all military offenses, mutiny. (See Rebellion Record, Vol. 25, Part I, pages 351 and 352, and Vol. 25, Part II, page 302.)

The brigade commander, General Alfred Sully, reported that it was not in his power to make them do duty. General John Gibbon issued Special Order, No. 122, dated May 1st, 1863, reflecting upon General Sully, who thereupon asked for a court of inquiry, which was granted. General W. S. Hancock, General S. K. Zook and Colonel S. S. Carroll composed the court, and found from evidence that "the conduct of General Sully was not such as to warrant the issuance of General Gibbon's Order No. 122 of May 1st, 1863."

Here is an interesting comparison of the numbers killed and wounded in a few of the regiments of the First Brigade, Second Division, between June 15th and June 30th, 1864. (Vol. 40, Part 1, Serial No. 80, page 220):

	Killed.	Wounded.
Fifteenth Massachusetts	2	8
Nineteenth Massachusetts	2	14
Forty-second New York	0	11
Fifty-ninth New York	1	11
Eighty-second New York	1	9
Total in five regiments	6	53

All the above regiments were reported by the brigade commander to have lost their colors in action during that period.

The Thirty-sixth Wisconsin, a small regiment after Cold Harbor, serving in the same brigade, and during the same period, lost 16 killed and 107 wounded, more than twice as many as were lost by the other five regiments all together and the Thirty-sixth Wisconsin did not lose its colors. No order calling attention to the loss of these colors and disgracing these regiments, was issued by General Gibbon. Why? Vol. 40, Part 1, Serial No. 80, page 368, will show you that at that time the Eighty-second New York was represented on General Gibbon's staff by Captain A. Henry Embler. The Fifteenth Massachusetts was at that time represented on Gibbon's staff by two officers. The Nineteenth Massachusetts was also at that time represented on Gibbon's staff by two officers.

Whoever has attempted to detract from the glorious and blood-bought record of the Thirty-sixth Wisconsin, did not neglect to say that we were "new-comers," but they did omit to state, that, with the sole exception of the glorious Seventh Michigan, who lost four-tenths of one per cent. more men than we did, we had a greater per cent. of men killed in battle during the entire term of service than any other regiment ever in the brigade from first to last, whether they came early or came late. These are the percentages of our brigade from Fox's book, which Nathan Easterbrook, Jr., has quoted so frequently in this Post: One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Pennsylvania, 11.7; Eighty-second New York, 12.4; Nineteenth Massachusetts, 12.4; Forty-second New York, 12.6; Twentieth Massachusetts, 13.1; Nineteenth Maine, 13.3; Fifteenth Massachusetts, 14.1; First Minnesota, 15; Thirty-sixth Wisconsin, 15.4; Seventh Michigan, 15.8.

The corresponding percentages are not given for Thirty-fourth, Fifty-ninth and One Hundred and Fifty-second New York of our brigade, and we can only get a comparison between the "newcomers" and the veteran regiments by giving the total number of men killed in battle in each regiment during its entire term of service as follows: Thirty-fourth New York, 93; One Hundred and Fifty-second New York, 69; Fifty-ninth New York, 143; Thirty-sixth Wisconsin, 157.

The losses of the Thirty-fourth New York were not great enough to place it among the "fighting regiments" in Fox's book, but the Thirty-sixth Wisconsin is there a shining example of heroic devotion.*

The percentage of killed in battle of the other two regiments, "newcomers" to the division, but in another brigade, and included in the order, which we are not permitted to forget, because Nathan Easterbrook, Jr., says its issuance was in a great degree the reason for the bestowal on A. Henry Embler of a medal of honor, when compared with like percentage in Embler's own regiment, is as follows: Eighty-second New York, 12.4; One Hundred and Sixty-fourth New York, 12.5; Eighth New York, H. A., 14.

For the truth of every statement made in this review of Nathan Easterbrook, Jr.'s, history, I refer to "Official Records of the Rebellion," as follows: Vol. 42, Part I, Serial No. 87, page 326; Vol. 40, Part I, Serial No. 80, page 371; Vol. 42, Part I, Serial No. 87, pages 302, 309, 310, 337, 295, 296; Vol. 42, Part III, Serial No. 89, page 574; Vol. 25, Part I, pages 351, 352; Vol. 25, Part II, page 302; Vol. 40, Part I, Serial No. 80, pages 220, 368; Vol. 42, Part II, Serial No. 88, page 595; Vol. 42, Part III, Serial No. 89, pages 494, 497, 498, 499; Vol. 42, Part II, Serial No. 88, page 1,071; Vol. 42, Part I, Serial No. 87, pages 297, 299; Vol. 42, Part III, Serial No. 89, pages 544, 629; and to Fox's book, "Regimental Losses in the Civil War."

Comrade William E. Morgan will now have the kindness to read a poem written for the Thirty-sixth Wisconsin, entitled "Frank Haskell's Men."

We bore upon our roster,
  Comrades, a thousand strong;
But battle, and the prison pens,
  Have thinned the martial throng;
The fiery breath of conflict
  Consumed our stricken band,
By both the rivers, Anna;
  And on Cold Harbor's strand.

Oh, comrades, from the blood red field,
  Bring here your scars to-night;
And, comrade, maimed and marrowless,
  Bring to our fading sight
Your battles fierce, the "melon patch,"
  Deep Bottom—Hatcher's Run;
And here at Appomattox;
  That your red swords have won.

When men shall in the future,
  Make up the roll of fame,
All Haskell's dead remember,
  Immortal be each name;
We left them there behind us,
  We left them where they fell;
But many a sigh and tearful eye
  Mourn them we loved so well.

We gazed upon their battle shrouds,
  Upon each pallid face,
Then laid their grimed accourtrements
  Each in its proper place.
We pinned their badges on them,
  Their swords we placed between;
Beneath each head his knapsack laid,
  With each his old canteen.

They're sleeping where we laid them,
  In bivouac there to-night;
Comrades, a toast,—all standing—
  Our dead in Freedom's fight.
We've poured the sad libation,
  Drained low our silent bowls;
With last behest we pray them rest
  To their immortal souls.

On friendship's burning altar
  Lay now your neutral hands,
Its lambient flame shall temper
  With love our mutual bands.
Our country's children, comrades,
  Teach we our brothers then,
The boon conferred at Petersburg
  Was peace, good will, toward men.

* NOTE.—See "Statistics" in this book.

It remained after all these years for a first lieutenant of the Thirty-fourth New York—not a first lieutenant of the firing line, but a first lieutenant and quartermaster from the wagon trains at the rear—to revive and repeat in this Post and publish to the world over his signature in the *New Haven Register* an outrage perpetrated upon those 294 dead and 247 more crippled and mangled men in the Thirty-sixth Wisconsin, and God only knows how many more in the Eighth New York H. A., and the One Hundred and Sixty-fourth New York Volunteers—an outrage that was denounced, and investigated, and disapproved of, and buried out of sight more than thirty-five years ago. And a survivor of the Thirty-sixth Wisconsin has, during his necessary absence, of which he had given notice, been criticised upon the floor of this Post, because he had instantly resented the wanton attack upon the memories of his dead and the aspersions cast upon his regiment by the reading of that miserable Order No. 63, without an allusion to the other orders that were a part of the same story.

To me this history of Nathan Easterbrook, Jr.'s, seems to be a weak and clumsy attempt to convey the impression that the Thirty-sixth Wisconsin lost their colors in a disgraceful manner on the field of battle, and that it was owing to the kind assistance received from A. Henry Embler that they were recovered. I have tried to show you that I believe the exact contrary to have been the case.

In the defense of those colors against the enemy at Ream's Station the Thirty-sixth Wisconsin remained steadfast in its position with those colors, and in the supreme moment of disastrous battle gave to the cause all that was theirs to give, while other regiments, not destined to be mentioned in degrading orders, fled panic-stricken in the direction of division headquarters for safety.

But in another action, within the lines of the Second Division, the Thirty-sixth Wisconsin could not defend its right to carry colors, because the action occurred in the seclusion afforded by the office of the adjutant-general of the division, and the Thirty-sixth Wisconsin and two other regiments were disgraced in Order No. 63.

The official action which caused the restoration of rights, as a matter of right and justice, to the three regiments, originated in the heart and brain of that greatest of all exponents of justice and of the rights of mankind, Abraham Lincoln himself.

I have tried to keep my remarks on this subject strictly within the lines of the Second Division, Second Corps. As Nathan Easterbrook, Jr., went back to Jonathan Trumball for co-incidence, perhaps I may be pardoned for a slight digression, and also if I go back 1900 years for a parallel.

Mark Antony said at the grave of Julius Cæsar that "the evil that men do lives after them, while the good is oft interred with their bones." Who is there now that can recall a single good or gallant act performed by Pontius Pilate, whose life was probably not barren of meritorious deeds. We only know him as one, who, acting for and in the name of his master, Tiberius Cæsar—who probably was not made conversant with all the facts—issued the unjust order condemning Jesus the Savior of mankind to an ignominious death upon the cross. So will it be with Embler—thanks to Nathan Easterbrook, Jr.'s, revival of a story dead and buried, lo, these many years (and Embler surely must be proud of his connection with Order No. 63, when he permits it to be again brought to light), and the survivors of those three regiments, who had forgotten the old sore, are to-day telling their grandchildren, who will tell their children's children, until far down the echoing corridors of time

hundreds of years after the good deeds of Embler are forgotten, our descendants will remember him as the one who issued Order No. 63 that was intended to brand their ancestors as cowards who had failed to properly defend their colors.

And if Nathan Easterbrook, Jr.'s, history could be read by Pontius Pilate, and he could believe that Embler received his medal for issuing such an order, we should see Pontius claiming that he directed the Angel of God on the way to the Holy Sepulcher, that he put his shoulder to the stone and rolled it away from the door, and in short that he, Pontius Pilate, brought about the resurrection itself, on account of his sorrow that Christ had been crucified on an order issued by him, for Tiberius Cæsar.

It has been intimated as probable that some sort of a personal attack is to be made on me by those whom I have here called to account, or the attack may be made for them by some of their followers or admirers. I hope that it will be made in my presence. It will be welcome. An open enemy is better than a doubtful friend, and while I live, no one shall attack my friends, dead or alive, and remain free from trouble.

Comrades, I thank you for your kind attention. GEO. E. ALBEE,
Thirty-sixth Wisconsin Volunteers.

The following additional affidavits have been received by Major Albee and were read to the post last night:

Affidavit of late Major James Lowe, Eighth New York Heavy Artillery:

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., March 22nd, 1900.

I, James Lowe, having been duly sworn, depose and say, that I have seen a statement said to have been read before Admiral Foote Post, G. A. R., February 3rd, 1900, by Nathan Easterbrook, Jr., which says, referring to the Eighth New York Heavy Artillery, One Hundred and Sixty-fourth New York Volunteers, and the Thirty-sixth Wisconsin Volunteers, "Captain Embler rode to the three regiments that had lost their colors at Ream's Station and told them they were to have the chance to do something to get them back, if they did their part in carrying the hill and capturing or driving off the rebel battery." The above statement referred to a charge that was about to be made on the enemy at Hatcher's Run, Va., October 27th, 1864. I was present with my regiment, the Eighth New York Heavy Artillery, that day, and commanded the Third Battalion in the charge and events of the day. To my knowledge no such statement as the above was made by Captain Embler, and I certainly should have heard it, or have been told of it, had it occurred. Indeed, the temper of the regiment was such as to what they believed to be the injustice of General Order, No. 63, that they would have taken such talk from Captain Embler as an insult. The regiment simply did its duty at Hatcher's Run as it did at all times. Having been wounded at Cold Harbor, June 3rd, 1864, I was not present at Ream's Station, Va., August 25th, 1864, but returned to duty with my regiment the following day, August 26th, 1864, when I learned from the other officers of the regiment that the regiment had lost its colors, together with a majority of its numbers engaged the day before, either killed, wounded or captured and missing, a "majority of the command did not return from the field of battle without their colors," and for that reason the regiment always considered General Order, No. 63, unjust and cruel to an organization that had in the line of duty suffered so severely in the campaign beginning at Spottsylvania, North Anna, Cold Harbor, before Petersburg, etc. When General Gibbon, in compliance with orders in a speech, restored our colors, we felt that but tardy justice had been done the regiment.

(Signed) JAMES LOWE,
Late Major Eighth New York Heavy Artillery.

Sworn and subscribed before me this 22nd day of March, 1900.

P. J. CREAY,
Notary Public.

[SEAL.]

Affidavit of Major H. M. Starr, Eighth New York Heavy Artillery.

Referring to the matter of Captain A. H. Embler's alleged speech to the Eighth New York Heavy Artillery, New York Volunteers, and the One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Infantry, New York Volunteers, of the Second Brigade, Second Division, Second Army Corps, at Hatcher's Run, Va., October 27th, 1864:

The undersigned, Henry M. Starr, then captain of Company A, Eighth New York Heavy Artillery, New York Volunteers, and in command of a battalion of that regiment on the day named, says that he was in his proper place commanding his battalion when the line was formed for the charge, and at all times during the charge and the subsequent fighting and movements on the occasion named; that owing to the circumstances of the case, namely, he, Captain Starr, having been wounded at Pine Forest, Va., may 19th, 1864, and having been absent sick until September 27th, 1864, the regiment being on the "real line" near Petersburg, Va., when he rejoined it and being soon put in the front line near Petersburg, Va., and being relieved from that position to take part in the movement against the South Side Railroad, the fight at Hatcher's Run, Va., October 27th, 1864, was the first fight in which Captain Starr took part with his regiment, after the first-named date, May 19th, 1864—the occurrences of October 27th, 1864, at and near Hatcher's Run, Va., are particularly fresh in his memory. That from his position, when the line was formed for the charge, a speech made to the regiment men or to the brigade must have been heard by him; that he has no recollection of any such speech, and that to the best of his knowledge and belief, no such speech was made by Captain A. H. Embler at that time, and that after the charge, the rebels having given way, our line was reformed on the hill, the line crossing the Boydton road, the Biddle or Burgess House, whichever it was, being immediately in front of the Eighth Artillery, no speech was then made to the organization named by Captain A. H. Embler, and Captain Starr was frequently near the brigade commander, Colonel James H. Willett, and conversed with him at various times that day until darkness set in and the troops were ordered to fall back, and that at no time did he hear Cononel Willett, or any other officer, tell of this offer of Captain Embler's influence, and as such an offer so made would to some extent imply misconduct on a former occasion on the part of Colonel Willett's regiment, it is my opinion it would have been considered an insult by Colonel Willett and his regiment, and it seems too ridiculous for belief that so small a thing as a captain's influence only, would cause a well-seasoned body of men to fight if there was really no fight in them and they had no higher motive to guide them.

Looking at it as I did then, and as I do now, that charge was a very ordinary matter, not more than one or two of our men were hit on the charge, as I remember, and the hill was easily taken, but in holding our positions during the day we had several killed and a good many wounded, and Colonel Willett had one or two horses (one certain) shot under him and killed or disabled; one surely lost a leg.

I was not at Ream's Station, August 25th, 1864, but I was informed and believed that the Eighth Artillery went into that fight three hundred and eighty officers and men; that at the first roll call after the fight, one hundred and fifty-four only answered to their names. The balance of the three hundred and eighty being killed, wounded or missing, and the regimental colors were with the missing.

It appears to have been considered by General Gibbon and his A. A. G. a disgraceful thing for a regiment that left Baltimore, May 14th or 15th, 1864, more than one thousand and nine hundred strong, that by the vicissitudes of war could only muster one hundred and two days later, August 25th, 1864, three hundred and eighty all told fit for a fight, to have lost its colors with more than two hundred of its three hundred and eighty. A pitiful remnant of what was May 14th, 1864, a grand, a well drilled regiment. With our officers and men it was the general opinon that there was something behind this appearance, and that we were made a scapegoat and censured and unjustly deprived of colors to cover faults in other quarters.

Our officers looked on that day, October 27th, 1864 (and on subsequent days also), to General Egan and General Hancock and higher authority for justice. They

had long ceased to expect it from General Gibbon or his staff, and the long delay of General Gibbon, in giving way to the pressure from higher authority, putting off on one pretext or another the act of justice demanded of him, goes far to prove that it was to General Eagan, General Hancock and higher authority that these regiments owed thanks, if to any one, not to General Gibbon or any of his staff.

Another thing I feel sure of the support and approval of every officer and man of the Eighth Artillery present at Hatcher's Run, Va., October 27th, 1864, when I say that on that day, while we may have done well, we only upheld the general reputation of the regiment—we were not "splurging" as might be inferred, only doing about as well as usual, no better, and so far as I knew, no worse. We obeyed orders quietly, steadily and with determination.

(Signed) Henry M. Starr,
Late Major Eighth New York Heavy Artillery.

State of New York, Orleans County, ss.

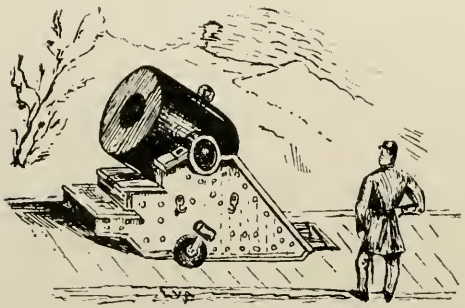
Personally appeared before me, a justice of the peace, in and for the aforesaid county, Henry M. Starr, late major Eighth Heavy Artillery, New York Volunteers, who being duly sworn, says he wrote the foregoing statement and that it is true in all respects to the best of his knowledge, information and belief.

(Signed) Henry M. Starr,

Sworn and subscribed to this 21st day of March, 1900.

(Signed) Edward Posson,
Justice of the Peace.

Certificate on file in Pension Department.



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